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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-582
H. R. 10904

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 10904

Mar. 23, 1962	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 10904. H. Report 1488. Print of bill and report.
Mar. 27, 1962	House passed H. R. 10904 with amendment.
Mar. 28, 1962	H. R. 10904 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June 18, 1962	Senate subcommittee concluded markup of H. R. 10904.
June 29, 1962	Senate committee reported H. R. 10904 with amendments. S. Report No. 1672. Print of bill and report.
July 3, 1962	Sen. Javits submitted proposed amendments.
July 6, 1962	Sen. Moss submitted proposed amendments.
July 9, 1962	Summary of H. R. 10904 as reported by Senate committee.
July 11, 1962	Sen. McNamara submitted a proposed amendment.
July 17, 1962	Senate made H. R. 10904 its unfinished business.
July 18, 1962	Senate began debate on H. R. 10904.
July 20, 1962	Senate passed H. R. 10904 with amendments. Senate conferees were appointed. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
July 25, 1962	House conferees were appointed.
July 31, 1962	House received conference report on H. R. 10904. H. Report No. 2100. Print of report.
Aug. 1, 1962	House agreed to conference report on H. R. 10904.
Aug. 2, 1962	Senate agreed to conference report on H. R. 10904.
Aug. 14, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-582.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-582

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1963. Includes appropriations for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, area redevelopment activities, including manpower development and training activities, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, Mexican farm labor program, Bureau of Labor Standards, Food and Drug administration, Office of Education, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Social Security Administration.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued March 26, 1962

For actions of Mar. 23 and 24, 1962
87th-2d, Nos. 44 and 45

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HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee voted to report committee print of feed grains section of farm bill. Sen. Keating opposed lowering price supports on dairy products. House subcommittee voted to report Labor-HEW appropriation bill.

SENATE - MAR. 23

1. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Keating stated that Secretary Freeman "has committed himself" to lowering dairy price supports on the first of April to 75 percent of parity and urged that supports not be lowered. p. 4498
2. ANIMAL DISEASE. Received a Kan. Veterinary Medical Assoc. resolution favoring continuation of the prohibition on the importation of cloven-hoofed animals and fresh meats thereof from counties where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists. p. 4527
3. PATENT FEES. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill "to fix fees payable to the Patent Office"; to Judiciary Committee. p. 4478
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Received from the State Department a report, "The Battle Act in New Times." p. 4477
5. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Proxmire criticized the continued rise in interest rates while "at the same time, low farm income is retarding the farmers from fulfilling needs that really could start America moving." pp. 4518-20

6. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Gruening protested "a rank injustice perpetrated against the State of Alaska in the fixing of railroad freight rates to Alaska." pp. 4531-4

HOUSE - MAR. 23

7. FEED GRAINS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee "ordered reported favorably to the full committee a committee print of the feed grains subtitle for incorporation in H. R. 10010, the general farm bill." p. D203

8. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1963. p. D203

9. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10860, the proposed Adult Basic Education Act of 1962. p. D204

SENATE - MAR. 24

10. RECESSED until Mon., Mar. 26. p. 4578

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. RECREATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Metcalf inserting an address by Dr. Ira Gabrielson and stating that it points out "the increasing demand for outdoor recreation exceeds the supply, unless there is imaginative land use planning ..." pp. A2255-7
12. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley stating that "unless civil service employees are provided adequate pay, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain -- and recruit -- the high-quality civil servants essential to carrying on the business of the people." pp. A2258-60
13. GRAIN. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rhodes inserting an article, "The Height of Folly," critical of the proposed shipment of grain to Red China. pp. A2260-1
14. WILDLIFE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Metcalf inserting a resolution adopted by the International Association of Game Fish and Conservation Commissioners urging immediate action to alleviate damage caused by the construction of highways which in many cases obstructs wildlife migration routes and destroys fish runs. p. A2263
15. EXPORTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pelly urging the tightening of controls on exports to Communist nations, including agricultural products. pp. A2267-8
16. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Metcalf inserting part 2 of an article, "Conservation and the Construction of Public Roads." pp. A2268-9

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. SOIL BANK. S. 3062, by Sen. Young, N. Dak. (for himself and Sen. Burdick), to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage under certain

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI-
ATION BILL, 1963

MARCH 23, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 10904]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare (except Indian health activities), the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, and the United States Soldiers' Home.

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the Committee will be found in the budget appendix for 1963 on the following pages:

	<i>Pages</i>
Department of Labor.....	565 to 587, inclusive
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	373 to 455, inclusive
National Labor Relations Board.....	825 and 826
National Mediation Board.....	827
Railroad Retirement Board.....	830 and 831
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	811
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	822
United States Soldiers' Home.....	357 and 358

The detailed tabulation at the end of this report reflects each amount included in the bill for 1963, the corresponding budget estimate, and the amount available for the fiscal year 1962 with appropriate comparisons.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares, on a summary basis, the appropriations for 1962, the requests for 1963, and the amounts carried in the bill:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963	Bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1962	Budget estimates, 1963
Department of Labor.....	\$643,779,000	\$272,549,000	\$264,326,000	—\$379,453,000	—\$8,223,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	4,499,812,000	4,985,100,000	4,879,380,000	+379,568,000	—105,720,000
National Labor Relations Board.....	19,989,000	20,250,000	20,250,000	+261,000	-----
National Mediation Board.....	1,804,000	1,904,000	1,904,000	+100,000	-----
Railroad Retirement Board:					
Salaries and expenses.....	[9,740,000]	[9,640,000]	[9,640,000]	[—100,000]	[-----]
Payment to railroad unemployment insurance account.....	10,000,000	-----	-----	—10,000,000	-----
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	4,388,000	5,023,000	4,923,000	+535,000	—100,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	-----	-----
United States Soldiers' Home.....	[6,052,000]	[6,128,000]	[6,128,000]	[+76,000]	[-----]
Total.....	5,179,777,000	5,284,831,000	5,170,788,000	—8,989,000	—114,043,000

CIVIL DEFENSE AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

From time to time over the last several years there have been attempts to break up the appropriations for civil defense and defense mobilization and scatter them throughout the budget. One of the first attempts was in the budget for fiscal year 1956. The last attempt is in the budget for 1963. The Committee's report on the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies Appropriation Bill for 1956 contained the following:

The Committee has disapproved all requests, from both Departments, for civil defense and defense mobilization activities. It is the Committee's firm belief that the scattering of the basic program authorities through the Executive Branch, and the piecemeal consideration of appropriations for these activities by the Legislative Branch can result only in confusion and waste of public funds. It would appear that the only business like way to handle this matter would be for the central agency, charged with the primary responsibility, to prepare and present to the Congress a total, integrated program. The Committee will expect the Civil Defense Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization each to present such a program in time for the appropriate action during this session of Congress.

The Committee has, on various occasions during the intervening years, indicated that it is still of the same opinion. All civil defense and defense mobilization requests have been denied for both the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$14,158,000, a reduction of \$1,139,000 from the request, and an increase of \$1,491,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962. The budget included \$139,000 for defense mobilization activities, which was denied. Thus, the bill will allow approximately 60% of the increase requested for regular activities.

Revision of consumer price index.—The Committee has allowed the full amount of the request for \$1,333,000 to continue the 5-year program for revision of the consumer price index which was begun in 1960.

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$785,000, a reduction of \$165,000 from the request, and an increase of \$285,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962. The Committee was very much impressed with the value of this program, but is also convinced that a very creditable job can be done with the amount of the increase allowed in the bill.

OFFICE OF AUTOMATION AND MANPOWER

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$800,000 for this new office, a reduction of \$100,000 from the request. These activities are being financed in 1962 from funds appropriated to the Office of the Secretary. It is estimated that approximately \$70,000 will be used for this purpose during 1962. This appropriation will cover two general activities. The first is a comprehensive manpower research program to study effects of technological change on the nation's work force, skill requirements, worker mobility, training and re-training requirements, and the effects of labor-management actions on manpower flexibility. The second activity covers a nation-wide program of public education, the establishment of a national clearing house on manpower development, and the promotion of programs for testing, counseling, training and placement of workers. It is obvious to the Committee that with increasing automation in industry, these activities are very important. The Committee is pleased to see that the Department has established a separate office to further call attention to this problem and give it proper recognition. Since this is a relatively new program and there will undoubtedly be some problems in recruiting well-qualified personnel and making other arrangements for the proper development of the program, the Committee believes that the amount allowed will be adequate for the launching of a really effective program.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$11,041,000, a reduction of \$4,000,000 from the request, and a reduction of \$2,959,000 from the amount appropriated for 1962. The basic legislation places funding limitations on the separate activities carried out under this appropriation. The witnesses who appeared to justify this item testified that, on the basis of current information, not more than about \$6,000,000 would be required for re-training subsistence payments. Since the

budget included \$10,000,000 for this purpose and, under the limitations in the basic law, the remaining \$4,000,000 cannot be used for training, the committee disallowed this part of the request. If the estimates presented to the Committee are accurate, the reduction will not in any way affect the program. It does appear to the Committee, however, that some adjustment should be made in the authorizing legislation to provide a little more flexibility and thus, perhaps, for an expansion of this very important training activity.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$5,026,000, the amount of the request, and \$50,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962. The budget included \$100,000 for defense mobilization activities and a reduction of \$50,000 for the regular program of apprenticeship and training. The Committee was very much surprised at this action in view of the universally recognized and much discussed need for increasing training activities. The action of the Committee is to deny the \$100,000 requested for defense mobilization activities, but approve the full amount of the request, thus providing for a \$50,000 increase over 1962 in the regular activities.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Limitation on salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$11,500,000, a reduction of \$1,365,000 from the request, and \$1,000,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962. In the course of the hearings it was testified that part of the increase requested for salaries and expenses was tied to increases requested in connection with the grants to States item. It was necessary to substantially reduce the request for grants to States, as is explained in the next paragraph. The action of the Committee on the salaries and expenses item is related to the action on the grants item.

Limitation on grants to States.—The Bill includes \$350,000,000, a reduction of \$74,900,000 from the request, and a reduction of \$55,000,000 from the appropriation for 1962. While the Committee feels that there is considerable merit in a substantially higher appropriation, the legislative limitation is \$350,000,000.

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-service-men.—The Bill includes \$129,000,000, a reduction of \$2,000,000 from the request, and \$18,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1962. In view of the current predictions for increased employment during the next year the Committee believes that the amount allowed is sufficient.

Compliance activities, Mexican Farm Labor Program.—The Bill includes \$1,640,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the request, and \$491,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. It is obvious that, to properly carry out the recent amendments to the basic legislation, some increase in funds for these activities is necessary. The Committee is strongly in favor of a good compliance program and believes that the increase allowed will adequately provide for one.

Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program.—The Bill includes \$2,178,000, a reduction of \$91,000 from the request, and \$659,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. These funds come from the Mexican farm labor supply revolving fund rather than from the general funds of the Treasury. \$500,000 of the increase results

from this appropriation assuming certain expenses that previously were financed with funds provided under the appropriation for grants to States. In the opinion of the Committee the cost of these activities is clearly a proper charge against the revolving fund and should not have been borne by the other appropriation previously.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$633,000, the amount of the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1962.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$3,800,000, a reduction of \$119,000 from the request, and \$542,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

The Committee was pleased that the Secretary has decided against a proposal to shift the "registration and disclosure of welfare and pension plan data" activities from this Bureau to the Bureau of Labor-Management reports. The Committee would look with disfavor on any major shift of this type being made without the justification being presented to the Committee in connection with the budgets involved.

BUREAU OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$5,675,000, a reduction of \$175,000 from the request, and \$100,000 less than was appropriated for 1962. Due to certain adjustments in the operating budget for 1962, the reduced appropriation recommended in the Bill will provide for the same level of employment in 1963 as prevails during the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$3,845,000, the amount of the request, and \$11,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. In addition authority is provided to transfer \$55,800 from the Long-shoremen's trust fund, the amount of the request, and \$800 more than was available for 1962.

Employees' compensation claims and expenses.—The Bill includes \$62,071,000, the amount of the request, and \$1,929,000 less than was appropriated for 1962. The decrease in this appropriation is accountable to new financing arrangements included in Public Law 86-767, which requires each Federal agency to reimburse this appropriation for payments made on account of the injury or death of its employees, based on occurrences after December 1, 1960.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$718,000, a reduction of \$59,000 from the request, and \$50,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The increase requested was to add 12 positions which would have given the Bureau a total of 85. The Committee's recommendation would reduce this to a total of 78 positions. This is 17 more positions than the Bureau had in 1961. Especially in view of the very considerable contribution that is expected in this field from the President's Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee feels that the amount allowed will be adequate.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$17,715,000, a reduction of \$50,000 from the request, and \$408,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The reduction of \$50,000 is accountable solely to the disallowance of funds requested for defense mobilization activities.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$4,181,000 and authorization to transfer \$122,000 from the unemployment trust fund; the amount of the request in both instances; and an increase of \$65,000 and \$122,000, respectively, over the amounts appropriated for 1962. While transfers from the unemployment trust fund have not previously been made to this office, this does not represent a new activity, but rather the correction of an inequity which has previously existed. This office does considerable work directly connected with the administration of programs under the Unemployment trust fund. Under the law the Unemployment trust fund is supposed to finance all activities directly connected with programs authorized to be carried out under it. The \$122,000 is the Department's best estimate of the cost of such activities in 1963.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$1,905,000 and authorization to transfer \$132,000 from the Unemployment trust fund; a reduction of \$316,000 in the request for direct appropriations and the amount requested from the trust fund; and an increase of \$109,000 and \$132,000, respectively, over the amounts appropriated for 1962. The Committee has disallowed \$200,000 requested for the initiation of a new program "to improve the climate of labor-management relations through utilizing staff assistance and expert consultants in this specialized field." Very similar activities are currently performed by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the National Mediation Board. The Committee is not convinced that there is justification for setting up another such activity in the Office of the Secretary of Labor. The Committee also denied \$96,000 requested for defense mobilization activities and \$20,000 requested to provide a Departmental Archives with a historian.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE

RETARDED CHILDREN

Seven years ago in the report on the 1956 bill this Committee started a program for retarded children. The report that year said:

So little attention has been paid to the problem that we have only the haziest notion of what percentage of the unfortunate children, of at least as unfortunate parents, could be helped medically and through educational techniques fitting their needs, so that they could lead useful and satisfying lives. We have an equally hazy notion of the causes of the problem—how much is due to brain injury, how much is due to effect of environment, to heredity, etc.

The Committee launched a program in an attempt to find some of the answers by appropriating \$500,000 over the budget for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and \$250,000 over the budget for the National Mental Health Institute. For each of the years since, this Committee has seen to it that increased support was given this program. For the current fiscal year approximately \$24,000,000 of appropriated funds are being spent in this area. The Office of Education program amounts to approximately \$1,430,000; the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation \$4,100,000; Mental health activities, \$5,300,000; Neurology and blindness activities \$11,500,000; the Children's Bureau, \$1,700,000. Much progress has been made, but the accomplishments are small in comparison with the magnitude of the problem. The Committee will expect the Department to increase its efforts in this field during the ensuing fiscal year.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$28,280,000, a reduction of \$120,000 from the request, and \$5,280,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The reduction of \$120,000 is attributable solely to the disallowance of funds requested for civil defense activities. The Committee is very pleased that another citizen's committee has finally been established to review the whole area of the Food and Drug Administration's activities. Some Members of the Committee felt that some adjustment in the budget for 1963 was in order, however, it was decided to approve the budget as submitted, with the exception of the civil defense item, pending the report of the Citizens Committee.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education.—The Bill includes \$34,672,000, the amount of the request, and \$1,000,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The increase of \$1,000,000 will be applied to the practical nurse training program, which will increase the level of funding for this program from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, the maximum authorized by the basic legislation.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.—The Bill includes \$11,950,000, the amount of the request, and \$3,756,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The increase represents the second of two steps to raise these grants to the maximum amount authorized by the 1960 amendments to the Bankhead-Jones Act.

Grants for library services.—The Bill includes \$7,500,000, the amount of the request, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1962. This program has developed into one of the best programs of the Federal Government. Several witnesses have indicated that it should be extended to other than rural areas. There are also many unresolved problems and a considerable shortage of adequate library services in cities. It seems to the Committee that these observations are worthy of the consideration of the legislative committee.

Payments to school districts.—The Bill includes \$282,322,000, an increase of \$50,029,000 above the request, and \$51,029,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962. For some years there have been proposals to change the basic law in such a way as to reduce entitlements especially for such areas as the area immediately surrounding Washington, D.C. It appears to the Committee that some of these

suggestions have merit. The fact remains that Congress has not changed the law in this way. The Committee is convinced that this program should be funded in accordance with the existing law in order to keep faith with the schools and has therefore included in the bill the exact amount that the Office of Education estimates will be required in 1963 to meet 100 per cent of entitlements.

Assistance for school construction.—The Bill includes \$63,686,000, an increase of \$8,641,000 over the amount of the request, and \$8,836,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962. The same explanation applies to this item as was given in explanation of the immediate preceding item.

Defense educational activities.—The Bill includes \$229,450,000, the amount of the request and \$17,823,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962. It was testified by both the current Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Education who immediately preceded him, as well as by many others eminent in the field of education, that this program has contributed more to education in this nation than any other recently enacted program. The amount provided in the bill will either provide the maximum authorized to be appropriated for each part of the program or, in the few instances where this is not true, will fully fund the estimated, approvable applications for funds to be received in fiscal year 1963.

Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded.—The Bill includes \$1,000,000, the amount of the request and the same amount as was appropriated for 1962. While this amount is the maximum which is authorized to be appropriated by the basic legislation, the Committee received a great deal of testimony indicating that this sum falls far short of meeting the great need for further expansion of this program. It is hoped by many that better recognition of the need will be forthcoming through an expansion of the legislative authorization.

Expansion of teaching in education of the deaf.—The Bill includes \$1,500,000, the amount of the request, and a technical reduction of \$75,000 from the amount appropriated for 1962. Last year the request and the appropriation included \$75,000 for administration of this program which costs have been transferred for 1963 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses". The amount appropriated for program costs in 1962 is the same as the amount recommended in the bill for 1963. As for the preceding item, the amount recommended is the maximum authorized to be appropriated. Testimony before the Committee left absolutely no doubt that a great deal more than this is necessary to adequately cope with this large problem.

Cooperative research.—The Bill includes \$6,985,000, a reduction of \$4,015,000 from the request, and \$1,985,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The Bill will provide for exactly the amount budgeted for financing the program in fiscal year 1963. The reduction of \$4,015,000 represents the amount which was budgeted for financing after 1963. The Committee is of the firm opinion that this and similar programs should be financed on an annual basis and subjected to an annual review by Congress before additional funds are appropriated. In each instance where the Department has requested funds for so-called "full-funding" the committee has disallowed the sums requested for fiscal year 1964 and beyond.

Certain portions of the budgeted program were described as "programmed research" and the remaining portions were described as

"unprogrammed research." The Committee was assured that no cooperative research project applications would be funded unless evaluated and approved by the Research Advisory Committee. The Committee was pleased to have this assurance, but in addition to this, the Committee feels that the same degree of financing with regard to the priority ratings assigned by that Committee should prevail in all areas of research carried out under this appropriation.

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$12,250,000, a reduction of \$491,000 from the request, and \$656,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. Annualization of new positions authorized in 1962 and other related costs will require approximately \$145,000 of the increase allowed. In applying the remainder of the increase for 1963, it is the strong desire of the Committee that primary attention be given to strengthening educational statistics. There has been a considerable amount of justifiable criticism of the Office of Education because of the lack of timely and reliable information in this area.

In the report on the 1962 appropriation bill, the committee indicated that it was disappointed that the very important activities in connection with the mentally retarded and other handicapped children had not been given a more prominent place in the organizational structure of the Office. It was pointed out that the only place where this activity was identified was so far down that it did not even show in the justification materials submitted to the Committee. The report stated:

The committee feels that this activity is of enough importance, and is of enough interest throughout the nation, that consideration should be given to designating an assistant to the Commissioner to be in charge of the Office's activities in connection with retarded and other exceptional children, and children with speech and hearing defects.

Since last year there has been some reorganization within the Office of Education and the former section on exceptional children has now been made a branch. Perhaps this is paying lip service to the Committee's indication that these activities should be given more recognition, however, the Committee is still of the opinion that this recognition is not in keeping with the magnitude of the problems and the interest of the people of the Nation.

Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).—The Committee has denied the request for \$400,000 to reinstitute this program. No convincing testimony was presented to indicate that sufficient information of value would be secured to warrant the appropriation of these funds.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States.—The Bill includes \$72,940,000, the amount of the request, and \$8,490,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The increase in funds is directly attributable to an increase in the estimated amounts of state funds which will be available for matching purposes. It has been testified many times that the government receives approximately \$10 in return for every \$1 spent on this program. The Committee feels that from a dollar and cents point of view as well as from a humanitarian point of view, the appropriation for 1963 should continue the established policy of encouraging the states to advance

their rehabilitation programs as rapidly as possible. The Committee has therefore approved the full amount of Federal funds that are estimated to be necessary to match all of the State funds which will be provided for the basic program in 1963.

While the Committee is far from satisfied with the progress that has been made to date, it is pleased to note that current estimates are that, in 1962, the number rehabilitated will reach 100,000 for the first time. With the level of funding provided in the bill and estimates of funding at the state level, 110,400 people are estimated to be rehabilitated next year.

For some years the Committee has been concerned that the States have not given as much attention as they should to rehabilitation of the deaf. This tends to obscure the needs of deaf people. It would be helpful to the Committee if in future budget presentations OVR would bring out its accomplishments and plans for the rehabilitation of the deaf separately from any other disability group.

Research and training.—The Bill includes \$24,500,000, an increase of \$600,000 over the request and \$4,250,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. Last year the Committee heard considerable testimony from outstanding leaders in the field of vocational rehabilitation which convinced the Committee of the need to inaugurate a program of regional institutes for rehabilitation to promote graduate medical education and medical research in the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons. The Committee is pleased to note that two such centers have been started with the funds, in excess of the budget request, the Committee recommended for 1962. One of these centers has been established in Minneapolis and the other in New York. The budget included funds to continue the two regional institutes that have already been started but did not include any funds to start additional centers of this type. While there is a strong body of opinion that this part of the program should be expanded in 1963, the Committee decided not to recommend additional funds at this time but will review the program and make its recommendations after there is time for the two centers to gain experience and indicate results.

The small increase recommended over the budget will allow for a further expansion of the training program. It is the desire of the Committee that special attention be given to the area of speech and hearing defects.

Research and training (special foreign currency program).—The Bill includes \$1,500,000, a reduction of \$500,000 from the request, and \$128,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. In general the committee has been disappointed with the special foreign currency programs provided for in this bill. However, in connection with this particular program good work is being done which the Committee feels sure will benefit this country directly and will be of benefit in contributing to improved international relations. This is the only special foreign currency program for which the Committee is recommending an increase in 1963 over the amount appropriated for 1962.

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$2,486,000, the amount of the request, and \$161,000 more than the appropriation for 1962. The increase will allow for some expansion to give administrative support to the expanding grant programs and will establish a small program of direct research.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Buildings and facilities.—The Bill includes \$31,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 over the request, and \$12,770,000 more than the appropriation for 1962. The largest item included in this appropriation is \$10,280,000 for construction of a much needed cancer research facility to relieve crowded conditions and provide better facilities for this very important work. Other significant items are \$4,850,000 for construction of an extension of the master utilities system at the National Institutes of Health which is a necessity in view of the increase in facilities and personnel to be serviced; \$4,000,000 for the construction of water pollution control laboratories authorized by the latest amendments to the water pollution control act; and \$3,200,000 to equip the Communicable Disease Center facility for which funds were appropriated last year.

The increase of \$4,000,000 over the request will provide for the construction of two water quality standards research laboratories; one for fresh water and one for salt water.

Experts throughout the Nation are demanding realistic water quality standards. This need is confirmed by the alarming number of fish kills, the increasing difficulties in purifying municipal water supplies, and by the increasing incidence of offensive taste and odors and unsightly discoloration found in both our streams and our household drinking water. The Committee recommends that such standards of water quality for all uses—the protection of aquatic life and wildlife, industrial, agricultural, recreational and other uses—be developed. We need to know with much greater precision the water quality requirements for the various water uses. Only when the water pollution control administrator is armed with this knowledge can we expect to fully safeguard water users, design the kinds of treatment facilities that will meet these standards effectively and economically, and understand the changes that are deteriorating water resources.

High in the need to develop water quality standards is that of determining the requirements for aquatic life, both fresh water and marine. The Nation's fishery resource is dwindling steadily and aside from the loss of this commercial and recreational resource which we cannot afford, there is a danger signal. If fish cannot live in the water we use to drink and process our food, something is wrong and we need to take immediate steps to find the cause. Our fishery resource can well serve us as the "canary in the mine."

Accident prevention.—The bill includes \$3,668,000, the amount of the request, and \$50,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The prevention of accidents, accidental deaths, and injuries is a "must" from the standpoint of protecting and improving the Nation's health. Accidents kill over 92,000 and injure over 45 million people each year according to statistics from the National Health Survey and the National Office of Vital Statistics. This program provides for research and epidemiological investigations to give essential information about accident causes and preventive measures with special emphasis on the role of human factors; pilot studies and demonstrations to test and introduce preventive programs; and technical assistance, consultation, and training to strengthen and assist State and local agencies and organizations that wish to start preventive programs. The committee feels that the amount recommended is the minimum that should be provided for these purposes.

Chronic diseases and health of the aged.—The Bill includes \$22,942,000, the amount of the request, and \$11,984,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. By far the greater part of the increase is in the area of grants. The amount recommended in the bill includes an increase of \$7,000,000 for grants to states to assist in expanding and improving state-wide programs for the development of community facilities and services for the care of the aged and chronically ill. There is also an increase of \$3,681,000 for project grants to states or other public or non-profit private agencies for studies and demonstrations which look toward the development of new and improved methods for providing services outside the hospital.

The chief of the division that administers this program set forth four points as being the creeds for his program as he sees it. "First, disability can be prevented; second, it can be reversed; third, the disabled can be cared for at home; and fourth, while it is appropriate for some individuals to be cared for in institutions, there are many others for whom institutional care is inappropriate, inefficient, and I think inhumane." The Committee was impressed both with the validity of these basic concepts and with the program which was presented. As with the Vocational Rehabilitation Program, the Committee is thoroughly convinced that this program is well justified both from the point of view of human benefits and also from the point of view of straight economics. There is no doubt that enormous dollar savings in hospital bills can result from this program.

Communicable disease activities.—The Bill includes \$10,062,000, the amount of the request, and \$62,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The main item of increase is to assist states in achieving more adequate and accurate laboratory work at state and local levels. This is the keystone of all effective communicable disease public health programs, and is recognized not only by public health officials but by the practicing physicians who depend on these laboratory tests for diagnosis.

Community health practice and research.—The Bill includes \$25,776,000, the amount of the request, and \$1,440,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. This is a relatively new division in the U.S. Public Health Service. In 1960 the Study Group on the Mission and Organization of the Public Health Service recommended combining, within a single division, activities related to medical care and public health administration. To accomplish this the division of Community Health Services was established in November 1961. It is obvious that there are considerable deficiencies in this area of public health. The increase provided in the bill will partially correct them.

Taking into consideration comparative transfers the actual increase allowed is \$3,571,600. By far the largest item of increase is \$2,727,000 for expansion of the training grant programs. This is broken down into \$2,000,000 for traineeships and \$727,000 for grants to the twelve accredited schools of public health. This part of the program is basic to any effort to improve the public health services of the country.

Control of tuberculosis.—The Bill includes \$6,493,000, the amount of the request, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1962. The budget contained a shift in emphasis from formula grants to states to project grants; the latter to be based on the Surgeon General's determination of where the needs for additional activities in this area are the greatest. The proposal was to increase the project grants amount from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000, and decrease the grants to states

on a mathematical formula basis from \$3,500,000 to \$2,500,000. The Committee approves the principal involved but is of the opinion that too great a shift was proposed, which would result in a decrease for some states great enough to be harmful to the program. The Committee has approved a shift of \$500,000 rather than \$1,000,000; thus making the project grants \$1,000,000 and the formula grants \$3,000,000.

Control of venereal diseases.—The Bill includes \$7,000,000 the amount of the request, and \$1,000,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962. In its report last year the Committee directed the Public Health Service to make a thorough restudy of this program and be prepared with recommendations for a program that would result in the eradication of syphilis. A task force was selected to make this study under the Chairmanship of Dr. Leona Baumgartner, Commissioner of Health, City of New York. The task force report was submitted very shortly before hearings were held on this portion of the budget. The Committee was told that work would start immediately on preparation of a request for a supplemental appropriation to carry out the recommendations of the task force report. The Committee is extremely disappointed that no plan of action to carry out these recommendations has yet been submitted to the Congress.

Dental services and resources.—The bill includes \$2,506,000, the amount of the request, and \$6,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. Since expenses amounting to \$100,000 are transferred to the Office of the Surgeon General for 1963 the actual net increase recommended in the bill is \$106,000. This is another relatively new division in the U.S. Public Health Service and is doing excellent work. This year the division has established a new dental health center in San Francisco. This was established on July 1, 1961, and formally opened in November. It has already inaugurated programs of applied research and training which should have considerable impact on the dental health movement in future years. In view of the newness of this division and the great importance of the work which is assigned to it, some Members of the Committee were disappointed that no further progress was proposed in the 1963 budget. However, it was the consensus that these activities should be watched carefully during the ensuing year and that the Committee would be in a better position to assess the need for further expansion a year from now.

Nursing services and resources.—The Bill includes \$8,438,000, the amount of the request, and \$763,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. Taking into consideration adjustments for comparative transfers and nonrecurring expenses, the actual net increase is \$878,900. Of this amount \$721,000 is for nurse traineeship grants to assist in the effort to reduce the very large shortage of trained nurses. This amount is divided \$400,000 for the long-term program and \$321,000 for the short-term program. The increase will support approximately an additional 100 nurses in the long term and 1,600 nurses in the short term program.

Hospital construction activities.—The Bill includes \$188,572,000, an increase of \$12,352,000 over the request, and \$22,928,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1962. For actual construction grants the Bill contains exactly the same amount as was contained in the Bill as it passed the House last year; that is, \$125,000,000 for general hospitals and \$60,000,000 for facilities pursuant to part G which covers diagnostic or treatment centers, hospitals for the chronically ill and

impaired, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes. For non-construction activities the Bill includes \$1,800,000 for research authorized in Section 636, which is the amount of the budget request less the amount requested for financing after fiscal year 1963; and \$1,772,000 for administration and technical services which amount is equal to the amount available for 1962, but is \$248,000 less than the amount requested.

Last year this Committee recommended an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for grants to construct hospital research facilities. Outstanding doctors from the Mayo Clinic and Rochester Methodist Hospital of Rochester, Minnesota, appeared before the Committee and presented the results of research which they had done on a small scale with an experimental unit connected with the Methodist Hospital. These doctors were convinced that by a rather radical hospital design, a very substantial savings in hospital care could be effected. Their testimony was convincing enough to this Committee and to the Congress that a special appropriation for which no provision was made in the budget was recommended and became law. The Committee is extremely disappointed at the obvious lack of progress and the Public Health Service's apparent lack of interest in this program. This was thoroughly discussed during the hearings. The Committee hopes that the indications of its feelings during the course of the hearings and through this report will stir the Department to a little more activity.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

The following six appropriation items all deal with problems in the field of environmental health.

Recognizing the increasing environmental health problems facing the Nation, this Committee requested three years ago that the Surgeon General prepare a special report on these problems. This report highlighted the varied environmental health problems we now face and the need for corrective action. A recent authoritative study was made by an outstanding group of experts in the environmental health sciences under the chairmanship of Dr. Paul Gross of Duke University, the current President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This group concluded, "That a national need exists for the establishment and maintenance of a vigorous and integrated effort to maintain control over the human environment compatible with projections of change in both population and the environment itself." The report points out the need for leadership by the Federal Government to develop this effort and recommended that, "The focus of this national effort should be centered in the U.S. Public Health Service." It further recommended that the Service take appropriate steps to meet the manpower needs for environmental health programs, that a reinforcement of existing categorical programs is necessary, and that a central facility located in the Washington area should be established to provide a point of national leadership for all the environmental health programs.

The Committee concurs in the belief that the Public Health Service should expand its environmental health programs to a level sufficient to cope with the ever increasing health problems resulting from the contamination of the air, water, and food; the increasing exposure of the population to ionizing radiation, as well as the special hazards to which workers are exposed in their working environment. Such a

program must involve expanded support through grants for extramural research and training so we may better utilize the existing research potential outside the government as well as train the scientific manpower needed to carry on these expanding environmental health programs.

In 1962 at this Committee's insistence, for the first time research grants in the environmental health area have been separately set forth in the Public Health Service appropriations. This separate identification together with the increased scientific interest to these problems has been followed by an upsurge in the number of grant applications for environmental health research projects.

There are many complex interrelationships among environmental health problems which must be considered as parts of a whole. This necessitates an integration of research and control methods, utilizing the skills of many professional disciplines and specialties—medical, biological, physical, chemical, social sciences, and mathematics. The growth of research in environmental health is dependent on developing and sustaining strong graduate training programs. The Committee notes that substantial deficiencies in scientific manpower exist, and the problem will be aggravated in the years ahead unless the training of additional personnel is vigorously promoted and prosecuted.

The Committee was pleased to note that the budget provided for some increase for each of the environmental health programs, but believes that the budget presented to it is inadequate to meet the projected needs. It has therefore recommended an increase over the budget for air pollution control, water supply and water pollution control, and for the construction of water quality laboratories.

Air pollution control.—The Bill includes \$11,069,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the amount of the request, and \$2,269,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

The Committee is impressed with the seriousness of the air pollution problem. In addition to the extensive economic damage, which amounts to \$7.5 billion annually, there is real concern over the effects on man's health. Increasing deaths from lung cancer plague the Nation, and evidence has been presented that this is linked with air pollution. Serious respiratory illnesses are increasing, such as emphysema and asthma. Minor respiratory illnesses, causing absence from work and much of the discomfort of man, appear to be influenced by air pollutants. Man is not the only living thing afflicted, either. Cattle are sickened and die from air pollutants, food crops are killed or otherwise seriously affected, and trees, flowers and shrubs are poisoned. Every bit of evidence seems to show that this problem and its sad effects will increase as our population, urbanization, industrialization and technological civilization increase and expand. This problem cannot be solved in a year or two; only further research can provide the answers to help prevent an increasingly serious situation.

The Public Health Service's summary of its six years of activity demonstrates a commendable vigor in attacking and assessing the problem. Photochemical smog, once thought peculiar to southern California, has been found in many American cities; lead, a very toxic hazard, has been shown to be found in community air and this is related to its use in gasoline in automobiles—its presence in the blood of residents of these communities is of real concern; a serious and fatal episode has been shown to have occurred in New York City causing

over 200 deaths as a result of air pollution. Even more significantly, researchers have produced lung cancers in animals, as a result, in part, of breathing polluted air.

Much yet needs to be done—more research on unsolved problems is vitally necessary. At the same time, the Committee feels that use and application of existing knowledge is equally vital. The program of the Service has not been sufficiently comprehensive to provide the guidance and assistance necessary to accomplish desirable control.

The President, in his recent Message on Program for Protection of Consumer Interests, has again expressed his concern in regard to air pollution and indicated action the Department should take in regard to automotive exhaust emissions. The Committee agrees and has increased the budget by \$1,000,000 with the intention that a major portion of it be used for more research in this field.

This Committee has for years prodded the Department and indicated its dissatisfaction with the petroleum and automobile industry in not taking a more active interest and in not doing more work on this very important problem. A little more has been done in the last two or three years, but especially these two major industries should be doing a lot more.

One has to go no further than to walk from the Capitol to the House Office Building to be well aware of the obnoxious fumes and smoke that pour out from the buses in our capital city. There is no question as to their being obnoxious; how dangerous they are no one now knows. We should know more about the danger and we should certainly do more to control such a public nuisance.

The Committee notes that the exhaust afterburners for cars presently advocated as a solution to this urgent problem are costly and will require complicated systems of inspection and maintenance, costing the car owner substantial sums. We believe that more effort should be expended towards the development of more efficient engine design which would decrease emissions from automobiles. The Committee endorses the President's action to direct the Department to work with the automobile industry but, as mentioned above, also believes the automobile industry is doing far too little in attempting to solve this problem.

Milk, food, interstate and community sanitation.—The Bill includes \$7,502,000, the amount of the request, and \$78,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. Taking into consideration non-recurring construction costs in 1962 and comparative transfers, the actual increase proposed for 1963 is approximately \$1,200,000 more than the comparable amount available for 1962.

The Committee was impressed with the significance of problems being attacked under the program of Environmental Engineering and Food Protection. Through this activity a coordinated effort is being directed toward solving a variety of environmental problems which are of mounting concern to local health and health-related agencies, particularly in urban centers.

Milk is one of our Nation's most important foods as well as being one of the most widely-produced products. Milk production and handling methods on the farm, as well as processing techniques in dairy plants, are undergoing revolutionary changes associated with new technological developments. These changes have markedly affected established health safeguards and therefore impose the need for thorough investigations of their public health implications. Some

of the laboratory tests which have been traditionally used by the industry and by milk sanitation control agencies have been made obsolete. The Committee was pleased therefore to learn that the Public Health Service has been able to develop recently a modified phosphatase test through which the performance of newly developed pasteurization processes can be checked. However, there is much to be done in milk research with pathogenic organisms, including viruses, and studies on the new ultra-high temperature processing methods which are on the brink of commercial utilization. In its reports for the last two years the Committee has stated its interest in seeing that more emphasis was placed on milk problems. It is disconcerting therefore to note that the Interstate Milk Certification Program is still operating on an inadequate basis. At present the level of PHS evaluations of State milk programs and spot checks of field conditions is only about seventy-five percent of requirements. The Interstate Milk Certification Program, begun in 1951, now facilitates the interstate movement of approximately 9-billion pounds of milk each year and is still growing. In view of the public health significance of this activity, the Committee will expect that a more thorough job be done in the future.

In the field of food service sanitation, the Committee noted that PHS will soon issue a new *Food Service Sanitation Manual* for use by States, cities and industry. Such a practical guide for sanitary control of potentially hazardous foods is seriously needed because an estimated one million cases of food-borne illness occur each year. During 1963 the Service will initiate a very modest field demonstration of the new food-protection techniques developed through research and incorporated into the manual.

Last year this Committee directed the establishment of two shellfish sanitation research centers to investigate problems relating to these marine foods resulting from hazards from viruses, bacteria, radioactivity, marine toxins, and chemicals. Good salt-water sites, suitable for research activities, have been made available at no cost to the government. Relationships have been established with research and professional organizations in the general vicinities of the planned centers. The Committee was disappointed that the estimates before it provided no funds for getting the technical staff and the specialized equipment necessary to operate these centers when they are built. Research programs outlined for the Committee are urgent and should be started. It would be sensible to have the centers staffed and equipped not later than the end of fiscal year 1963.

Under urging of this Committee the PHS has placed greater emphasis on the sanitation surveillance of interstate carriers—airlines, railroads, vessels and buses—which transport over 2-million persons daily. In this program, new drinking water standards have been recently promulgated which include radioactivity and organic chemicals for the first time. These standards are, in effect, the U.S. national standards, because nearly 100-million people drink water from the public water supplies certified by PHS for interstate carrier use. The Committee noted with interest that this program, in cooperation with NIH, is conducting studies on whether correlation exists between drinking water quality and the incidence of chronic diseases, such as heart disease, cancer and arthritis. We hope this unique investigation will be pursued vigorously.

The Committee is pleased to note the response of the scientific community in universities and other extramural research institutions in undertaking research in these important areas and feels sure that as the research grants program matures very meaningful results will be contributed to the better understanding of these complex problems in the broad field of environmental engineering and food protection. It is recognized that pressing needs of the future rely upon increased current emphasis in research on fundamental aspects of viral and chemical contaminants of foods; individual household water supplies; recreational facilities; and the broad spectrum of problems relating to the environmental health aspects of concentrations of population in urban areas.

Occupational health.—The Bill includes \$4,022,000 the amount of the request, and \$41,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

Although many of the large industries in this country have occupational health programs, the majority of workers do not have the benefit of such programs nor do their employers have the resources to carry on the kinds of studies required to determine the nature of occupational hazards and the measures required for their control. That neglect of these problems can prove disastrous is demonstrated in the \$12,000,000 annual compensation costs being borne by the taxpayers of Pennsylvania as a result of uncontrolled dust diseases in the coal miners of that State. Serious difficulties in the uranium mines is presaged by the steadily rising deaths from lung cancer in this group of workers—now between 5 and 10 times the expected rate.

We are constantly being made aware of the large number of new chemicals and processes being introduced each year. The rapid rate precludes detailed, comprehensive testing of each for potential health hazard. The Committee was pleased to learn of the progress made by toxicologists of the Division of Occupational Health in developing tests that will measure toxic damage from some chemicals before the injury becomes permanent and while corrective measures may be taken. It is apparent to the Committee that new and better toxicologic testing procedures are going to be required to keep pace with the rapidly changing man-made environment, both within industry and the community. The development of such measures will require vigorous research efforts both in the universities and within the intramural program of the Division.

Some improvement has been made in the control of health hazards in the uranium mines. Nevertheless, the rising number of deaths from lung cancer warns that there can be no slackening of control efforts. Because the high levels of radiation to which these workers are exposed presents unique opportunities for the assessment of the effects of such radiation, the Public Health Service is urged to study this group of workers with extreme thoroughness. The results of such studies will be invaluable in helping assess the accuracy of our standards for radiation safety in other population groups.

The past year was the first for a research grants program in the field of occupational health. The many unmet research needs in this area were emphasized in the Gross Committee report and in testimony before the Committee. The Committee was encouraged by the fact that during the first year of this program 40 new research projects were begun and will watch, with a great deal of interest, the progress of this new phase of the program.

Radiological health.—The Bill includes \$15,875,000, the amount of the request, and \$5,228,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

The Committee feels strongly the urgency which has been added to the need for protection of the public from the hazards of ionizing radiation by the resumption of atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons. The Committee is impressed by the response of the Division of Radiological Health of the Public Health Service to the problems created by the fallout from the Soviet nuclear weapons testing last fall. It is recognized, however, that this effective action was possible only through the postponement of such important work as cooperative X-ray projects with States and epidemiological studies of long term radiation effects on man. Such postponement cannot be carried on indefinitely. Actually, the importance of longer range programs such as research on the relationships between radiation dose and effects upon man and control efforts in connection with other sources of radiation exposure is increased by the resumption of testing.

With the resumption of atmospheric weapons testing by the Russians last September, control of radiation at the source was not possible, and a major shift in the program approach to development of environmental controls had to be made. This situation requires additional effort in three important areas:

1. Prediction and measurement of levels from weapons testing.
2. Study of effects of the radioactive materials on humans.
3. The development and application of control and counter-measures to reduce exposure levels.

The Committee is impressed by the progress that the division has made in initiating national epidemiological studies of population groups exposed to increased radiation exposure. In particular, a follow-up study of patients receiving radioiodine for treatment of hyperactive thyroid is well under way. It is essential that such studies, which will require long periods to develop significant data, be undertaken as rapidly as possible.

Progress has been made in radiation control in connection with exposures of patients to X-rays in dental practice. A very effective technique for determining the necessary modifications of dental equipment has been developed by the division. This technique called the "surpak" method, permits a survey of a dental X-ray installation without the necessity of an actual visit by scarce technical personnel to the dentist's office. The Committee hopes that progress in this direction can be made in the field of medical X-rays.

Testimony brought out that the appropriation request of \$15,875,000 was developed prior to the resumption of nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere. Questioning by the Committee revealed that a proposed amendment to the 1963 budget request was submitted by the Department to the Bureau of the Budget. The Committee does not understand why the Bureau of the Budget has not yet taken action on this amendment.

Water supply and water pollution control.—The Bill includes \$24,607,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the request, and \$4,279,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

Water pollution has become the No. 1 natural resources problem confronting this Nation. It is a direct result of our population and industrial growth. More people, more industry, and new technological developments are creating more water pollution. The situation is all to manifest in the increasing number and scope of fish kills, the

vast water areas being closed to recreation, the growing concern over the mass of pollutants reaching city water supplies and industry's search for new locations where there is ample and suitable water.

Fifty years ago water pollution was indeed a local problem and could be dealt with as such. Today it is a national problem, not only in scope but in concern and responsibility, requiring a full Federal-State-local-industrial cooperative approach. We must protect and conserve the quality of the Nation's water resources for use for all purposes—domestic and municipal water supplies, industrial supplies, propagation of fish and aquatic life and wildlife, recreation, agriculture, and other legitimate purposes. It is a job that must be done.

The impacts of changing patterns of land and water use on water quality and the biological life it must sustain cannot be over emphasized; erosion and siltation from the highway program; new fertilizer and insecticides from agriculture; heat from power generators; new industrial wastes and new and complex substances in municipal wastes are detrimental to the natural biological life in the stream. The seriousness of this situation is that as we weaken and destroy the biological life in the stream—not just the fish but the entire food chain—we destroy the stream's ability to purify itself. Thus, we not only pollute the streams but we take away nature's primary defense against the effects of pollution.

Significant accomplishments have been made under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and its 1961 Amendments. This progress highlights the opportunity to do much more. Eighteen Federal enforcement actions have been taken to abate serious and long-standing interstate pollution problems. These actions have involved more than 250 cities, and more than this number of industries. Results of these enforcement actions will be the construction of treatment works valued at well over \$500,000,000. Furthermore, it will mean pollution abatement in more than 5,000 miles of major rivers.

Research on the increasingly complex problems of water pollution has been expanded—both in the direct Federal program and in research grants to universities. In this way the best of the Nation's research talent both within and outside of Government are brought to bear on these problems. A significant achievement under the 1961 Amendments has been the beginning of a research project to develop more effective processes for treating municipal waste waters—so that as they flow downstream they may be safely re-used by other communities. Another important research undertaking will define the knowledge needed to make the best use of valuable waters stored in reservoirs for the purpose of release when needed to maintain water quality downstream.

Comprehensive programs to control existing pollution and prevent future pollution are under way in five of the country's major river basins. These programs developed in cooperation with the States, interstate agencies, municipalities and industries will provide a blueprint for managing water quality for all uses for a projected period of 50 years.

Although progress is encouraging, the Committee feels that more needs to be done than can be accomplished with the budget request for fiscal year 1963. This is based on the testimony of both Government and many outside witnesses. The increase recommended, while relatively small, will allow for stepping up progress in this vital area.

Grants for waste treatments works construction.—The Bill includes \$90,000,000, the amount of the request, and \$10,000,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The stimulation afforded by the Federal construction grants program has greatly increased the building of needed municipal waste treatment works. A total of 3,325 grants for \$275,000,000 has been made since passage of the Act in 1956. These Federal grants have been matched by \$1,350,000,000 of local funds—a ratio of 5 local dollars to each Federal dollar. When completed, these Federally-supported construction projects will abate pollution in 37,000 miles of streams. The amount carried in the Bill is the maximum authorized to be appropriated under the Water Pollution Control Act as amended, but is far short of being sufficient to finance the approvable grant applications which are expected to be on hand in 1963.

Hospitals and medical care.—The Bill includes \$50,259,000, the amount of the request, and \$424,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

Foreign quarantine activities.—The Bill includes \$5,892,000, an increase of \$1,600,000 over the request, and \$192,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1962. The Public Health Service examines many aliens before they leave their home country to come to the United States, so that, if they have a quarantinable disease or for some other reason would not be eligible to enter the United States under the quarantine laws and regulations, they can be stopped before making the trip to the United States port of entry. This had been a free service until charges were instituted December 1, 1961. The proposal submitted in the budget provided that the fees which are collected be credited to this appropriation and thus reduce the amount of the appropriation required. The Committee is in complete agreement that fees should be charged; however, the proposal to include language in the appropriation bill authorizing these fees to be deposited to this account has not been approved. In addition to the fact that this would be legislation, it appears to the Committee that the total expense of this activity will be more clearly set forth and understood if it is on a direct appropriation basis. It also appears to the Committee that a definite appropriation will allow for better planning of these activities than would be possible were a portion of the funding on a fee basis and thus not definitely determinable until the end of the fiscal year.

The \$1,600,000 which the Committee recommends be added to the budget request represents the exact amount which the Public Health Service estimated will be collected in fees during 1963. The action of the Committee, therefore, is to approve the budget as submitted except that the fees collected will be deposited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury and not be credited to this appropriation account.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Being deeply conscious of the vital importance of medical research to the future welfare of the nation, the Committee has thoroughly explored the progress, problems and potentialities of the medical research and training programs of the National Institutes of Health. The officials responsible for the prosecution of these programs have testified at length; in addition, and at the request of the Committee, numerous detailed analyses have been prepared covering progress in

the various research areas of special interest to the Congress and inquiring into the effectiveness of newly developed devices for the support of research and training in non-Federal institutions. The Committee has also heard many eminent public witnesses well qualified to speak authoritatively about the needs of medical research and research training and to give the Committee candid advice about the direction and level of support of the NIH programs if these are to be fully developed in an effective battle against disease.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The record of the hearings, covering in excess of 2,000 pages, is filled with evidences of practical achievements in the prevention, the diagnosis and the treatment of disease which are the direct result of the support the Congress has provided for research into disease problems through the programs administered by the National Institutes of Health. The dividends of medical research are demonstrably so great—not only in terms of the welfare and happiness of the individual but in preventing the economic waste resulting from illness and disability—that the Committee remains firmly convinced that further investment in medical research is not only amply justified but is one of the most prudent and rewarding uses to which public funds can be put.

Some specific examples of research achievement are given in the sections of this report dealing with the appropriations for the individual Institutes. These range from the development of a practical measles vaccine, on which production for general use has already begun, and a major step towards the development of a vaccine which promises to ward off a high proportion of the acute respiratory diseases now suffered by young children, to continued progress in determining the role of viruses in cancer. Equally significant, however, is the progress being made in the basic biological sciences on which our understanding and ultimate conquest of the dread diseases will, in the long run, depend. The Committee was particularly impressed by the very recent success of two NIH scientists in probing the way in which nucleic acids transmit hereditary characteristics from parent to child. This achievement, which has been hailed by the scientific community as a major breakthrough, provides a new point of departure for investigations into the causes of congenital disabilities ranging from mental retardation to the special susceptibility of some individuals to certain diseases. This highly significant development illustrates the validity of the Committee's view that basic research, which so often seems remote from practical health problems, is of fundamental importance to future progress and must have unstinting support if the momentum of clinical research is to be maintained.

The Committee has carefully explored and given much thought to the future needs of our national medical research effort and specifically, to the direction in which the Federal support program should develop. It was natural that, in expanding the NIH programs, attention should first have been given to clinical research focused on categorical disease areas and to do this by the support of individual investigators for specific research activities. As the programs have grown, and as medical research throughout the country has expanded, it has become possible for NIH to support research of short-term practical importance and at the same time to provide for the orderly

and sound development of the basic medical and related sciences which will be the basis for further progress and the practical achievements of tomorrow. Biomedical research now covers a wider range of inquiry and a broader spectrum of activities. For example, increasing emphasis must be given to basic biological research, to interdisciplinary areas—especially those involving an interplay of the biological and physical sciences—and to the application of mathematics to the solution of biological problems. It is predictable that the revolutions in an understanding of the dread diseases and the tools for their ultimate conquest will most likely be derived from such research.

Federal support mechanisms must also be increasingly extended to include large-scale collaborative studies which combine extensive and long-term observations of the patterns of disease in large population groups and in different environments. Such studies, involving quite sophisticated biostatistical techniques, make possible direct inquiry into disease problems which do not readily lend themselves to study in an individual clinic or in the laboratory. The perinatal project of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness is a good example of such a study.

As the level of Federal support rises, special care must be taken over the conditions that govern the grant programs. A number of inquiries have demonstrated that the rapid evolution of the NIH programs over the past decade has proceeded with proper prudence with respect to the expenditure of Federal funds and at the same time with a sensitive appreciation of the administrative conditions and policies that are most conducive to productive research. Program expansion such as has been experienced in this period is only possible and sound if the investigator and the institution broadly share the responsibility for insuring the proper and most effective use of the support funds made available to them.

The Committee is convinced that the Nation must be assured that the future progress of medical research is not hampered by the lack of adequate research resources—the physical facilities and the qualified personnel. The effectiveness of Federal grant-support for research still depends on parallel programs that will provide more adequate facilities and suitably trained scientific personnel. The Committee again heard persuasive testimony from both official and private witnesses that facilities and manpower continue to be the critical limitation on the pace of research in the future.

BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

As in the past, the Committee is disappointed that the budget estimates submitted by the Executive Branch did not rise to the challenge presented by the opportunities for pressing the attack on the dread diseases. The estimates do provide for modest increases and these give an appearance of a forward-looking budget. However, close examination by the Committee of the probable effectiveness of the funds sought in developing the programs which they would be called upon to sustain disclosed many disheartening deficiencies. The budget failed, in particular, to make any provision for expanding the crucially important research training programs and was quite inadequate to provide the level of research grant support that will maintain the momentum of the increasingly effective medical research effort.

The Committee, in inquiring into the development of the NIH budget within the Executive Branch, found that substantial increases in critical items had, in fact, been requested by the National Institutes of Health and had been approved both by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Committee therefore took these estimates as a rational basis for an assessment of NIH program needs. These figures, though conservative in amount, reflect the professional scientific judgment of the highly competent and reasonable administrators of the NIH and were presented to the Bureau of the Budget by the cabinet member responsible for insuring that the programs of the Department represent proper expenditures of public funds and conform to the policies of the administration.

Each item of this departmental proposal has been carefully considered by the Committee in the light of its exhaustive inquiries at the hearings. The Committee has reduced the total appropriations from the \$855 million initially requested by NIH to \$840.8 million. The total is an increase of \$60.4 million over the amount requested in the President's budget.

This is a conservative estimate of what is required to maintain the steady forward movement of the country's biomedical research effort. It will, however, provide adequate support for medical research in 1963 and give further impetus to some of the research areas of special concern to the Congress and to the training and fellowship programs which are needed to assure us of an adequate future supply of highly qualified professional manpower in the biological and medical sciences.

MANPOWER REPORT

At the request of the Committee, NIH submitted a comprehensive report on the estimated national requirements for medical research manpower in 1970 and a projection of the necessary output to meet this requirement. The report has been printed as Part 4 of our hearings with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. On the basis of assessments of the expected growth in both public and private medical research efforts which seem entirely reasonable to the Committee, the manpower analysis indicates we shall need more than 75,000 professional workers in 1970. This is roughly double the number productively engaged in medical research today. To produce more than 35,000 additional biomedical scientists in eight years and provide 8,000 replacements for those who die, retire or transfer to other activities will require an average annual output during the next eight years of about 5,000 which is half as large again as the average annual output of the past eight years. In fact, the number of additional professional workers we must train by 1970 is somewhat greater than the total number (about 40,000) now at work.

This task will clearly require a major national training effort of which the medical and other health related professional schools and the universities must bear the major burden, but which also demands that the Federal government have a broad and vigorous training-support policy. In the view of the Committee, the programs of the NIH are a suitable mechanism for implementing such a policy in the areas with which the Institutes are concerned. What is required is funds commensurate with the magnitude of the task and some changes

in program emphases to serve special short-term and long-term needs in various research areas. To this end the Committee has included in the appropriations \$142.8 million for training grants and \$32.8 million for fellowships—a total of \$29.8 million more than the amount requested for these two items in the President's budget.

The Committee is in accord with the proposals made by the NIH, in its supplemental statement on training fund requirements, concerning the program emphases needed to meet urgent current as well as long-range requirements. These include: (1) the attraction into medical research of a greater number of men and women with an interest in research who already have an M.D. or Ph.D. degree and can therefore be most readily made available, by appropriate scientific training, to the research manpower pool; (2) the expansion of predoctoral fellowship and training programs in the biological, physical, and behavioral sciences; (3) the more sharply focussed use of training funds in the clinical area for the development of clinical scientists as opposed to the dilution of these programs by preoccupation with the requirements of formal certifying agencies concerned largely with clinical practice; (4) providing—as a parallel program to the foregoing but with longer-range objectives—an opportunity for particularly competent postbaccalaureate students to acquire, while in medical school, a truly scientific training, it being fully recognized that such a program must be designed to strengthen the medical school and not deter it from its larger responsibility for producing highly qualified practitioners.

The Committee has taken particular note of the view expressed in the manpower report that the increasing demand for medical research manpower can not be met unless the basic national pool of health personnel is rapidly expanded. The independent and highly specific expansion of medical research training programs, which has been the usual approach in the past, involves the risk of adversely affecting the availability of trained health personnel and scientists for other urgent national needs. With this problem in mind, the Committee believes that the further development of NIH training programs must be carefully related to the general enlargement of the national capacity for graduate and professional education and must emphasize breadth and scope of scientific training to the greatest extent possible. It seems quite clear to the Committee that the manpower report demonstrates that the simple uncritical extension of current training activities is wholly inadequate to deal with the complex and changing circumstances of the future. The Committee will therefore expect clear evidence of careful planning and the establishment of sound objectives, such as has gone into the review of NIH training programs during the course of the past year, when considering further extension of NIH training activities.

COMMUNICATION OF MEDICAL INFORMATION

During the hearings the Committee received reports from the National Library of Medicine and the Bureau of State Services, as well as the National Institutes of Health, on the subject of the communication of biomedical information. The Committee is aware that, as these reports pointed out, the problems of communication are not the exclusive concern of any one of these bureaus but that

they each have overlapping areas of interest and responsibility. Indeed, the Surgeon General testified that communication is a matter of general concern to the Public Health Service. Although the Committee found the reports submitted of interest, it is disappointed that it received no general recommendations and heard of no Service-wide plan for reexamining and improving communication practices particularly as they relate to informing physicians and other health personnel of research findings.

The Committee will therefore expect the Public Health Service to provide in its program plans for next fiscal year specific proposals for dealing with communication in the health sciences along the lines laid out by the National Institute of Health in its report. In addition the Committee will expect the Surgeon General to describe in specific terms the steps he has taken to achieve unified and effective handling of communication activities in the Public Health Service.

SUPPORT OF RESEARCH

The recommended appropriations include a total of \$489.8 million for research grants which is \$17.9 million over the President's budget but \$17.6 million less than the revised projection submitted to the Committee by NIH. The increase reflects the Committee's intent to provide sufficient funds to meet the backlog of meritorious and potentially productive grant applications which will have been approved this year but, with the limited funds available, will remain unpaid as well as some part of the estimates of the official and private witnesses of the prospective level of new extramural research opportunities which will merit support during the coming fiscal year. The Committee felt that the allowance of this important item in the President's budget fell seriously short of the need and opportunity for support of productive research and it therefore examined with particular care the research programs in each of the Institute areas.

MANAGEMENT OF PROGRAMS

The Committee is well aware that the growth of Federal support of research through NIH programs has brought into being many complex and unprecedented problems in the relationship of Federal agencies to non-Federal institutions. These problems have imposed a great obligation on those responsible for the administration of NIH programs to maintain a wise regard for the public interest in the expenditure of Federal funds.

In the view of the Committee, concern for the public interest involves a proper care for prudent and efficient expenditure of funds and careful attention to the effective achievement of the objectives on which the national interest is centered.

Throughout the course of the hearings the Committee has sought to assess how well these values have been maintained in the conduct of the NIH programs. In this respect the Committee believes it important to establish two major points:

1. Through an extraordinarily effective joining of public and private effort, supported by the actions of the Congress, there has been brought into being in this country a vigorous scientific effort directed to the solution of major disease and health problems which—in terms

of its excellence, productivity and contribution to national well-being—is second to none in the world. This is an achievement whose real significance to our nation, its citizens, and our relations with the rest of the world goes far beyond our accomplishments in the atomic and space fields. The historic development of this nation may well be profoundly affected by the scientific findings that will emerge from this great endeavor.

2. This great scientific effort involves nearly all the universities, educational and research institutions in this country as well as many in foreign countries. Its development has taken place in a framework which has relied heavily on the responsibility and high sense of integrity of these institutions and has sought to preserve the independence and freedom of action of the scientific and academic community so essential to productive scientific effort. Maintaining a wise balance between the proper utilization of Federal controls and the need to support and extend institutional responsibility has presented a most difficult and complex set of problems. It is obvious that in these circumstances administrative difficulties and differences of opinion will occur and they have. It is, however, overwhelmingly evident that the NIH programs have been directed in a perceptive and far-sighted manner which has upheld the best traditions of our democratic government and provided a sound base for the continuing friendly and cooperative relationships between the Federal government and the scientific community.

In the light of these two circumstances, the Committee is convinced of the wisdom of enlarging support for the national programs encompassed within these appropriations. The Committee will continue its diligent concern with both the effectiveness and prudence with which these programs are administered.

NEW PROGRAMS

The Committee has closely watched the development of the new programs launched by the NIH in recent years.

The *Clinical Research Centers* program, now in its third year, is effectively broadening the scope of medical research by enabling teams of scientists representing different disciplines to conduct research in a clinical setting. The General Clinical Research Centers are proving particularly adaptable to a wide range of clinical problems while the Categorical Clinical Research Centers are greatly strengthening research in a number of specific disease areas.

The *Primate Centers*, of which the first will be in full operation in May, will provide unique opportunities for a valuable type of research for which this country has very few facilities.

The *Special Resource Centers* program, which is being launched this year, is designed to meet long-term needs for the highly specialized facilities and complex instrumentation required by modern medical research.

The *General Research Support Grants*, of which the first were made for the current calendar year, are specifically intended to provide the professional schools and certain other institutions with a limited amount of flexible funds to support such research or research training activities, and in such manner as they believe essential to the effective advancement of their entire institutional program.

The *Research Career Awards*, although an element of the training-grant rather than the research-grant program, also reflects the broader and longer-term approach of NIH to its support activities.

Although the Committee is heartened by the progress and good reception of these new programs, it is, of course, too early to assess their impact or estimate their future needs. The Committee would, however, like to appraise these programs next year and consider what budget levels will be most appropriate for them in the immediate future. The Committee therefore requests NIH to prepare a comprehensive analysis of the institution-oriented programs describing their development and progress, any modifications in the program that may seem desirable, their expected future development and a 5-year projection of budget needs. This report should be available by the beginning of December so that there will be time for its careful consideration by the Committee and for any supplementary staff inquiries before the beginning of the next session of the Congress.

APPROPRIATION STRUCTURE

A rather significant amount of the funds included in the National Institutes of Health budget is actually transferred each year to the Bureau of State Services to finance programs administered by it. It appears to the Committee that it would be more orderly and business like to have the funds budgeted in the appropriations for the organizational units administering the programs. The Committee will expect that the budget for 1964 be prepared on this basis.

It is also the desire of the Committee that the Division of Biologics Standards be budgeted as a separate item. It is now included, with the Division of General Medical Sciences, under the appropriation "General research and services." The basic responsibilities and mission of these two divisions are quite dissimilar.

General research and services.—The bill includes \$155,826,000, an increase of \$8,000,000 over the amount requested, and \$28,189,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962. This appropriation supports the activities of the Division of General Medical Sciences and the Division of Biologics Standards.

The Committee has been impressed by the solid growth during the past year of the programs of the Division of General Medical Sciences. The Division is the principal unit of NIH for grant support of research and research training in the fundamental medical and biological sciences that are a necessary underpinning of all the categorical programs and that can be developed to advantage within a single administrative framework. The success of the Division in aiding the development of research and training in the basic biomedical sciences, bringing them even more prominently into the forefront of the battle against disease, has encouraged the Committee to expand these programs again this year.

The Division reports substantial programs in such critical areas as genetics, cell biology, embryology, biochemistry, endocrinology, and studies of the processes of aging. During the past year greater emphasis was given to the fields of anesthesiology, biophysics, and biomedical engineering, and some expansion in the basic behavioral sciences was begun. At present the Division is supporting more than 1,500 separate research grants, and its research training and fellowship programs are aiding in the support of 6,000 developing scientists.

That part of the program that has been aimed at the early exposure of the specially talented medical student to research has been a particularly effective recruitment device, introducing an increasing number of medically-oriented students to the broad research opportunities in the field. Funds are provided to begin a program that will utilize the resources of specially selected medical schools in the development of broadly trained scientists in limited numbers in parallel with their more immediate task, the production of physicians.

In addition, the Division administers the General Clinical Research Centers Program. This program, now in its third year, has had a profound effect on clinical research across the Nation. It provides funds for the establishment and maintenance of discrete research units of from 8 to 30 hospital beds. With such units it is now possible to explore some of the complex problems of serious disease that cannot be effectively studied in the conventional hospital setting. Last year the number of centers grew from 19 to 40, and several already have reported findings of significance to the medical community.

During the past year the Division of General Medical Sciences was also given administrative responsibility for the new General Research Support Grant Program. These formula grants provide limited funds to research institutions for the general support of their research and research training activities. In January 1962 the first grants, totaling \$20,000,000, were made to 153 schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, and public health.

The Division of Biologics Standards is charged with Federal responsibility for insuring the safety, purity, and potency of all biological products used in the prevention and cure of human disease. These include vaccines, antitoxins, therapeutic serums, and human blood and its derivatives. Thus the Division's program affects the well-being of every American family.

The testing of representative samples of biologic products requires the skills of specially trained professional personnel who each year carry out tests ranging from relatively simple sterility tests to complex and costly potency determinations and safety tests on more than 5,000 individual lots of these products. To assure that each licensed product is consistently of acceptable and uniform potency, DBS must also develop standard physical reference preparations. Seventy-three such preparations are now maintained, and close to 4,000 vials are distributed annually to the research and control laboratories of licensed manufacturers, health departments, and universities here and abroad.

The Division's international leadership in biologics control is illustrated by the fact that during 1961 more than 150 scientists from abroad spent from one day to several months in the Division's laboratories studying its testing and control methods.

The Committee realizes that, with the increasingly rapid development of new immunizing agents, the Division must augment its research facilities to develop new criteria for standards of safety, purity, and potency. For example, 18 months ago it was thought remotely possible that an immunization against measles might be developed by 1963 or 1964. Today three methods of measles immunization are being developed—a live virus vaccine to be used with gamma globulin, a live virus vaccine to be used without gamma globulin, and an inactivated virus vaccine. Each type of vaccine presents unique problems requiring extensive investigative work. The Committee would like

to commend the Division for its leadership in sponsoring the accelerated progress in this area of research.

Even with well-established biologic products, technical difficulties may result from new scientific knowledge. During the past year, when it was found that the recently discovered monkey virus, SV-40, was a contaminant of certain lots of Salk poliomyelitis vaccine, the Division's ability to mount a large-scale testing program for this agent long before any manufacturer could do so made possible the continuing flow of vaccine to physicians during the summer. Since May 1961 no vaccine has been released by DBS unless it was known to be free of SV-40.

Flexibility in coping with unanticipated problems is fundamental to the operation of the Division. During the past year, on the basis of findings uncovered during routine inspection, Division scientists conducted an extensive investigation of the updating of human blood for transfusions, and the processing and shipment of blood plasma by an unlicensed establishment. The Committee is pleased to report that prompt and effective action was taken to stop these practices since such violations present a definite hazard to the public.

Extensive developmental research by the Division during the past two years on live polio virus vaccine culminated in 1961 in the establishment of standards governing production, testing and the licensing of Types 1 and 2. Problems which have so far delayed the licensing of Type 3 are now at the point of resolution.

The increasing demand by the medical profession for multiple antigens to immunize simultaneously against several diseases will call for extensive investigative studies, since preparation of such products is a complex process. In 1961 a DBS study on the stability of a quadruple antigen vaccine (containing diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis and poliomyelitis vaccines) revealed a significant decrease in the potency of the pertussis component during the prescribed dating period. As a result, the dating period was shortened and potency requirement of the pertussis component was increased.

In view of the 70,000 cases of hepatitis that occurred in this country in 1961, the Committee is encouraged to note reports of the isolation of a causative agent by several investigators, including a DBS scientist. The probable development of an immunizing agent against hepatitis will mean increased responsibility for the Division, since the nature of the disease and its high infectivity will undoubtedly pose vaccine problems as complex as those encountered with polio vaccine. These developments bring into sharp focus the Division's important and effective role in the rapidly expanding field of viral research.

National Cancer Institute.—The Bill includes \$150,409,000, an increase of \$11,300,000 over the amount requested, and \$7,573,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962.

The Committee is pleased to join with others in observing the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the National Cancer Institute by taking note of the progress which has been made during this period in cancer research.

The pattern established by the Institute for large-scale study of cancer chemotherapy of man is being extended into the areas of combination therapy, radiotherapy, and virus-cancer studies.

The Committee continues to be interested in the problem of early diagnosis of cancer and emphasizes again that this area should be stressed. It was encouraging to learn that the Institute is changing

its direction in diagnostic research so as to overcome some of the barriers to research progress. A number of specially selected clinical laboratories in hospitals and other medical institutions will be strengthened scientifically so as to permit them to make a more important contribution in the translation of the findings of basic research into practical tests which can be used with a high degree of precision on large groups of patients.

The participation of clinical laboratories in the field of radiology will be an important aspect of this effort, since X-ray continues to be one of the major tools for the detection of cancer. It is believed that a great deal can be accomplished in extending the benefits of diagnostic X-ray by stimulating research and research training in this area. Early detection of breast cancer may be assisted through the further development of a new soft tissue technique using X-ray pictures of the breast.

The Committee was happy to learn that the program for training cytotechnicians is being accelerated as more institutions are prepared to provide this specialized instruction. Cytologic test for uterine cervical cancer should be a routine part of every woman's medical examination, but this goal cannot be achieved until more cytotechnicians become available to read test slides.

This is only an example of the importance of training as a facet of the over-all effort against cancer. The committee is concerned that long-range training objectives be set to meet the need for increasing the pool of trained manpower, both for cancer research and control.

Progress in virus-cancer research during the year in both the intramural and extramural areas has been substantial. An important event was the development by scientists in the Laboratory of Viral Oncology of a comparatively simple technique for extracting essentially pure virus from the bloods of leukemic rats. This technique is being employed on blood specimens from leukemia patients, but it is still too early to judge the results. Essential materials for scientists working in the virus-cancer field are being produced under contract and will be distributed by the Virology Research Resources Branch. The Committee urges that virus-cancer research be moved forward as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee was encouraged to hear that some of the cooperative studies in chemotherapy are yielding important new knowledge about the usefulness of drugs against cancer. A new drug, 2-alpha-methyl-dihydrotestosterone propionate, has been developed for the treatment of advanced breast cancer. This compound has virtually the same anticancer activity as a standard older drug, but has much less masculinizing effect.

Another new drug, known as methyl-GAG, has induced remissions in 9 of 13 acute myelocytic leukemia patients. Without treatment, half of all such patients die in 2 to 3 months. Though the average remission induced to date by methyl-GAG has been 10 months in adults, more time will have to pass before an impression of the efficacy of this new drug can be obtained.

The Institute's new program of radiation therapy research and training is under way with the award of several large research and training grants. This program is designed to encourage basic and clinical research and to support the training of urgently needed professional and technical radiotherapy personnel.

A new Carcinogenesis Studies Branch has been established in the Institute. This Branch will carry forward and expand the research conducted by the Institute for many years to identify cancer-causing agents in the environment of our increasingly urbanized and industrialized society.

The Committee was gratified to learn that the appropriation increase voted by Congress last year has made it possible to make funds available for each State to staff at least a minimum cancer control program. More than 60 percent of these funds is being used for clinical and case-finding activities and other local health services.

The progress that the Institute has made through the years is heartening. Its early studies were primarily made in the laboratory to gain knowledge of how cancer originates, how it progresses, and how it affects the organism it attacks. The Committee was glad to hear that, though this type of basic research continues to be extremely important, knowledge, techniques, and instruments are now at hand which will enable scientists to give increasing attention to the study of cancer in man. These are the studies that will eventually save the lives of thousands of Americans.

Mental health activities.—The Bill includes \$133,599,000, an increase of \$6,700,000 over the amount requested, and \$24,723,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962.

The Committee has heard cogent testimony concerning the magnitude of the mental health problem. It is particularly impressed by the greatly increased public awareness, the ground swell of public opinion with respect to the need for positive action which has followed closely in the wake of the challenges posed in the final report of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health. This report, made possibly by the action and support of the Congress, is a significant assessment of the problem and the critical need for a concerted national effort for its resolution.

In terms of the present, the Committee has been pleased with and impressed by testimony concerning the progress that has been made over the past decade in manpower training, in research, and in the application of research knowledge to the problems of mental health. The decrease for the sixth consecutive year in the number of patients in mental hospitals clearly illustrates such progress. And in terms of the future, the Committee is of the opinion that through the wisdom and foresight of the Congress, a solid groundwork has been laid on which to advance in a concerted national effort against mental illness as the leading public health problem in this country.

In the area of training, the Committee is particularly impressed with the continued need for the progressive expansion of programs which will assure an adequate manpower pool in the years ahead. From the extensive testimony of official and private witnesses, the Committee is convinced that the increase of \$10 million requested in the budget for service training falls far short of meeting the needs for the training of the broad array of mental health personnel required to provide adequate care to the mentally ill. Existing manpower shortages are so severe that all possible avenues of training should be pursued to relieve this critical situation.

In the area of research training, the Committee cannot reconcile the absence of funds for expansion in the budget request with the critical shortages of research manpower in the mental health field. Continued

progress toward a scientific understanding of human behavior, and of the complex factors affecting mental health and mental illness, is dependent on the sustained and long-term expansion of the research manpower pool. Mental health research is characterized by diversity. Its problems must be approached through both basic and applied research and their ultimate resolution requires a wide range of scientific talent embracing both the health sciences and the behavioral and social sciences.

The Committee continues to view the shortage of manpower as the greatest single barrier to continued progress in the mental health field. It has, therefore, recommended increases for expansion and extension of training programs for both professional and technical service personnel and for research personnel.

The Committee wishes to commend the activities of the State governments and particularly the efforts of the Governors of the several States in their recent special conference on mental health. The Committee is particularly encouraged by their pledge for a greater State effort and their acceptance of the need for Federal-State cooperation in the development of action programs on a broad comprehensive base.

The Committee is particularly impressed by testimony concerning the need for the establishment of a national clearinghouse for the more rapid and effective communication of mental health information. In its report last year, the Committee emphasized its interest in the more rapid and effective dissemination of information, in order to shorten the gap between research findings and new developments and their practical application. The Committee is pleased that the Institute has made progress in the development of plans for such a program and hopes that such efforts will be further accelerated in 1963.

While the Committee is pleased with the progress that has been made in mental health research, it clearly recognizes that the ultimate solution to the complex problems in this field must be approached on a long-term basis. The Joint Commission report has emphasized the enormous research lag in the study of human behavior and the need for expanded Federal support on a broad base.

The Committee recognizes that greater emphasis must be provided to basic research, yet appropriate balance must be maintained with respect to applied research. It will be expected that continued and additional attention be given to such important problems as juvenile delinquency, drug addiction, and alcoholism, as well as in those mental disturbances that are characterized by psychosis such as schizophrenia. The Committee is convinced that the ultimate objective of prevention of mental illness can only be approached through a diversified and multidisciplinary research effort, including a wide range of basic and applied behavioral science research. It has recommended funds for expansion and acceleration of such research efforts in 1963.

As in previous years, the Committee has given careful attention both to the testimony and to the special reports it requested on mental retardation. This problem, which has such unfortunate social and economic aspects and tragic personal impact, is an area of continuing and special concern to the Committee. Just seven or eight years ago there was very little research on mental retardation; its prevention or modification was regarded as impossible and the general attitude within the medical community and amongst the general

public was defeatist. This Committee initiated a broad program aimed at an alleviation of this problem in the mid-fifties consisting of support of research, training and demonstrations, and has progressively increased funds available to the program as it was demonstrated that these could be utilized effectively.

In recent years the Committee has been heartened by evidence of progress but the level of activity continues to be far from satisfactory and very far short of that which might be considered to be reasonable considering the importance of the problem. Nonetheless, it is most encouraging that there is now a general appreciation that mental retardation is a very complex but not a hopeless problem; that there are now convincing indications that the causes of mental retardation can, in time, be identified, and that we may ultimately look forward to the development of preventive measures. The contributions of basic biological research to the growing understanding of mental retardation have been particularly impressive—it appears that this condition may be due to a number of specific causes including genetic factors, endocrine disturbances, and metabolic phenomena as well as viral infections during pregnancy, and trauma during childbirth.

The expansion of programs related to mental retardation by the National Institute of Mental Health (and, in certain areas, by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness) are welcomed by the Committee. It believes, however, that more could be done in research, in research training, and in community services. The Committee will watch developments related to mental retardation with special interest, and will expect a review of progress to date and a projection of program needs at next year's hearings.

In 1958, this committee initiated a new program for the psychiatric training of general practitioners. Over the past four years, this program has caught fire across the country and it has the potential of significantly reducing our present personnel shortages in the field of mental health.

However, funds for this program fall far short of demonstrated demand. For example, during the current fiscal year the Institute can only support about 300 family physicians who have qualified to take the full three-year residency course leading to certification as psychiatrists. Despite the fact that training institutions are screening out as many as nine out of every ten applicants, the Institute will still be unable this year to support the training of several hundred approved applications received from highly qualified family physicians and specialists.

The Institute is also falling far behind the tremendous demand for short-term graduate courses for family physicians who wish to increase their psychiatric skills while continuing as family doctors. At the present time, this program reaches approximately 1,500 family doctors; the committee received voluminous testimony to the effect that at least 15,000 family doctors are seeking this type of education.

Some expansion of this program will be expected as a result of the increase allowed.

It has been a year since the issuance of the final report of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health. The Committee was disappointed that the budget did not include any plans for implementing the Report. All of the expert witnesses in this field, both from the Public Health Service and from outside the Federal

Government, agreed that this is an excellent report. The Committee feels that the Executive Branch has been remiss in its duties in not yet having a plan for implementation before the Congress. While convincing evidence was presented with regard to implementing certain recommendations, such as the matching planning grants to the states for the development of comprehensive mental health plans, the Committee hesitates in directing the Institute to start any particular phase until a complete integrated program is presented. This is long overdue.

National Heart Institute.—The Bill includes \$143,398,000, an increase of \$16,500,000 over the amount requested, and \$10,486,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962.

The Committee received considerable evidence that material progress was made during the year against heart disease, which causes over 54 percent of all deaths in this country.

Basic knowledge and findings of clinical value were reported in the field of atherosclerosis, which leads to most coronary heart attacks. From epidemiologic studies, there was information that may eventually enable physicians to identify, with fair reliability, individuals susceptible to coronary heart disease prior to appearance of overt symptoms. This "coronary risk profile" reveals the association of heart disease with such factors as elevated serum cholesterol levels, elevated blood pressure, and enlarged left ventricles. A combination of such factors increases the risk of having coronary disease by about seven times.

A growing body of evidence on the influence of fats in the diet on blood cholesterol has stimulated tremendous interest in the role of fats in atherosclerosis. Much more data is necessary, however, before definitive conclusions can be drawn. For example, a long-term study of large population samples may be required fully to elucidate relationships between diet and heart disease. Such a study itself requires a base of new knowledge, and investigations to determine the feasibility of a large-scale experiment are necessary. The Committee considers the whole area of diet and heart disease one of prime importance and expects it to be given careful attention in order to clarify the present state of knowledge and to develop conclusive scientific information in this field. Meanwhile, strong research attention should continue to be given to such other suspected factors as genetics, stress, and hormonal influences.

It has been called to the attention of the Committee that the present and developing attitudes of the American people to the hazards of animal fats in the diet are based more on hypothesis than on sound and uncontroversial scientific evidence. The Committee is also aware of the difficulty of finding a solid answer to the question through controlled studies in limited segments of the American population. The special difficulties of the problem and the need to undertake careful studies of different population groups with different genetic backgrounds and with different nutritional and cultural characteristics would appear to make this area particularly suitable for a broad collaborative effort of an international nature. Past reports on so-called geographic pathology and its relation to heart disease have not led to the development of the studies that would appear to be desirable and the Committee urges more vigorous action in this area.

The Committee was encouraged to learn that further progress has been made in developing and applying surgical measures to the pre-

vention and treatment of strokes and in the development of knowledge concerning anticoagulants. Anticoagulant therapy has already proved useful in helping to reduce the risk of heart attacks and the severity of heart muscle damage. New findings show that these drugs may enhance the clot-dissolving action of fibrinolytic agents as well as preventing blood clot formation.

Research on a cholesterol-lowering drug has yielded information concerning the metabolism of desmosterol which was found to be similar to cholesterol in its action in the body. Other research revealed the probable sequence of steps involved in cholesterol synthesis—a finding of vital importance in studies of certain drugs that lower blood cholesterol levels.

In the field of hypertension, new compounds for lowering and controlling blood pressure continue to be studied. Norepinephrine is of particular interest because it appears to be the key to the action of many drugs currently used to treat hypertension. A new drug, alphamethyl-DOPA, which apparently acts by blocking the storage sites of norepinephrine at nerve terminals, has continued to show promise and may be a valuable new addition. The Committee is interested to note that this drug will shortly be available for commercial distribution and is particularly heartened by the effective interplay between Institute and industrial scientists that have made this advance so quickly available.

Another group of drugs that lower blood pressure are inhibitors of monoamine oxidase, an enzyme that inactivates norepinephrine and other amines. One of these, MO-911, appears to combine high potency as a hypotensive agent with low toxicity. There was also continued improvement in the past year in techniques for recognizing the kind of high blood pressure arising from narrowing of the arteries supplying the kidneys. Such conditions can now often be cured by surgery on the involved arteries.

A program for establishing research centers to focus multidisciplinary facilities and skills upon clinical and basic problems was developed during the year. The Committee commends the Institute for its care in the selection of sites for the Centers coming into being. Such resources have great potentiality and should be further developed as part of a comprehensive research attack. Although each of these Centers is a costly undertaking, if carefully developed they will permit a type of research activity that is essential to the application of the basic findings to the disease situation in man.

Good progress was reported in the primate research center program which will provide another strong resource for cardiovascular and other kinds of medical research. Projects in biomedical engineering and communications related to cardiovascular research also received considerable support.

Aid to community health services was strengthened during the year by programs in the field of strokes and rheumatic fever prevention and such new activities as the use of electronics to aid in gathering and interpreting diagnostic data. Activities to improve the availability and quality of community services and heart disease control measures are now an important complement to other programs funded by the heart appropriation.

Fellowships and training grants in the cardiovascular field face growing demands both for increased support of promising individuals

and for institutional programs. Although research itself can still be accelerated somewhat with the present flow of skilled manpower from the schools, some types of personnel, such as epidemiologists, are in short supply. It seems clear to the Committee that careful consideration must be given to appropriate expansion and improvement of training opportunities and research career development.

National Institute of Dental Research.—The Bill includes \$19,199,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the amount requested and \$1,859,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962.

The oral health needs of the Nation continue to present a growing challenge to the dental profession, and the resolution of these problems will depend increasingly on the development of means for prevention and treatment of oral diseases. The Committee is confident that research activities at the Dental Institute are advancing toward this goal. Important gains continue to be made through both the intramural and extramural programs.

It is gratifying to report that the completion and occupancy of the new dental laboratory facilities at NIH this year have permitted the consolidation of resources under one roof and the expansion of professional staff and investigative programs in both the clinical and basic science areas. Paralleling the progress in direct research has been the continuous provision of grant support resulting in an increase in productive dental research activities of the Nation's dental schools, universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public and private institutions. Areas receiving particular attention are congenital defects, such as cleft lip and palate, periodontal disease and dental decay, and the behavioral sciences as related to public acceptance of various dental health procedures.

Institute studies in the field of oral microbiology have shown not only that dental decay may be a bacterial disease, but that it is transmissible and causally related to specific micro-organisms in two animal species. Dental scientists feel that it is premature at this time to apply these findings to man, but increasing efforts are being directed toward clinical evaluations of this new concept of dental decay.

In research on periodontal disease (of the gums and tooth supporting structure), scientists are using the newer techniques of germfree study, electron diffraction, and X-ray and electron microscopy to gain a better understanding of calculus formation. This knowledge may ultimately lead to the elimination or control of this major contributor to periodontal disorders. Related epidemiologic studies have also contributed important information on the patterns of periodontal disease and dental decay in various ethnic groups in foreign countries and selected populations in the United States.

The Committee was pleased to learn that the Institute is seeking to establish a research potential capable of dealing with the broad aspects of dentally-related abnormalities. From these studies a considerable store of new information has already been obtained on such anomalies as malformed teeth, disturbed dental eruption, cleft lips and palates, and various diseases of the oral soft tissues. While defective genetic composition is important in the development of cleft palate and harelip, it has become increasingly apparent to dental scientists that various nonhereditary factors are also involved. Lack of oxygen, nutritional deficiency, and endocrine changes may adversely effect the prenatal development of the mouth and other structures.

Because of the great diversity of professional interest involved in these and related studies, there is a recognized need for the support of broad basic laboratory and clinical research. The effective pursuit of these activities will depend in large measure on the provision of adequate research facilities and qualified scientific manpower. Although a beginning has been made in this important area of research, the Committee believes that still more should be done to accelerate the total scientific effort.

The Committee recognizes the severity of the growing dental manpower shortage and the increasingly acute need for dental researchers and teachers. Accordingly, the Committee has provided additional funds for expanding the training grant program and the program for training dental students in the use of dental assistants. The former program will provide assistance in strengthening dental research and education, and the latter program will increase the productivity of dentists, and, in effect, extend the availability of professional dental care and treatment.

Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.—The Bill includes \$98,721,000, an increase of \$6,800,000 over the amount requested, and \$16,890,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962.

Although the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases was originally created for the study of arthritic disorders and metabolic diseases, such as diabetes, it currently supports research in a wide variety of human ills. These include diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, of blood and bone, and a host of metabolic and inherited disorders.

The Committee has been greatly impressed by the exciting work done by Institute scientists on the so-called "genetic code." The partial breaking of this code, which involves the chemistry of heredity, is already considered a classic piece of work by scientists throughout the world. This development is the beginning of a new line of research which holds the promise that, at some time in the future, it may be possible to alter the influence of heredity and, conceivably, to alter susceptibility to disease as well as to control inherited diseases.

The genetic code work belongs to an important new field of science, molecular biology, which deals with the submicroscopic structure, basic chemical reactions, and physical functions of living matter on a molecular scale. The Committee was pleased to learn that research efforts are being steadily strengthened in this field, both extramurally and by the activities of the Institute's new Laboratory of Molecular Biology, where the investigations leading to the breaking of the genetic code took place.

The Committee was also much interested in a report on the discovery of seven different types of human blood platelets. This discovery explains the occurrence of some serious reactions to blood transfusions—due to the infusion of mis-matched platelets—and will aid physicians in treating individuals who have certain bleeding diseases requiring frequent platelet transfusions.

The Committee was surprised to find that there is such a dearth of research in the field of hemophilia. This is certainly not in keeping with the magnitude of the problem. The Committee will expect that a portion of the increase be utilized to strengthen this research.

Slow but steady progress continues to be made toward finding the basic cause of rheumatoid arthritis. It appears likely that immuno-

logic reactions are an important factor in the disease and that susceptible individuals may develop this form of arthritis because they are hypersensitive to some as yet unknown agent. One of the blood-testing methods for rheumatoid arthritis has been found useful in indicating what course the disease may follow in future years and may thus aid the physician in selecting the best form of treatment and determining the chances of remission.

A continuing study of osteoporosis (the loss of calcium from bone) at the Institute has underscored the vital need for an adequate amount of calcium in the diet, especially to protect the skeleton of arthritic patients who are being treated with corticosteroid drugs like cortisone. Osteoporosis affects 30 percent of older women who are seen by physicians. Institute scientists and grantees have also made important contributions to the understanding of gout and its successful treatment and prevention. As a result of the development of new drugs and better forms of treatment, this disorder has now become one of the best controlled of all arthritic diseases.

Oral drugs have freed approximately 40 percent of all diabetics from their reliance on insulin injections. Most encouraging was the successful use of combinations of these drugs in diabetics who did not respond to any drug given alone. The combinations are extremely valuable in that they are apparently additive with respect to their desirable actions but not with respect to their untoward side effects.

In order to assist diabetes research in general, the Institute is supporting the establishment of a new ultra-modern data storage and retrieval system for diabetes research information and literature. The new system combines facilities for collecting and abstracting all scientific data on diabetes published anywhere, their translation, if necessary, and their coding and incorporation into a storage and retrieval system. The Committee commends the Institute for taking a positive interest and practical action in support of a new development in the area of scientific communication.

The Committee feels that studies of peptic ulcer and the other diseases which affect the digestive system are of major importance and hopes that the increased support which the Institute is giving in this area will be fruitful. One reported advance relates to an occasional disabling complication of certain types of surgery for peptic ulcer. A preoperative test which makes it possible to predict whether or not a given patient is apt to have any serious problem after gastric surgery, and what specific types of surgical operation is best suited to the patient, has been developed by Institute grantees.

Research on the numerous diseases of the skin is progressing. It is apparent, however, that before the control of specific skin diseases becomes a reality, much additional basic work needs to be done by well-trained investigators. The Committee will expect the Institute to undertake more vigorous programs in this area.

The Committee was distressed to hear that more than 300 highly qualified young scientists and physicians could have been added to existing training programs if training grant funds had been sufficient. For this same reason several much-needed training programs could not be initiated. The Committee believes that an adequately trained manpower pool is one of the most critical factors in medical progress and that strong training programs are needed—not only to attract high-quality candidates, but also to develop in them the skills of both

the competent clinical investigator and the astute laboratory scientist. The Committee has, therefore, included a substantial increase in training funds in the Institute's appropriation.

The international nutrition studies continue to be rewarding both in terms of scientific progress and of the goodwill engendered for the United States by the efforts of its scientists to bring improved nutrition to developing countries. Collaborative epidemiologic studies to determine what part heredity and geography play in various diseases may ultimately explain why some persons develop diseases while others do not. The Committee feels that such cooperative international studies may well lead to important discoveries directly applicable to health problems in this country, and believes that such projects should be encouraged.

Allergy and infectious disease activities.—The Bill includes \$62,142,000, an increase of \$2,800,000 over the amount requested and \$6,051,000 more than amount appropriated for 1962.

The Committee is glad to see that the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is taking the initiative in developing respiratory disease vaccines. The new national Vaccine Development Program is appropriately centered in this Institute, which has played a large role in identifying and propagating viruses responsible for most of the serious respiratory illnesses, including atypical pneumonias. It is time that the cumulative knowledge of years of research be applied in prevention of these infections which are an important cause of disability and death and cost this Nation about \$5 billion annually.

The Committee recognizes the wisdom of marshalling industrial and academic as well as government medical resources in this enterprise. There is hope that the new Vaccine Development Program described to the Committee this year will lead to effective multi-viral vaccines becoming available within the next five or ten years to protect against certain respiratory diseases.

It is also notable that the Viral Reference Reagent Program, established by the Institute as a service to grant supported virologists, will soon begin to provide reliable virus reference reagents comparable in potency and other properties for use as standard references by medical scientists. The new program of standardization, production, and distribution should contribute substantially to research in virology and eventually to improved diagnosis and treatment of the viral diseases.

During the past years the Committee has been particularly apprehensive about the spread of antibiotic-resistant staphylococcal infections. Progress in this area of research now appears to be substantial. Methods of sterilization in hospitals, including a system of hexachlorophene washing of infants, which virtually eliminated staphylococcal infections in the nursery at the Yale-New Haven Medical Center, and other studies of this type, have led to new and better methods of hospital control.

Clinicians of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases have continued their successful testing of dimethoxyphenyl penicillin and other new drugs developed by the pharmaceutical industry which appear to bring marked improvement or outright cure of infections resistant to ordinary penicillin. If initial success is borne out in long-term clinical studies, these drugs should prove a particular

boon to children afflicted with cystic fibrosis. Pulmonary infections with staphylococcus are a frequent cause of death in these patients.

Parasitic infections, including those commonly referred to as "tropical diseases," exact tribute from world commerce and cripple or kill millions of people throughout the world. The Committee believes that one of the freedoms the United States should continue to export is freedom from enslavement by disease. The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is one of the world centers for research on malaria, schistosomiasis, and other major scourges of mankind. Recent work by this Institute on monkey malaria, carried out in Malaya, is particularly interesting and may be significant in worldwide malaria eradication concepts. The new and reliable fluorescent test for the detection of malaria antibodies, which was developed by the Institute, is another mark of progress. Investigations by Institute scientists and grantees also are directed toward control and treatment of schistosomiasis. This snail-borne disease afflicts an estimated 150 million people in many regions of the world, including territories of the United States.

In the field of allergy-immunology, the emphasis of Institute studies is on the basic mechanisms of the little-understood allergic diseases. The "autoimmune" diseases, believed to occur when an individual reacts against some substance within his own body as though the material were foreign, constitute one of the most puzzling groups. Here Institute work with inbred and immunologically similar guinea pigs seems particularly hopeful in the search for an understanding of human allergic thyroiditis, rheumatoid arthritis, and other diseases which may have an autoimmune basis.

Neurology and Blindness Activities.—The Bill includes \$77,506,000, an increase of \$6,300,000 over the amount requested, and \$6,694,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962.

The Committee was impressed by two significant Institute accomplishments which will speed the attack on neurologic and sensory disorders. First, a substantial body of trained scientists is now becoming available. Second, a program of professional and technical assistance, initiated this past year, assures ready access of scientific findings to the practitioner.

The great lack of trained specialists in neurology has been a major problem which the Institute has been helping to overcome during its first decade by supporting advanced training for some 300 neurologists. The training program has also made significant increases in the number of teacher-investigators in ophthalmology and otolaryngology.

Promising as the growth of medical manpower in teaching and research careers has been since training-grant support began, it is far short of actual needs in the neurological sciences. The Committee is convinced that the over-all training program should be carefully strengthened so, that the necessary clinical advances to help the neurologically disabled may proceed. However, the Committee is concerned lest the training program become too preoccupied with the problem of shortages in such medical specialties to the disadvantage of programs devoted primarily to the production of research personnel. If a shortage of medical specialists can be demonstrated to be of sufficient national significance to warrant direct Federal action (as is clearly the case in the mental health field), this should be pre-

sented to the Congress in a well documented fashion together with recommendations for action.

The professional and technical assistance program which has been initiated is an important step toward increasing the potential for direct help to people suffering from neurological and sensory disorders. One aspect of the program is to improve techniques by which the latest scientific information may be provided to practitioners at the community level.

The Committee believes that the expansion of the Institute's training program activity, for which additional funds are being provided, should include training for professional and technical assistance.

The past year has reinforced hopes of an eventual research breakthrough in multiple sclerosis. Although the cause of this tragic disorder remains unknown, research continues to uncover valuable clues. The peculiar geographic distribution of the disease increasingly suggests that its cause may lie in an infectious agent of long latency. Evidence to support this theory is growing, based on observations of diseases in animals which are strikingly similar to multiple sclerosis. The Committee was encouraged to learn of plans for four research centers which will be specifically directed toward detecting any viral or infectious agents responsible for multiple sclerosis and certain other chronic diseases of the nervous system.

Greater emphasis will also be given to the investigation of another highly suspicious factor which may be causing multiple sclerosis: auto-immunization, or a sensitivity to certain substances normally occurring in particular brain tissue.

Reports of worthwhile research in speech and hearing are especially welcomed by the Committee, which has been disturbed by the lag in research effort in these important areas. On the basis of research findings, and advice from the leading specialists in this field, who came before this Committee, there appears to be a definite need for earlier screening and detection of hearing disorders in children. Many children previously considered mentally retarded or aphasic have been found to be suffering primarily from hearing disorders, some of which can be corrected.

Many people, including Helen Keller, have stated that deafness is a greater disability than blindness. Yet, for some mysterious reason it does not receive the attention that it obviously deserves. Research directed to the causes, prevention, and relief of the various types of deafness is the only means by which the ultimate solution can be reached.

While reliable figures on the magnitude of the problem of deafness are not in existence, it is estimated on the basis of the 30,000 enrolled in schools for the deaf that the number of severely deafened persons in the population is approximately 200,000. The number with hearing impairment sufficient to create a handicap varies with age and extends into the millions.

Mainly through the support of the National Institutes of Health, research has made some progress during the last few years but it has been much too slow. It will be expected that part of the increase provided in the bill will be used to strengthen this part of the research program.

The Institute's training programs for workers in speech and hearing are now yielding excellent results. A dynamic program for the

study of hearing and language disorders is envisaged in the university-based clinical research and training centers to be established during the next two years.

The Committee is also encouraged by the continuing improvements in the treatments for a number of chronic neurologic disorders. New anticoagulants have been found for use in cerebrovascular diseases. It seems likely that one of these may be effective in preventing clotting and that others may be suitable for dissolving large, hardened clots—neither has been safely possible in the past. A new drug which may prevent migraine headache is expected to be available to physicians soon. New and improved anticonvulsants have been added to the array of drugs for the treatment of epilepsy, some of which are helpful to patients who have not been aided by other medications.

Enthusiasm over the effectiveness of drug therapy must, of course, be tempered by the realization of the complexity of many neurologic disorders. For instance, the fact that some of these diseases are subject to spontaneous remissions impedes advances in drug evaluation. In an effort to surmount these and other obstacles to improved treatment, the Institute is sponsoring a special program for the evaluation of drug therapy.

Significant clues are emerging from the long-term Collaborative Perinatal Research Project, which has had the Committee's wholehearted support for over five years. Enrollment of mothers in the study reached 23,000 at the end of 1961.

Preliminary data analysis this year revealed outstanding, but still unexplained, variations in infant mortality and abnormalities among the participating institutions which require further investigation. Vaginal tract infections in the mother have been shown to have a major bearing on premature birth. The role of viruses in abnormal pregnancy outcome also appears significant. These very preliminary findings illustrate the kind of information which this long-range study may produce and which, the Committee hopes, will lead to measures that will prevent abnormal pregnancies.

The Committee is gratified by the growing body of information which the collaborating institutions are generating but is concerned over the fact that personnel limitations are hampering the interpretation of the available data. Inadequate salaries and unavailable space are impeding the recruitment of needed professional scientists.

Therefore the Committee would like a detailed report on the total perinatal project. The general import of the study to problems of neurological defects in developing children and to the broad problem of mental retardation warrants a careful review of progress. Such a review should clearly point up the deficiencies in the programs, if any, and suggest actions that this Committee can take to remedy them. The report should be submitted by December 1, 1962, so that it may be studied before next year's hearings begin.

The broad study of perinatal problems in humans is paralleled by studies on monkeys at laboratories in Puerto Rico so that clues may be investigated experimentally as quickly and thoroughly as possible in animals whose reproductive processes most closely resemble the human. For example, experimental studies with monkeys have shown that asphyxia (lack of oxygen) can cause cerebral palsy and mental retardation and that injection of sodium carbonate and glucose can reduce the degree of brain damage which suffocation causes.

The Committee received very encouraging testimony from both NIH witnesses and private witnesses on the advances made in research in the field of blindness. It is worthy of notice that while Federal expenditures in this area have gone up, there has also been a very substantial increase in private funds. The Committee wishes to reemphasize its interest in this part of the program. It will be expected that part of the increase provided will be utilized for this purpose.

The Committee is satisfied that some extraordinary progress has been made in neurological and sensory disorders during the first decade of the Institute's history, but much further knowledge is desperately needed to treat and cure the millions of people in this country who are handicapped by disorders of the brain and nervous system. Neurological research is necessarily a slow, complex process and every effort should be made to widen its scope to accelerate both the quest for basic knowledge and its clinical application.

Grants for construction of health research facilities.—The Bill includes \$50,000,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$20,000,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The amount recommended in the bill is the maximum amount authorized to be appropriated. At the time of the hearings there were 172 applications on hand, totaling approximately \$45,000,000 that had been recommended for approval by the advisory council, for which funds are not now available. In addition 70 new and deferred applications in which over 48 million dollars are requested were awaiting review at the forthcoming April council meeting. Of course additional applications will be submitted yet this fiscal year and many more next fiscal year. It is therefore obvious that the amount carried in the bill will fall far short of meeting the need for assistance in the construction of health research facilities.

Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program).—The Bill includes \$2,800,000, the amount of the request, and \$6,200,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1962.

National health statistics.—The Bill includes \$5,150,000, a reduction of \$100,000 below the request, and \$508,000 more than the appropriation for 1962.

Operations, National Library of Medicine.—The Bill includes \$3,335,000, the amount of the request, and \$1,269,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962. Since expenses formerly financed under other appropriations and being transferred to the Library in 1963 amount to \$912,000 the actual increase for the library on a comparable basis is \$357,000. These transfers are the Russian Scientific Translation Program previously financed under "General research and services, National Institutes of Health" and the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System previously financed under the National Heart Institute. The bulk of the increase for 1963 is accountable to certain mandatory costs in connection with the maintenance and operation of the new building, and an increase of \$220,000 for improvement of the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System. The Committee has on several occasions expressed grave concern over the lack of adequate communication of the results of medical research. Conventional systems for the organization, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of medical information are becoming increasingly strained and over-loaded. The constantly accelerating

pace of medical research and the resulting proliferation of publications, reporting the result of this research, make it difficult to cope with the problems of finding, correlating, and making accessible for use the new masses of data. The library has developed new programs which represents a step toward overcoming present inadequacies in the area of the Library's services. The Committee believes that full support for the library's serious attempt to improve these services will both contribute to the advancement of research and will save money in avoiding duplication of research simply because, through lack of communications, one scientist may not know what another scientist has already covered. As previously stated the Committee will expect the Public Health Services to develop specific proposals in the overall field of communication of bio-medical information.

Retired pay of commissioned officers.—Since expenses borne by this appropriation are entirely beyond administrative control, the Committee has again approved this as an indefinite appropriation. It is estimated that the total retirement payments in 1962 will be \$2,377,000 and the comparable figure in 1963 will be \$2,671,000.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General.—The Bill includes \$5,850,000, the amount of the request, and \$475,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. Taking comparative transfers into consideration, the amount recommended for 1963 is \$335,000 more than the amount available for comparable activities in 1962. The increases requested were all in areas such as personnel and financial management, where workload automatically increases as the Public Health Service programs expand.

During the hearings it was developed that the staff, expert in patent law, is far from sufficient to give proper attention to the patent problems that come up in connection with the medical research programs, in fact, it was testified that they have only one such expert on the payroll at the present time. While the Committee has not recommended an increase specifically for this, it will expect the Surgeon General to divert sufficient funds from other items budgeted for increases to hire two additional experts in this area.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$6,332,000, an increase of \$358,000 over the request, and an increase of \$1,227,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962. Every survey that has ever been made of Saint Elizabeths Hospital has recommended substantial increases in operating personnel. Since the last thorough study which was made by a group of eminent experts in the field in 1958, appropriations have allowed for modest but steady increases in personnel. The Committee was disappointed that the budget presented for 1963 did very little more than provide for annualization of the increases allowed for 1962. This resulted from cuts made in the original budget prepared by St. Elizabeths Hospital, before the formal budget was presented to Congress. The action of the Committee will restore these cuts. This will still fall far short of the recommendations of the study group previously mentioned.

Buildings and facilities.—The Bill includes \$8,095,000, the amount of the request, and \$7,520,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

The large item in the allowance for 1963 is \$6,735,000 to cover the cost of construction and equipment of a 450-bed rehabilitation center. Funds were appropriated last year for the plans and specifications for the facility. This is part of the Hospital's long range program for replacement of antiquated treatment buildings and will serve as a replacement for the Garfield Building, West Lodge Building, and a portion of the west wing of the Center Building. These obsolete structures were built in 1872, 1856, and 1853 respectively.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The Bill includes \$280,400,000, a reduction of \$5,000,000 from the request, and \$12,830,000 more than the appropriation for 1962. The budget included a request for a \$15,000,000 contingency fund which the committee has reduced to \$10,000,000. Since there was no contingency fund in the 1962 appropriation as a result of congressional action on the supplemental request for 1962, the \$10,000,000 which is allowed in the Bill accounts for all but \$2,830,000 of the increase over the 1962 appropriation. Mandatory items of increase in 1963 resulting from annualizing personnel placed on the payroll in 1962 to carry out the additional work under the recent amendments, account for all of this increase.

Reimbursement for military service credits.—For each of the last few years the Committee has urged the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Railroad Retirement Board to get together and determine the adjustments that should be made between the general funds of the Treasury, the Railroad Retirement Trust Fund, and the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund with regard to military service credits. The Committee has been especially interested in seeing that the law was carried out in regard to appropriations to the Railroad Retirement Trust Fund. The budget for 1963 included a requested appropriation of \$78,600,000 for reimbursement to the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund for military service credits and indicated that a request of \$16,000,000 for a similar payment to the Railroad Retirement Trust Fund would be submitted at a later date. The latter request has not yet been received. Since these two are so similar in nature, and since the Committee has indicated previously that its greater interest is in connection with the payment to the Railroad Retirement Trust Fund, action has been deferred on the item for the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund until the two can be considered together.

Grants to states for public assistance.—The Bill includes \$2,538,300,000, a reduction of \$150,000,000 from the request, and \$137,100,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962. The request included \$97,900,000 to finance programs which expire at the end of fiscal year 1962. Since there is no authorization for this amount it has been disallowed. The remainder of the reduction below the request is based on a general outlook for improvement in economic and other factors which affect the requirements under this appropriation. When the budget for 1963 was presented to Congress in January it indicated that a request for a supplemental appropriation

of \$140,000,000 for 1962 would be submitted to Congress at a later date. On February 7 when the request was actually submitted, it was submitted in the amount of only \$85,000,000 or a reduction of almost 40 percent. While the 1963 budget could not be reduced by nearly the same percentage, it appears that a reduction of the magnitude recommended is warranted.

Grants for training public welfare personnel.—The Budget included a request for \$3,500,000 which, under the authorizing legislation, would be a 100 per cent Federally financed program with no matching required at the state or local level. While the Committee recognizes that there is a need for more training of public welfare personnel, it is of the opinion that any such program should be on a matching basis of some type.

Assistance for repatriated United States nationals.—The Bill includes \$467,000, a reduction of \$408,000 from the request, and a reduction of \$297,000 below the amount appropriated for 1962. The reduction from the request is the amount budgeted for that portion of the program currently lacking legislative authorization for fiscal year 1963.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services.—The Bill includes \$3,585,000, a reduction of \$511,000 from the request, and \$143,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The reduction from the request is composed of \$338,000 budgeted for civil defense activities and \$173,000 which represents the salaries and expenses budgeted for administering the portion of the public assistance program for which authorization expires at the end of fiscal year 1962.

Grants to states for maternal and child welfare.—The Bill includes \$75,795,000, a reduction of \$955,000 from the request, and \$6,695,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962. The budget included \$25,000,000 for each of the three basic grant programs "Services for crippled children", "Maternal and child health services", and "Child-welfare services", the maximum authorized to be appropriated in each case. The Committee has approved this part of the request in total. The request of \$1,750,000 for research or demonstration projects in child welfare included \$955,000 for so-called "full funding", in other words, for funding projects after 1963. The Committee has allowed the full amount requested for this program for fiscal year 1963 but has disallowed the \$955,000 requested for subsequent periods.

In last year's report the Committee called attention to the fact that far too little attention has been paid to the plight of unwed mothers in the teenage group. The Committee was pleased with the report of the Children's Bureau that some progress is being made in this area. It is of course too early to see much in the way of concrete results from the increased emphasis the Bureau has placed on this during the last several months. The Committee wishes to reiterate its interest in having more done in this field, especially with regard to developing programs such as half-way houses for the rehabilitation of these girls, and will expect that the Children's Bureau to be able to point to concrete results next year.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.—The Bill includes \$2,853,000, the amount of the request, and \$185,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. In its report last year the Committee said:

It has been suggested to every secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and every administrator

of the Federal Security Agency that it is wrong to relegate the Children's Bureau to a third level position. The Committee strongly feels that the responsibilities and the activities of the Children's Bureau are of sufficient importance to warrant placing it on a level directly below the Secretary rather than being just another office in the Social Security Administration. The Secretary has always had the authority to make such an organizational change and give the Children's Bureau the recognition that it deserves.

The Committee has some reason to believe that no one in authority took the suggestion very seriously. The Committee wishes to reiterate its belief that something more should be done to give the Children's Bureau the recognition that it deserves and hopes that more serious attention will be given to this during the next year than has been given during the past year.

Cooperative research in social security.—The Bill includes \$1,100,000, a reduction of \$800,000 from the request, and \$400,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The Committee has denied requested authority to make these funds available until expended so that each project could be funded for its full life rather than just for activities to be carried out in 1963. The budget included \$882,000 for funding projects after fiscal year 1963. Since this has been denied the action of the Committee actually adds \$82,000 to the amount budgeted for 1963 activities. This program has proven to be much more popular than originally supposed. The budget would fall far short of financing the scientifically approved applications that will carry over from 1962 because of lack of funds and the large number expected to be submitted in 1963. Even with the increase recommended by the Committee there will be many worthwhile projects that will remain unfunded.

International Social Security Association meeting.—The request for \$100,000 for this purpose has been denied, not because the Committee feels that there is lack of merit in the meeting, but it is not planned until fiscal year 1965 and it appears that any preparations that are necessary this far in advance would require very little in the way of funds and can be borne by the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Commissioner.

Research and training (special foreign currency program).—The Bill contains no funds for this program which represents a reduction of \$1,800,000 from the request, and \$1,607,000 less than was appropriated for 1962. Examples of projects under this program such as studies of medical care for the aged in Yugoslavia and Israel; studying the social security systems of Burma, India, and Indonesia; and studying credit cooperatives in such countries as Burma, UAR, Israel, and Yugoslavia, were not impressive to the Committee. The Committee has very serious doubts that results of much value to this country would result from a continuation of this program.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.—The Bill includes an appropriation of \$711,000 and authorization to transfer \$418,000 from the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund; the same as the amounts requested in the budget; and \$121,000 and \$96,000, respectively, more than the amounts allowed for 1962. This office

has had a considerable increase in its responsibilities as a result of recent legislation and administrative action recently taken in the field of public assistance. The Committee was much impressed by the Commissioner's justification for the requested increases.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$3,909,000, the amount of the request, and \$173,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Education of the blind.—The Bill includes \$718,000, the amount of the request, and \$48,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962. The amount allowed is estimated to provide \$40 per capita for each eligible blind pupil, which is the same amount provided for 1962. The increase is based on an estimated increase of 1,202 eligible blind pupils.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$1,410,000, the amount of the request, and \$154,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

Construction.—The Bill includes \$355,000, the amount of the request, and \$246,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1962. The main item in the amount recommended is \$200,000 for plans and specifications for new dormitories which will be very much needed if there is a continuation of the current trend for increased enrollment. Indications are that if anything the trend will be accelerated in the future.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$7,492,000, the amount of the request, and \$485,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The Committee is pleased to note that the estimated increase in non-Federal income is approximately equal to the increase in the Federal appropriation. This increase is due primarily to an adjustment in the student fee schedules and also to an estimated continuation in the trend of increased enrollment.

Plans and specifications.—The Bill includes \$86,000, the amount of the request, and \$375,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1962. The amount recommended will provide \$56,000 for drawing plans and specifications for a much needed social work building; and \$30,000 to bring up to date the master development plan.

Construction of buildings.—The Bill includes \$5,531,000, the amount of the request, and \$1,084,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. The appropriation will provide funds for 4 projects, two of which account for the bulk of the total amount. These are a new classroom building and a new women's dormitory which together will cost an estimated \$4,695,000. The classroom building will ease currently crowded conditions due to the increase in enrollment, and the new women's dormitory will provide accommodations for 300 of the women students who now have to live off the campus due to lack of dormitory facilities.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$2,621,000 and authority to transfer \$359,000 from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust

Fund; \$437,000 and \$53,000, respectively, less than the request; and \$94,000 and \$7,000, respectively, more than was made available for 1962. The recommendation of the Committee disallows all funds budgeted for civil defense activities, and provides the 1962 operating budget for other activities except for the following increases: \$101,200 for certain mandatory cost increases; \$23,700 to strengthen the special staff on aging; \$68,700 to strengthen administrative and financial management; and \$11,500 for equipment replacement, books, and periodical subscriptions for the library.

The Committee was again very much disappointed with the report of activities aimed at doing something about the problems of the aging. There was more talk this year, but that was about the only difference. It appears that the only solution may be to turn this over to an independent agency.

Office of Field Administration.—The Bill includes an appropriation of \$3,335,000 and authorization to transfer \$1,495,000 from other accounts; \$230,000 less than the requested appropriation, and the same as the amount requested by transfer; and \$70,000 and \$30,000, respectively, more than allowed for 1962. The Committee disallowed funds requested for civil defense activities and \$80,000 requested for nine program analysts for regional offices.

Surplus property utilization.—The Bill includes \$870,000, the amount of the request, and \$8,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962.

Office of the General Counsel.—The Bill includes an appropriation of \$813,000 and authority to transfer \$725,000 from other accounts; a reduction of \$43,000 from the requested appropriation, and the same as the amount requested by transfer; and an increase of \$100,000 and \$29,000, respectively, over the amounts made available for 1962.

Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses.—The Bill includes \$5,810,000, a reduction of \$2,690,000 from the request, and \$2,390,000 less than was appropriated for 1962. Both the 1962 appropriation and the 1963 budget included funds for so-called forward financing of projects. The budget for 1963 included \$2,690,000, the exact amount of the recommended reduction, for financing projects after fiscal year 1963. Thus the Committee's action will result in no reduction in the amount budgeted for use in 1963.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$20,250,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$261,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

The Board and the General Counsel have made a substantial record in the past year in solving the problem of delays by reducing the Board's backlog, and improving procedures in the handling of both unfair labor practice and representation cases. The Committee's attention has been called, however, to the fact that at times over-emphasis on speed in case-handling in the regional offices has resulted in inadequate concern for rights and protections to which parties are entitled under the law. The Committee believes that it is of the utmost importance that persons who allege that their rights have been infringed or that they have been denied protection to which they are entitled shall have their "day in court".

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$1,904,000, the amount of the request, and \$100,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes authority to use \$9,640,000 from the Railroad Retirement Trust Fund, the amount of the request, and \$100,000 less than was made available for 1962.

The Committee was pleased to note that progress is being made in resolving the problem of payment to the Railroad Retirement Trust Fund for military service "wage credits". It is hoped that a complete resolution of the problem will be accomplished in the near future. As mentioned on page 46 the Committee is withholding action on appropriating for similar credits due the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund so that the two may be considered together.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The Bill includes \$4,923,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the request, and \$535,000 more than was appropriated for 1962.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution.—The Bill includes \$5,000, the amount of the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1962.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.—The Bill includes \$6,128,000, the amount of the request, and \$76,000 more than was made available for 1962.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 19, in connection with Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Grants to States:

Provided further, That additional allotments, not exceeding \$240,000 in the aggregate, for grants under section 2 of said Act may be made, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, to States in which the Federal share of the costs of rehabilitation services under such section exceeds their respective allotments from such \$110,000,000

On page 48, in connection with General Provisions:

Sec. 904. None of the funds contained in this Act shall be paid to any person or organization registered with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate under the Regulation of Lobbying Act.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Increase (+), decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	\$2, 550, 000	\$2, 550, 000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)-----	7, 161, 000	7, 161, 000	-----
Total-----	9, 711, 000	9, 711, 000	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Estimates, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employment Security: Unemployment trust fund-----	\$3, 584, 176, 000	\$3, 998, 530, 000	+\$414, 354, 000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended-----	25, 000	24, 000	-1, 000
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, with- in the District of Columbia-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Administration of the District of Columbia Workmen's Com- pensation Act-----	279, 000	279, 000	-----

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work-----	36, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Department of Labor-----	3, 584, 526, 000	-----	3, 998, 843, 000	-----	-----	+ 414, 317, 000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE						
Office of the Secretary: Federal Council on Aging-----	6, 000	-----	6, 000	-----	-----	-----
Public Health Service benefit and gift funds-----	184, 000	-----	248, 000	-----	-----	+ 64, 000
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund-----	1, 000	-----	1, 000	-----	-----	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital conditional gift fund-----	1, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	- 1, 000
Social Security Administration:						
Federal Disability Insurance trust fund-----	1, 116, 000, 000	-----	1, 174, 589, 000	-----	-----	+ 58, 589, 000
Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund-----	12, 252, 060, 000	-----	14, 231, 098, 000	-----	-----	+ 1, 979, 038, 000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	13, 368, 252, 000	-----	15, 405, 942, 000	-----	-----	+ 2, 037, 690, 000
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD						
Railroad retirement account-----	1, 109, 500, 000	-----	1, 172, 500, 000	-----	-----	+ 63, 000, 000
Limitation on Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund-----	9, 470, 000	-----	9, 000, 000	-----	-----	- 470, 000
Total, Railroad Retirement Board-----	1, 118, 970, 000	-----	1, 181, 500, 000	-----	-----	+ 62, 530, 000
Total trust funds, all agencies-----	18, 071, 748, 000	-----	20, 586, 285, 000	-----	-----	+ 2, 514, 537, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962, ESTIMATES FOR 1963, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1963
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriation	1963 estimates
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$12,667,000	\$15,297,000	\$14,158,000	+\$1,491,000	-\$1,139,000
Revision of Consumer Price Index-----	2,100,000	1,333,000	1,333,000	-767,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics-----	14,767,000	16,630,000	15,491,000	+724,000	-1,139,000
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS					
Salaries and expenses-----	500,000	950,000	785,000	+285,000	-165,000
OFFICE OF AUTOMATION AND MANPOWER					
Salaries and expenses-----	(1)	900,000	800,000	+800,000	-100,000
AREA REDEVELOPMENT					
Salaries and expenses-----	14,000,000	15,041,000	11,041,000	-2,959,000	-4,000,000
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING					
Salaries and expenses-----	4,976,000	5,026,000	5,026,000	+50,000	-----

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
<i>Limitation on salaries and expenses</i> -----	[10,500,000]	[12,865,000]	[11,500,000]	[+1,000,000]	[−1,365,000]
<i>Limitations on grants to States</i> -----	[405,000,000]	[424,900,000]	[350,000,000]	[−55,000,000]	[−74,900,000]
Payment to the Federal extended compensation account-----	340,000,000			−340,000,000	-----
Advances to Employment Security Administration account-----	20,000,000			−20,000,000	-----
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen-----	147,000,000	131,000,000	129,000,000	−18,000,000	−2,000,000
Mexican farm labor program:					
Compliance activities-----	1,149,000	1,740,000	1,640,000	+491,000	−100,000
<i>Salaries and expenses (transfer from revolving fund)</i> -----	[1,519,000]	[2,269,000]	[2,178,000]	[+659,000]	[−91,000]
Total, Bureau of Employment Security-----	508,149,000	132,740,000	130,640,000	−377,509,000	−2,100,000
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	633,000	633,000	633,000		-----
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS					
Salaries and expenses-----	3,258,000	3,919,000	3,800,000	+542,000	−119,000

¹ This activity is being financed under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary," during 1962. It is estimated that obligations will total \$70,000.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962, ESTIMATES FOR 1963, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1963—Continued**

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriation	1963 estimates
BUREAU OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$5, 775, 000	\$5, 850, 000	\$5, 675, 000	—\$100, 000	—\$175, 000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 834, 000	3, 845, 000	3, 845, 000	+11, 000	-----
<i>Transfer from longshoremen's trust fund</i> -----	[55, 000]	[55, 800]	[55, 800]	[+800]	[-----]
Employees' compensation claims and ex- penses-----	64, 000, 000	62, 071, 000	62, 071, 000	—1, 929, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Employees' Com- pensation-----	67, 834, 000	65, 916, 000	65, 916, 000	—1, 918, 000	-----
WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	668, 000	777, 000	718, 000	+50, 000	—59, 000
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses-----	17, 307, 000	17, 765, 000	17, 715, 000	+408, 000	—50, 000

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses-----	4, 116, 000	4, 181, 000	+65, 000	-----
<i>Transfer from unemployment trust fund</i> -----	[-----]	[122, 000]	[+122, 000]	[-----]
Total, Office of the Solicitor-----	4, 116, 000	4, 181, 000	+65, 000	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 796, 000	1, 905, 000	+109, 000	-316, 000
<i>Transfer from unemployment trust fund</i> -----	[-----]	[132, 000]	[+132, 000]	[-----]
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	1, 796, 000	1, 905, 000	+109, 000	-316, 000
Total appropriations, Department of Labor-----	643, 779, 000	272, 549, 000	-379, 453, 000	-8, 223, 000

TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries and expenses-----	\$23, 000, 000	\$28, 400, 000	+\$5, 280, 000	-\$120, 000
<i>Certification, inspection, and other services (indefinite)</i> -----	[1, 790, 000]	[1, 882, 000]	[+92, 000]	[-----]
Pharmacology-animal laboratory building-----	1, 750, 000	-----	-1, 750, 000	-----
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	24, 750, 000	28, 400, 000	+3, 530, 000	-120, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962, ESTIMATES FOR 1963, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1963—Continued**

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriation	1963 estimates
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Promotion and further development of vocational education-----	\$33, 672, 000	\$34, 672, 000	\$34, 672, 000	+\$1, 000, 000	-----
Further endowment of colleges of agricul- ture and the mechanic arts-----	8, 194, 000	11, 950, 000	11, 950, 000	+ 3, 756, 000	-----
Land-grant college aid, Hawaii-----	3, 775, 000	-----	-----	— 3, 775, 000	-----
Grants for library services-----	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	-----	-----
Payments to schools districts-----	231, 293, 000	232, 293, 000	282, 322, 000	+ 51, 020, 000	+ \$50, 020, 000
Assistance for school construction-----	54, 850, 000	55, 045, 000	63, 686, 000	+ 8, 836, 000	+ 8, 641, 000
Defense educational activities-----	211, 627, 000	229, 450, 000	229, 450, 000	+ 17, 823, 000	-----
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
Expansion of teaching in education of the deaf-----	1, 575, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	— 75, 000	-----
Cooperative research-----	5, 000, 000	11, 000, 000	6, 985, 000	+ 1, 985, 000	— 4, 015, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	11, 594, 000	12, 741, 000	12, 250, 000	+ 656, 000	— 491, 000

Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)-----	-----	400, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Office of Education-----	570, 080, 000	597, 551, 000	651, 315, 000	+81, 235, 000	+53, 764, 000
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
Grants to States-----	64, 450, 000	72, 940, 000	72, 940, 000	+8, 490, 000	-----
Research and training-----	20, 250, 000	23, 900, 000	24, 500, 000	+4, 250, 000	+600, 000
Research and training (special foreign currency program)-----	1, 372, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	+128, 000	-500, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 325, 000	2, 486, 000	2, 486, 000	+161, 000	-----
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	88, 397, 000	101, 326, 000	101, 426, 000	+13, 029, 000	+100, 000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Buildings and facilities-----	18, 230, 000	27, 000, 000	31, 000, 000	+12, 770, 000	+4, 000, 000
Accident prevention-----	3, 618, 000	3, 668, 000	3, 668, 000	+50, 000	-----
Chronic diseases and health of the aged-----	10, 958, 000	22, 942, 000	22, 942, 000	+11, 984, 000	-----
Communicable disease activities-----	10, 000, 000	10, 062, 000	10, 062, 000	+62, 000	-----
Community health practice and research-----	24, 336, 000	25, 776, 000	25, 776, 000	+1, 440, 000	-----
Control of tuberculosis-----	6, 493, 000	6, 493, 000	6, 493, 000	-----	-----
Control of venereal disease-----	6, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	-----
Dental services and resources-----	2, 500, 000	2, 506, 000	2, 506, 000	+6, 000	-----
Nursing services and resources-----	7, 675, 000	8, 438, 000	8, 438, 000	+763, 000	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962, ESTIMATES FOR 1963, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1963—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriation	1963 estimates
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued					
Hospital construction activities-----	\$211,500,000	\$176,220,000	\$188,572,000	—\$22,928,000	+\$12,352,000
Air pollution control-----	8,800,000	10,069,000	11,069,000	+2,269,000	+1,000,000
Milk, food, interstate and community sanitation-----	7,424,000	7,502,000	7,502,000	+78,000	-----
Occupational health-----	3,981,000	4,022,000	4,022,000	+41,000	-----
Radiological health-----	10,647,000	15,875,000	15,875,000	+5,228,000	-----
Water supply and water pollution control-----	20,328,000	23,607,000	24,607,000	+4,279,000	+1,000,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction-----	80,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	+10,000,000	-----
Hospitals and medical care-----	49,835,000	50,259,000	50,259,000	+424,000	-----
Foreign quarantine activities-----	6,084,000	4,292,000	5,892,000	—192,000	+1,600,000
National Institutes of Health:					
General research and services-----	127,637,000	147,826,000	155,826,000	+28,189,000	+8,000,000
National Cancer Institute-----	142,836,000	139,109,000	150,409,000	+7,573,000	+11,300,000
Mental health activities-----	108,876,000	126,899,000	133,599,000	+24,723,000	+6,700,000

National Heart Institute-----	132, 912, 000	126, 898, 000	143, 398, 000	+ 10, 486, 000	+ 16, 500, 000
National Institute of Dental Research	17, 340, 000	17, 199, 000	19, 199, 000	+ 1, 859, 000	+ 2, 000, 000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities-----	81, 831, 000	91, 921, 000	98, 721, 000	+ 16, 890, 000	+ 6, 800, 000
Allergy and infectious disease activities	56, 091, 000	59, 342, 000	62, 142, 000	+ 6, 051, 000	+ 2, 800, 000
Neurology and blindness activities-----	70, 812, 000	71, 206, 000	77, 506, 000	+ 6, 694, 000	+ 6, 300, 000
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health-----	738, 335, 000	780, 400, 000	840, 800, 000	+ 102, 465, 000	+ 60, 400, 000
Grants for construction of cancer research facilities-----	5, 000, 000	-----	-----	- 5, 000, 000	-----
Hospital and medical facility research-----	10, 000, 000	-----	-----	- 10, 000, 000	-----
Grants for construction of health research facilities-----	30, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	+ 20, 000, 000	-----
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program)-----	9, 000, 000	2, 800, 000	2, 800, 000	- 6, 200, 000	-----
National health statistics-----	4, 642, 000	5, 250, 000	5, 150, 000	+ 508, 000	- 100, 000
Operations, National Library of Medicine	2, 066, 000	3, 335, 000	3, 335, 000	+ 1, 269, 000	-----
Retired pay of commissioned officers (indefinite)-----	[2, 377, 000]	[2, 671, 000]	[2, 671, 000]	[+ 294, 000]	[-----]
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General-----	5, 375, 000	5, 850, 000	5, 850, 000	+ 475, 000	-----
Total, Public Health Service-----	1, 292, 827, 000	1, 343, 366, 000	1, 423, 618, 000	+ 130, 791, 000	+ 80, 252, 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962, ESTIMATES FOR 1963, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1963—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriation	1963 estimates
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$5, 105, 000	\$5, 974, 000	\$6, 332, 000	+\$1, 227, 000	+\$358, 000
Buildings and facilities-----	575, 000	8, 095, 000	8, 095, 000	+ 7, 520, 000	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	5, 680, 000	14, 069, 000	14, 427, 000	+ 8, 747, 000	+ 358, 000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund)-----</i>	[267, 570, 000]	[285, 400, 000]	[280, 400, 000]	[+ 12, 830, 000]	[- 5, 000, 000]
<i>Limitation on construction, BOASI (trust fund)-----</i>	[4, 000, 000]	[-----]	[-----]	[- 4, 000, 000]	[-----]
Reimbursement for military service credits-----	-----	78, 600, 000	-----	-----	- 78, 600, 000
Grants to States for public assistance-----	2, 401, 200, 000	2, 688, 300, 000	2, 538, 300, 000	+ 137, 100, 000	- 150, 000, 000
Grants for training public welfare personnel-----	-----	3, 500, 000	-----	-----	- 3, 500, 000
Assistance for repatriated United States nationals-----	764, 000	875, 000	467, 000	- 297, 000	- 408, 000
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services-----	3, 442, 000	4, 096, 000	3, 585, 000	+ 143, 000	- 511, 000

Grants to States for maternal and child welfare-----	69, 100, 000	76, 750, 000	75, 795, 000	+ 6, 695, 000	-955, 000
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau----	2, 668, 000	2, 853, 000	2, 853, 000	+ 185, 000	-----
Cooperative research in social security-----	700, 000	1, 900, 000	1, 100, 000	+ 400, 000	-800, 000
International Social Security Association meeting-----	-----	100, 000	-----	-----	-100, 000
Research and training (special foreign currency program)-----	1, 607, 000	1, 800, 000	-----	-1, 607, 000	-1, 800, 000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:					
Appropriation-----	590, 000	711, 000	711, 000	+ 121, 000	-----
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	[322, 000]	[418, 000]	[418, 000]	[+ 96, 000]	[-----]
Total, Social Security Administration-----	2, 480, 071, 000	2, 859, 485, 000	2, 622, 811, 000	+ 142, 740, 000	-236, 674, 000
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 736, 000	3, 909, 000	3, 909, 000	+ 173, 000	-----
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Education of the blind-----	670, 000	718, 000	718, 000	+ 48, 000	-----
GALLAUDET COLLEGE					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 256, 000	1, 410, 000	1, 410, 000	+ 154, 000	-----
Construction-----	601, 000	355, 000	355, 000	-246, 000	-----
Total, Gallaudet College-----	1, 857, 000	1, 765, 000	1, 765, 000	-92, 000	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962, ESTIMATES FOR 1963, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1963—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriation	1963 estimates
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$7, 007, 000	\$7, 492, 000	\$7, 492, 000	+\$485, 000	-----
Plans and specifications-----	461, 000	86, 000	86, 000	—375, 000	-----
Construction of buildings-----	4, 447, 000	5, 531, 000	5, 531, 000	+1, 084, 000	-----
Construction of auditorium-fine arts building (liquidation of contract authority)-----	95, 000	-----	-----	—95, 000	-----
Total, Howard University-----	12, 010, 000	13, 109, 000	13, 109, 000	+1, 099, 000	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Office of the Secretary:					
Appropriation-----	2, 527, 000	3, 058, 000	2, 621, 000	+94, 000	—\$437, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	[352, 000]	[412, 000]	[359, 000]	[+7, 000]	[—53, 000]
Office of Field Administration:					
Appropriation-----	3, 265, 000	3, 565, 000	3, 335, 000	+70, 000	—230, 000
Transfers-----	[1, 465, 000]	[1, 495, 000]	[1, 495, 000]	[+30, 000]	[-----]
Surplus property utilization-----	862, 000	870, 000	870, 000	+8, 000	-----

Office of the General Counsel:					
Appropriation-----	713, 000	856, 000	813, 000	+ 100, 000	- 43, 000
Transfers-----	[696, 000]	[725, 000]	[725, 000]	[+ 29, 000]	[-----]
Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses-----	8, 200, 000	8, 500, 000	5, 810, 000	- 2, 390, 000	- 2, 690, 000
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	15, 567, 000	16, 849, 000	13, 449, 000	- 2, 118, 000	- 3, 400, 000
Total, direct appropriations, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	4, 495, 645, 000 4, 167, 000	4, 980, 547, 000 4, 553, 000	4, 874, 827, 000 4, 553, 000	+ 379, 182, 000 + 386, 000	- 105, 720, 000 -----
Indefinite appropriations-----					
Total, direct and indefinite appropriations, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	4, 499, 812, 000	4, 985, 100, 000	4, 879, 380, 000	+ 379, 568, 000	- 105, 720, 000

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$19, 989, 000	\$20, 250, 000	\$20, 250, 000	+ \$261, 000	-----
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TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 804, 000	\$1, 904, 000	\$1, 904, 000	+ \$100, 000	-----
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TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation)-----	[\$9, 740, 000]	[\$9, 640, 000]	[\$9, 640, 000]	[- \$100, 000]	[-----]
Payment to Railroad unemployment insurance account-----	10, 000, 000	-----	-----	- 10, 000, 000	-----
Total, Railroad Retirement Board-----	10, 000, 000	-----	-----	- 10, 000, 000	-----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962, ESTIMATES FOR 1963, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1963—Continued**

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

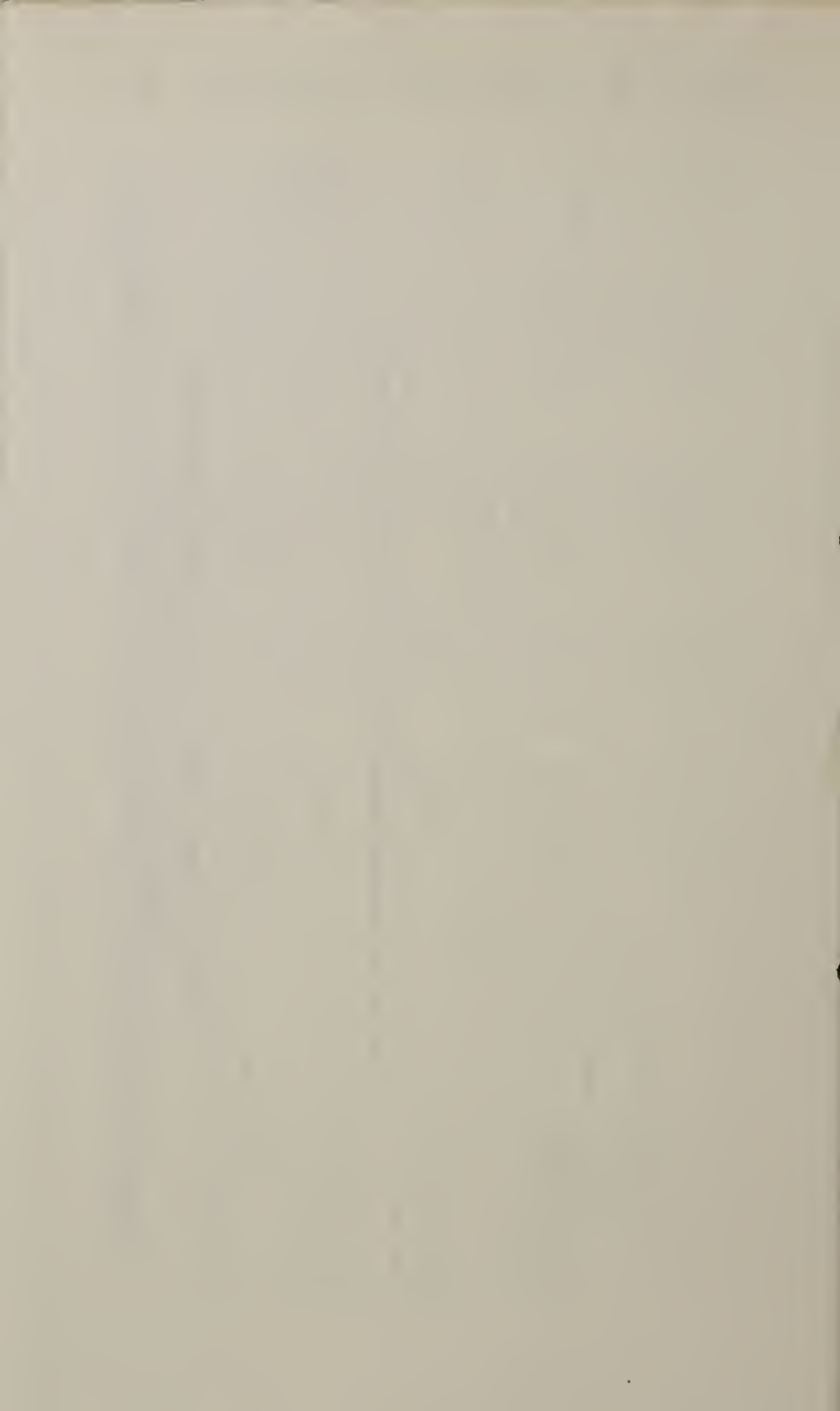
Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Recommended in bill for 1963	Bill compared with—	
				1962 appropriation	1963 estimates
Salaries and expenses-----	\$4, 388, 000	\$5, 023, 000	\$4, 923, 000	+\$535, 000	—\$100, 000

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution-----	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	-----	-----
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TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

<i>Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay-----</i>	[\$6, 052, 000]	[\$6, 128, 000]	[\$6, 128, 000]	[+\$76, 000]	[-----]
Total direct appropriations, all titles of the bill-----	5, 175, 610, 000	5, 280, 278, 000	5, 166, 235, 000	—9, 375, 000	—114, 043, 000
Total, indefinite appropriations, all titles of the bill-----	4, 167, 000	4, 553, 000	4, 553, 000	+386, 000	-----
Grand total-----	5, 179, 777, 000	5, 284, 831, 000	5, 170, 788, 000	—8, 989, 000	—114, 043, 000



Union Calendar No. 630

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10904

[Report No. 1488]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 23, 1962

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
5 the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances
6 or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and
7 their employees for services rendered, \$14,158,000.

8 REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor
10 Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including not
11 to exceed \$250,000 for temporary employees at rates to
12 be fixed by the Secretary of Labor (but not to exceed a rate
13 equivalent to that for general schedule grade 9) without re-
14 gard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949,
15 as amended, \$1,333,000.

16 BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the conduct of international
19 labor affairs, \$785,000.

20 OFFICE OF AUTOMATION AND MANPOWER

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
23 the performance of the functions of the Secretary in the fields
24 of automation and manpower, \$800,000.

1 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16
4 and 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-
5 27), including grants or reimbursements to States,
6 \$11,041,000.

7 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
10 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as author-
11 ized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611),
12 and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$5,026,000.

13 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

14 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the general administration of
16 the employment service and unemployment compensation
17 programs, including temporary employment of persons, with-
18 out regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement
19 migratory labor program; not more than \$11,500,000 may
20 be expended from the employment security administration
21 account in the Unemployment trust fund, of which \$1,-
22 400,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of
23 title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Read-
24 justment Act of 1944.

1 LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
2 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMIN-
3 ISTRATION

4 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the
5 Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n),
6 for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
7 Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as
8 authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended
9 (42 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any
10 State, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental
11 for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
12 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
13 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection
14 with the operation of employment office facilities and serv-
15 ices in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a
16 building through such arrangements as may be required to
17 provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District
18 of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment
19 Compensation Board, including conveyance by the Com-
20 missioners of the District of Columbia to the United States
21 of title to the land on which such building is to be situated,
22 subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of
23 these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the
24 procurement of buildings for other State employment

1 security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise provided
2 for, necessary for carrying out title XV of the Social Secu-
3 rity Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), not more than
4 \$350,000,000 may be expended from the employment
5 security administration account in the Unemployment trust
6 fund: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision
7 to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act,
8 as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time
9 certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each
10 State found to be in compliance with the requirements of
11 the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Guam
12 and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section 303
13 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as
14 he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient
15 administration of its unemployment compensation law and
16 of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That
17 such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department
18 of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for
19 the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly
20 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail
21 matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-
22 ment compensation systems and employment services by
23 States receiving grants herefrom.

24 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
25 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social

1 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
2 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
3 apply.

4 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
5 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
6 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
7 of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of
8 officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
9 from the said agencies of any States which have established
10 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit
11 system and classification and compensation plan covering
12 the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their
13 employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel
14 or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
15 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

16 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
17 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
18 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
19 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
20 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
21 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
22 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
23 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropria-
24 tion therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the pay-

1 ments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the
2 amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current
3 fiscal year.

4 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL
5 EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

6 For payments to unemployed Federal employees and
7 ex-servicemen, either directly or through payments to States,
8 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
9 amended, \$129,000,000.

10 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees
11 and ex-servicemen, next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
12 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States,
13 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
14 amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to
15 unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen for the
16 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the
17 obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to
18 the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That
19 the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
20 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
21 of the current fiscal year.

22 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to de-
24 termine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered

1 into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
2 \$1,640,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR
4 PROGRAM

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
6 to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
7 the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1461-
8 1468), including temporary employment of persons without
9 regard to the civil-service laws, \$2,178,000, which shall be
10 derived by transfer from the Farm labor supply revolving
11 fund.

12 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS
13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
15 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
16 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
17 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act
18 of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army Re-
19 serve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
20 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
21 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App.
22 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
23 \$633,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784 (c)) and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 977); and not less than \$281,700 for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409); \$3,800,000: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits.

BUREAU OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, \$5,675,000.

1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary administrative expenses and not to ex-
4 ceed \$103,225 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals
5 Board, \$3,845,000, together with not to exceed \$55,800 to
6 be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the
7 Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act,
8 as amended (33 U.S.C. 944).

9 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

10 For the payment of compensation and other benefits
11 and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized
12 by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal
13 year, including payments to other Federal agencies for
14 medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement ap-
15 proved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continu-
16 ation of payment of benefits as provided for under the
17 head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security
18 Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs
19 for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnish-
20 ing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment,
21 and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation
22 and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and
23 burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps
24 as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving
25 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on

1 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto
2 as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
3 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
4 (5 U.S.C. 796) , shall apply in providing such services, treat-
5 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
6 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948
7 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012) ; \$62,071,000: *Provided,*
8 That, in the adjudication of claims under section
9 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits payable from this
10 appropriation, authority under section 32 of the Act to make
11 rules and regulations shall be construed to include the nature
12 and extent of the proofs and evidence required to establish
13 the right to such benefits without regard to the date of the
14 injury or death for which claim is made.

15 WOMEN'S BUREAU

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
18 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29
19 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material
20 for informational exhibits, \$718,000.

21 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
24 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,
25 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of sup-

1 plies and the making of contracts by the United States,
2 approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45),
3 including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
4 cies and their employees for inspection services rendered,
5 \$17,715,000.

6 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor
9 \$4,181,000, together with not to exceed \$122,000 to be
10 derived from the employment security administration ac-
11 count, Unemployment trust fund.

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary
15 of Labor, \$1,905,000, together with not to exceed \$132,000
16 to be derived from the Employment Security Administration
17 account, Unemployment Trust Fund, of which not more than
18 \$5,000 shall be for official entertainment expenses.

19 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
20 Appropriation Act, 1963".

1 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
2 TION, AND WELFARE

3 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
6 the Food and Drug Administration, including reporting and
7 illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemi-
8 cals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in ad-
9 vance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment
10 of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of
11 new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement
12 operations; \$28,280,000.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
14 AND OTHER SERVICES

15 For expenses necessary for the listing, certification, or
16 inspection of certain products, and for the establishment of
17 tolerances for pesticides and color additives, in accordance
18 with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706
19 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended
20 (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376),
21 the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current
22 fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connec-

tion with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION

For carrying out the provisions of titles I and II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C. 15i-15m, 15o-15q, 15aa-15jj), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), \$34,672,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be for practical nurse training under such title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended, and \$180,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades and industry including distributive occupations therein: *Provided*, That the amount of allotment which States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States and Territories applying therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were originally apportioned.

1 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND
2 THE MECHANIC ARTS

3 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
4 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$11,950,000.

5 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

6 For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19,
7 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000.

8 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

9 For payments to local educational agencies for the main-
10 tenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act
11 of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13),
12 \$282,322,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also
13 be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of
14 such Act.

15 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

16 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
17 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally af-
18 fected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950,
19 as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 19), including not to exceed
20 \$800,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal
21 year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$63,-
22 686,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
23 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for

1 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of
2 Health, Education, and Welfare.

3 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

4 For grants, loans, and payments under the National
5 Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605),
6 \$229,450,000, of which \$91,270,000 shall be for capital
7 contributions to student loan funds and loans for non-Federal
8 capital contributions to student loan funds, of which not to ex-
9 ceed \$1,300,000 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital
10 contributions; \$54,000,000 shall be for grants to States and
11 loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics,
12 or modern foreign language equipment and minor remodeling
13 of facilities; \$3,750,000 shall be for grants to States for
14 supervisory and other services; \$15,000,000 shall be for
15 grants to States for area vocational education programs;
16 and \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing,
17 guidance, and counseling: *Provided*, That no part of this
18 appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science,
19 mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or
20 equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of
21 education, which can be identified as originating in or hav-
22 ing been exported from a Communist country, unless such
23 equipment is unavailable from any other source: *Provided*
24 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be avail-
25 able for graduate fellowships awarded initially under the

1 provisions of the Act after the date of enactment of the De-
2 partment of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation
3 Act, 1962, which are not found by the Commissioner of
4 Education to be consistent with the purpose of the Act as
5 stated in section 101 thereof.

6 Loans and payments under the National Defense Edu-
7 cation Act, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after
8 May 31 of the current fiscal year, loans and payments under
9 title II of the National Defense Education Act, for the first
10 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may
11 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
12 made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation for
13 the same purpose for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the
14 payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed
15 the amount paid for the same purposes for the first quarter
16 of the current fiscal year.

17 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE

18 MENTALLY RETARDED

19 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
20 higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant
21 to the Act of September 6, 1958, as amended (20 U.S.C.
22 611-617), \$1,000,000.

23 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

24 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of

1 higher education for courses of study and scholarships for
2 training teachers of the deaf, \$1,500,000.

3 COOPERATIVE RESEARCH

4 For cooperative research, surveys, and demonstrations in
5 education as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20
6 U.S.C. 331-332), \$6,985,000.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education,
9 including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regard-
10 ing libraries; coordination of library service on the national
11 level with other forms of adult education; development of
12 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribu-
13 tion, and exchange of education documents, motion-picture
14 films, and lantern slides; \$12,250,000.

15 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

16 GRANTS TO STATES

17 For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational
18 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$72,940,000, of which
19 \$71,240,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under
20 section 2 of said Act; and \$1,700,000 is for extension and
21 improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Provided*,
22 That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for
23 the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of
24 \$110,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the
25 sum available for allotments under such section for such

1 fiscal year: *Provided further*, That additional allotments,
2 not exceeding \$240,000 in the aggregate, for grants under
3 section 2 of said Act may be made, in accordance with regu-
4 lations of the Secretary, to States in which the Federal share
5 of the costs of rehabilitation services under such section ex-
6 ceeds their respective allotments from such \$110,000,000:
7 *Provided further*, That the allotment to any State under
8 section 3 (a) (1) of said Act shall be not less than \$15,000.

9 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
10 making, after May 31, of the current fiscal year, grants to
11 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation
12 Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding
13 fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
14 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
15 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*,
16 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall
17 not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
18 of the current fiscal year.

19 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

20 For grants and other expenses (except administrative
21 expenses) for research, training, traineeships, and other spe-
22 cial projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabil-
23 itation Act, as amended, for expenses of carrying out the
24 training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and
25 for expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and

1 reports, and of dissemination of information with respect
2 thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, \$24,500,000.

3 RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
4 PROGRAM)

5 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury
6 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-
7 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the
8 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, as authorized by law,
9 \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
10 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to
11 other appropriations to such agency, for the purchase of the
12 foregoing currencies.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
15 for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, \$2,486,000.

16 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 PREAMBLE

18 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
19 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (here-
20 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
21 expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
22 Corps and for not to exceed two thousand six hundred com-
23 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; expenses incident
24 to the dissemination of health information in foreign
25 countries through exhibits and other appropriate means;

1 expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents,
2 in foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel
3 stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an
4 average of \$285 per student, when it is determined by the
5 Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality
6 are unable to provide adequately for the education of such
7 dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents
8 between such schools and their places of residence when the
9 schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular
10 means of transportation; not to exceed \$1,000 for enter-
11 tainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by
12 the Surgeon General; purchase, erection, and maintenance
13 of temporary or portable structures; and for the payment
14 of compensation to consultants or individual scientists ap-
15 pointed for limited periods of time pursuant to section
16 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act at rates established
17 by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$19,000 per annum;
18 as follows:

19 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

20 For construction, major repair, improvement, extension,
21 and equipment of Public Health Service facilities, not other-
22 wise provided, including plans and specifications and acqui-
23 sition of sites, \$31,000,000, to remain available until
24 expended.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

To carry out section 301 of the Act, and for expenses necessary for demonstrations and training personnel for State and local health work pursuant to section 314(c) of the Act, with respect to accident prevention, \$3,668,000.

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

To carry out sections 311 and 316 of the Act, and for expenses necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assistance under section 301 of the Act and demonstrations and training personnel for State and local health work under section 314(c) of the Act, with respect to chronic diseases and health problems of the aged, and for allotments and payments to States under section 314(c) of the Act for establishing and maintaining adequate public health services for the chronically ill and the aged, \$22,942,000, of which \$13,000,000 shall be available only for such allotments and payments to States under section 314(c) of the Act.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314(c), and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase of not

1 to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for replacement
2 only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
3 \$10,062,000.

4 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

5 To carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided,
6 sections 306, 309, 311, and 314(c) of the Act and for
7 expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for research,
8 technical assistance, and demonstrations pursuant to section
9 301 of the Act, \$25,776,000.

10 CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

11 To carry out the purposes of section 314(b) of the Act,
12 \$6,493,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for
13 grants of money, services, supplies and equipment to
14 States, and with the approval of the respective State
15 health authority, to counties, health districts and other po-
16 litical subdivisions of the States for the control of tubercu-
17 losis in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions
18 as the Surgeon General may determine, and of which not
19 less than \$3,000,000 shall be available only for grants
20 to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State
21 and local funds expended for the same purpose, for
22 direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects, in-
23 cluding salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly en-
24 gaged in prevention and case finding and the necessary

1 equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and
2 case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care
3 in hospitals and sanatoriums.

4 CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

5 To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363
6 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants
7 of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities
8 to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of
9 the respective State health authorities, to counties, health dis-
10 tricts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for
11 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon
12 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may deter-
13 mine; \$7,000,000.

14 DENTAL SERVICES AND RESOURCES

15 To carry out section 311 of the Act, and for expenses
16 necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assist-
17 ance under section 301 of the Act, with respect to dental
18 health activities, except as otherwise provided for the
19 National Institute of Dental Research, \$2,506,000.

20 NURSING SERVICES AND RESOURCES

21 To carry out section 311 of the Act, and for expenses
22 necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assist-

1 ance pursuant to section 301 of the Act, with respect to
2 nursing services and resources, and to carry out section 307
3 of the Act, \$8,438,000.

4 HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

5 To carry out the provisions of title VI of the Act, as
6 amended, \$188,572,000, of which \$125,000,000 shall be
7 for grants or loans for hospitals and related facilities pur-
8 suant to part C, \$1,800,000 shall be for the purposes au-
9 thorized in section 636, and \$60,000,000 shall be for grants
10 or loans for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$20,000,-
11 000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$20,000,000 for
12 hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$10,000,000
13 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$10,000,000 for nursing
14 homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G
15 to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made
16 on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified
17 herein: *Provided further*, That funds made available under
18 section 636 for experimental or demonstration construction
19 or equipment projects shall not be used to pay in excess of
20 two-thirds of the cost of such projects as determined by the
21 Surgeon General.

AIR POLLUTION

2 To carry out the Act of July 14, 1955, as amended
3 (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and for expenses necessary to
4 carry out the purposes of sections 301 and 311 of the Act
5 relating to air pollution, including hire, maintenance, and
6 operation of aircraft; \$11,069,000, to remain available
7 only until June 30, 1963.

8 MILK, FOOD, INTERSTATE, AND COMMUNITY SANITATION

9 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act, and
10 for expenses necessary for demonstrations and training per-
11 sonnel for State and local health work under section 314 (c)
12 of the Act, with respect to milk, food, and community sani-
13 tation, and interstate quarantine and arctic health activities,
14 including purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor
15 vehicles, \$7,502,000.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

17 To carry out sections 301 and 311 of the Act, and for
18 expenses necessary for demonstrations and training per-
19 sonnel for State and local health work under section 314 (c)
20 of the Act, with respect to occupational health, \$4,022,000.

RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH

22 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 314 (c) of the Act,
23 with respect to radiological health, including grants for
24 training of radiological health specialists; purchase of not to
25 exceed four passenger motor vehicles of which two shall be

1 for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation
2 of aircraft; \$15,875,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be
3 available only for allotments and payments to States pursuant
4 to such section 314(c) for the establishment and maintenance
5 of adequate radiological public health services.

6 WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

7 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act with
8 respect to water supply and water pollution control, and
9 to carry out the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as
10 amended (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-466k), \$24,607,000,
11 including \$4,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,000 for
12 grants to interstate agencies under section 5 of the Federal
13 Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

14 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

15 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
16 Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$90,000,000.

17 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

18 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
19 Service, not otherwise provided for, under the Act of
20 August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150), including \$2,657,000
21 to be available only for payments for medical care of de-
22 pendants and retired personnel under the Dependents'
23 Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7) and under sections
24 301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed

1 by this appropriation), 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332,
2 341, 343, 344, 502, and 504 of the Act, section 810 of
3 the Act of July 1, 1944, as amended (33 U.S.C. 763c),
4 Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended,
5 and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including
6 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; pur-
7 chase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for
8 replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammuni-
9 tion; \$50,259,000, of which \$1,200,000 shall be available
10 only for payments to the State of Hawaii for care and treat-
11 ment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when
12 the Public Health Service establishes or operates a health
13 service program for any department or agency, payment for
14 the estimated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to
15 the credit of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this
16 appropriation shall be available for medical, surgical, and
17 dental treatment and hospitalization of retired ships' officers
18 and members of crews of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels,
19 and their dependents, and for payment therefor.

20 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

21 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369
22 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of com-
23 municable diseases from foreign countries, the medical ex-
24 amination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the

1 Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
2 pursuant to section 322(e) of the Act in private or other
3 public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service
4 are not available, including insurance of official motor ve-
5 hicles in foreign countries when required by law of such
6 countries, and purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor
7 vehicles for replacement only, \$5,892,000.

8 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES
9 OF HEALTH

10 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health,
11 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
12 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
13 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
14 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
15 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
16 strations and research; \$155,826,000: *Provided,* That
17 funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health
18 management fund from appropriations included in
19 this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
20 thirteen passenger motor vehicles, of which twelve shall be
21 for replacement only; and not to exceed \$2,500 for enter-
22 tainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by
23 the Surgeon General: *Provided further,* That all appropria-
24 tions made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and

1 available for research or training projects, may be expended
2 pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for
3 supplies and services, including indemnification of contractors
4 to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title
5 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval
6 and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon
7 General.

8 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

9 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
10 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
11 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
12 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
13 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
14 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
15 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
16 carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
17 \$150,409,000.

18 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
20 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314(c) of the
21 Act with respect to mental diseases, \$133,599,000.

22 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

23 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
24 the National Heart Act, \$143,398,000.

1 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

2 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
3 to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
4 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
5 \$19,199,000.

6 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
8 Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases,
9 \$98,721,000.

10 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

11 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
12 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and
13 infectious diseases, \$62,142,000, of which \$250,000 shall
14 be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute
15 for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial
16 Laboratory.

17 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
19 the Act relating to neurology and blindness; to cooperate
20 with State health agencies, and other public and private
21 nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradi-
22 cation of neurological and sensory diseases and blindness
23 by providing for consultative services, training, demonstra-

1 tions, and other control activities, directly and through
2 grants-in-aid, \$77,506,000.

3 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH
4 FACILITIES

5 For grants pursuant to Title VII of the Act, \$50,000,-
6 000.

7 SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN
8 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

9 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury
10 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-
11 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the
12 Public Health Service, as authorized by law, \$2,800,000,
13 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this
14 appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appro-
15 priations to the Public Health Service, for the purchase of
16 the foregoing currencies.

17 NATIONAL HEALTH STATISTICS

18 For expenses of the National Center for Health Statis-
19 tics in carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 305,
20 312 (a), 313, 314 (c), and 315 of the Act, \$5,150,000.

21 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

22 To carry out section 301 of the Act with respect to
23 translation of foreign scientific documents and for expenses,
24 not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the

1 National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C. 275), includ-
2 ing purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle,
3 \$3,335,000.

4 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

5 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
6 by law, and for payments under the Uniformed Services
7 Contingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be
8 required during the current fiscal year.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON

10 GENERAL

11 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
12 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health
13 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
14 information, articles, and publications related to public
15 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
16 health methods, \$5,850,000.

17 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
20 tion of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger
21 motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with
22 organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the
23 nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness,
24 \$6,332,000.

1 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

2 For construction, alterations, extension, and equipment,
3 of buildings and facilities on the grounds of the hospital,
4 including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising,
5 and supervision of construction, \$8,095,000, to remain avail-
6 able until expended.

7 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

8 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
9 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

10 For necessary expenses, not more than \$280,400,000
11 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
12 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
13 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary
14 travel incident to medical examinations for verifying
15 disabilities of individuals who file applications for dis-
16 ability determinations under title II of the Social Security
17 Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000
18 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use
19 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended
20 (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process
21 claims workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and
22 after maximum absorption of the costs of such claims work-
23 load within the existing limitation has been achieved.

24 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
25 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances

1 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
2 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
3 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
4 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and sur-
5 vivors insurance trust fund.

6 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

7 For grants to States for old-age assistance, medical as-
8 sistance for the aged, aid to dependent children, aid to the
9 blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as
10 authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security
11 Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and
12 XIV), \$2,538,300,000, of which such amount as may be
13 necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the
14 prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

15 ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED UNITED STATES

16 NATIONALS

17 For necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions
18 of the Act of July 5, 1960 (74 Stat. 308), and for care
19 and treatment in accordance with the Acts of March 2,
20 1929, and October 29, 1941, as amended (24 U.S.C. 191a,
21 196a), \$467,000.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

23 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Family
24 Services, \$3,585,000.

1 GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

2 For grants for maternal and child-health services, serv-
3 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as au-
4 thorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
5 Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V; 74 Stat. 995-
6 997), \$75,795,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be available
7 for services for crippled children, \$25,000,000 for maternal
8 and child-health services, \$25,000,000 for child-welfare
9 services, and \$795,000 for research or demonstration projects
10 in child welfare: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State
11 pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not
12 be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
13 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
14 expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available
16 under section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for
17 special projects for mentally retarded children.

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

19 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April
20 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V of the
21 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch.
22 V), including purchase of reports and material for the pub-
23 lications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribu-
24 tion, \$2,853,000: *Provided*, That no part of any
25 appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pro-

1 mulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation
2 relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate
3 between persons licensed under State law to practice obstet-
4 rics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not
5 be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the
6 services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out
7 of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That any State plan which provides standards
9 for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the
10 laws of the State shall be approved.

11 COOPERATIVE RESEARCH OR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS
12 IN SOCIAL SECURITY

13 For grants, contracts, and jointly financed cooperative
14 arrangements for research or demonstration projects under
15 section 1110 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
16 U.S.C. 1310), \$1,100,000.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

18 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
19 sioner of Social Security, \$711,000, together with not to
20 exceed \$418,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
21 and survivors insurance trust fund.

22 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
23 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
24 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
25 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter

1 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be neces-
 2 sary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made
 3 thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be
 4 charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

5 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
 6 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
 7 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
 8 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
 9 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a
 10 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
 11 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to
 12 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
 13 plan was submitted for approval.

14 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

15 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

16 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

17 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
 18 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$718,000.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

20 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
 21 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of
 22 wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of
 23 their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation
 24 "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of
 25 technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital;

1 payments to the appropriations of Howard University
2 for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished
3 by such university; \$3,909,000: *Provided*, That no
4 intern or resident physician receiving compensation from
5 this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compen-
6 sation in the form of wages or salary from any other appro-
7 priation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District
8 of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital,
9 upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the begin-
10 ning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General
11 calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by
12 the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified
13 by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon
14 General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject
15 to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper
16 adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on
17 the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of
18 each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General
19 may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the
20 foregoing proviso.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GALLAUDET COLLEGE
22 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
23 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
24 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
25 1954 (Public Law 420), \$1,410,000: *Provided*, That

1 Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia,
2 in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at a rate not
3 less than \$1,295 per school year for each student receiving
4 elementary or secondary education pursuant to the Act of
5 March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

6 CONSTRUCTION, GALLAUDET COLLEGE

7 For construction, alteration, renovation, equipment, and
8 improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of
9 Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
10 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the
11 General Services Administration, including planning, archi-
12 tectural, and engineering services, \$355,000, to remain
13 available until expended.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

15 For the partial support of Howard University, including
16 personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to
17 buildings and grounds, \$7,492,000.

18 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

19 For necessary expenses for the preparation of plans and
20 specifications for construction, under the supervision of the
21 General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard
22 University, of a social work building, and for conduct of a
23 master development study, including architectural and engi-

1 neering services, \$86,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 CONSTRUCTION AND PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS, HOWARD
4 UNIVERSITY

5 For the construction and equipment of a classroom build-
6 ing, a women's dormitory, and powerplant facilities under the
7 supervision of the General Services Administration, on the
8 grounds of Howard University, and for purchase, renovation
9 and equipment, under such supervision, of a warehouse serv-
10 ice building, including engineering and architectural services
11 and travel, \$5,531,000, to remain available until expended.

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
15 \$2,621,000, together with not to exceed \$359,000 to be
16 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
17 trust fund.

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

19 ADMINISTRATION

20 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Adminis-
21 tration, \$3,335,000, together with not to exceed \$1,457,000
22 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
23 insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$38,000 to be

1 transferred from the Operating fund, Bureau of Federal
2 Credit Unions.

3 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

4 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
5 of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal
6 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
7 amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess
8 property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes,
9 and protection of public health, \$870,000.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

11 COUNSEL

12 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
13 Counsel, \$813,000, together with not to exceed \$29,000 to
14 be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
15 certification, inspection, and other services", and not to
16 exceed \$696,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
17 and survivors insurance trust fund.

18 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES

19 For grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training
20 projects, and for technical assistance, relating to control of
21 juvenile delinquency, and youth offenses, and for salaries and
22 expenses in connection therewith, \$5,810,000, to remain
23 available only until June 30, 1963.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.

SEC. 203. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct costs.

SEC. 204. The Secretary is authorized to make

1 available not to exceed \$1,000 from funds available for
2 salaries and expenses under this title for entertainment, not
3 otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and
4 other experts of other countries.

5 SEC. 205. Appropriations to the Public Health Serv-
6 ice available for research grants pursuant to the Public
7 Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same
8 terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions,
9 for research grants to hospitals of the Service, and to Saint
10 Elizabeths Hospital.

11 This title may be cited as the Department of Health,
12 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963.

13 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

14 BOARD

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Rela-
17 tions Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the
18 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended (29
19 U.S.C. 141-167), and other laws, \$20,250,000: *Provided*,
20 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organ-
21 ize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in
22 connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders
23 concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers

1 as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935
2 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Manage-
3 ment Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in
4 section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203),
5 and including in said definition employees engaged in the
6 maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and
7 waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, non-
8 profit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored
9 or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

10 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
13 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-
14 188), including temporary employment of referees under
15 section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not
16 in excess of \$100 per diem; and emergency boards appointed
17 by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45
18 U.S.C. 160) ; \$1,904,000.

19 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

20 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
22 Board, \$9,640,000, to be derived from the railroad retire-
23 ment account.

1 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
2 CONCILIATION SERVICE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the
5 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
6 Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses
7 of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205
8 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the
9 President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
10 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
11 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem;
12 and Government-listed telephones in private residences
13 and private apartments for official use in cities where
14 mediators are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation
15 and Conciliation Service office is maintained; \$4,923,000.

16 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
17 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

18 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
19 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

20 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in
21 advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
22 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
23 Commission during the current fiscal year in the administra-
24 tion of its business in the conservancy district established

1 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
2 \$5,000.

3 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
4 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
5 CAPITAL OUTLAY

6 For maintenance and operation of the United States
7 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home per-
8 manent fund, \$6,128,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
9 shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of
10 members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at
11 rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the
12 Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Com-
13 missioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the
14 Army.

15 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 901. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
17 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
19 U.S.C. 55a).

20 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act available
21 for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
22 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
23 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

24 SEC. 903. Appropriations contained in this Act available

1 for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
2 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the
3 functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
4 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
5 management of those functions or activities.

6 SEC. 904. None of the funds contained in this Act shall
7 be paid to any person or organization registered with the
8 Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate under
9 the Regulation of Lobbying Act.

10 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
11 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
12 1963".

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10904

[Report No. 1488]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FOGARTY

MARCH 23, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

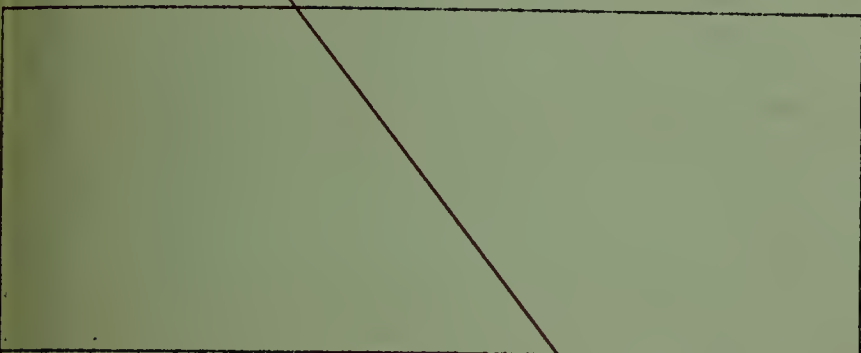
Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued March 28, 1962
For actions of March 27, 1962
87th-2d, No. 47



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HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee voted to report agriculture trade development section of farm bill. House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Sen. Chavez submitted Administration proposal for immediate capital improvements program in redevelopment areas.

SENATE

1. AREA REDEVELOPMENT; CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS. Sen. Chavez submitted a proposed amendment, received from the President, to S. 2965, the proposed Standby Capital Improvements Act of 1962, to authorize immediate initiation of a \$600 million capital improvements program in redevelopment areas and in communities which have been designated for 12 months or more as areas of substantial unemployment. pp. 4675-6
Sen. Humphrey commended the President's proposed amendment. pp. 4696-8
2. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Wiley inserted his statement urging enactment of legislation to provide for dairy price supports at between \$3.11 and \$3.40 per hundredweight and a newspaper editorial, "Need Action in Dairy Crisis, Not Political Maneuvers." p. 4717
3. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Wiley urged adoption of a foreign trade policy which would provide for "promoting export trade but, at the same time, guarding against too great harm to our domestic industries from a too-large volume of imports." pp. 4716-7

4. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Cotton expressed "impatience with the administration's failure to send a timely message to Congress dealing with the serious problems in transportation," and inserted an editorial, "Indifference, in High Places, Toward Common Carriers." pp. 4719-20
5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article discussing the use of Public Law 480 counterpart funds for rehabilitation of crippled children in Brazil and urged greater use of these funds for such purposes. pp. 4722-3
6. FLOOD INSURANCE. Sen. Dodd urged that steps be taken to "reactivate the provisions of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956." p. 4724
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill will be considered Wed., Mar. 28. p. 4694

HOUSE

8. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Foreign Agriculture Operations of the Agriculture Committee "ordered reported favorably to the full committee title II (amended), the agriculture trade development section of H. R. 10010, the general farm bill." p. D213
9. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with an amendment H. R. 10904, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for 1963. pp. 4728-57
Received from this Department a report on an overobligation of an allotment. p. 4774
10. FORESTRY. Received from this Department a proposed bill "to add certain land-utilization project lands to the Pike National Forest in Colorado and the Carson National Forest and the Santa Fe National Forest in New Mexico; to Agriculture Committee. p. 4774
11. PATENTS. Received from Commerce a proposed bill "To fix the fees payable to the Patent Office"; to Judiciary Committee. p. 4774
12. FOREIGN TRADE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10788 to amend section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 to authorize the President to extend import-export controls to non-participants in multilateral cotton textile agreements (H. Rept. 1511). p. 4774
13. CONTRACTS. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10766, to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to define the term "wages" as used in the Act. p. D213
14. TERRITORIES. The Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa including extension of the provisions of the National School Lunch Act to Samoa and authorizing the USDA to make available to the territory technical, scientific, and other agricultural program assistance on a selective and limited basis. p. D213
15. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Ashley discussed his bill H. R. 10683, to repeal the small business set-aside in Government construction, maintenance and repair contracts, saying, "the construction set-aside as presently operated is

posed a Federal tax on gamblers in the hope that it would pump into our Federal Treasury billions of dollars in added revenue.

We saw proof of this change of heart when our Federal tax laws were amended to classify as taxable income all gambling earnings and winnings—legal or illegal.

We witnessed State after State extend their racing seasons and programs in order to bring into the coffers of their State treasuries additional funds.

Mr. Speaker, all of these actions have conclusively proven that when we do not have the courage to ask the American people to pay more taxes, we can always capitalize on their normal, human urge to gamble.

The recent case in point is the State of New Jersey which proposes to extend its racing season for 30 additional days in order to raise \$8 million to help finance the public damage caused by the recent tidal storm in that State.

Mr. Speaker, would you not admit that this is an easy, simple, and painless way of raising money for a worthy project? Would you not say that this a wonderful substitute for taxes?

Is it not time that we wiped out hypocrisy and realized that a national lottery in the United States can produce, painlessly, and voluntarily, more than \$10 billion a year in additional income which can be used to cut our taxes and reduce our national debt?

Is it not time that we stopped being reckless with the tax and revenue advantages offered by a national lottery?

Mr. Speaker, is it not time that we stopped being so sanctimonious about a national lottery?

DR. CARYL P. HASKINS

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 152.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, which will occur by the expiration of the term of Doctor Caryl P. Haskins, of Washington, District of Columbia, on April 6, 1962, be filled by the reappointment of the present incumbent for the statutory term of six years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. CRAWFORD H. GREENEWALT

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 153.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, which will occur by the expiration of the term of Doctor Crawford H. Greenewalt, of Wilmington, Delaware, on April 6, 1962, be filled by the reappointment of the present incumbent for the statutory term of six years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATUE OF EUSEBIO FRANCISCO KINO

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 439.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Arizona is hereby authorized and granted the privilege of placing in the Statuary Hall collection at the United States Capitol the statue of Eusebio Francisco Kino, pioneer missionary, explorer, and cartographer, the statue to be received as one of two statues furnished and provided by said State in accordance with the Act of July 2, 1864 (section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 44]

Addonizio	Glenn	Peterson
Barrett	Grant	Powell
Bass, N.H.	Gray	Rains
Bates	Gubser	Rivers, S.C.
Bennett, Mich.	Harrison, Va.	Roberts, Ala.
Blatnik	Harsha	Selden
Blitch	Hoffman, Mich.	Shelley
Bolling	Huddleston	Sibal
Brewster	Jones, Ala.	Sikes
Byrne, Pa.	Karth	Smith, Miss.
Celler	Kitchin	Spence
Coad	Knox	Springer
Colmer	Lane	Thompson, N.J.
Davis, Tenn.	Macdonald	Tupper
Dawson	Merrow	Walter
Diggs	Moorhead, Pa.	Wilson, Calif.
Frelinghuysen	Moulder	Wilson, Ind.

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 380 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT, OFFICE OF THE DOORKEEPER

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the resolution—House Resolution 560—providing for the employment of a special assistant and vacating the position of Chief Doorman, Office of the Doorkeeper, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective March 1, 1962, there is hereby created the position of Special Assistant, Office of the Doorkeeper, at the basic salary rate of \$3,000 per annum.

Sec. 2. Effective March 1, 1962, additional compensation to the Secretary, Office of the Doorkeeper, at the basic annual rate of \$800 per annum.

Sec. 3. Effective March 1, 1962, one position of Chief Doorman (House Gallery), Office of the Doorkeeper, at the basic salary rate of \$2,500 per annum is hereby vacated.

The additional sums necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law.

With the following committee amendment:

Lines 1-12, strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That, effective March 1, 1962, there is hereby created the position of Special Assistant, Office of the Doorkeeper, at the basic salary rate of \$3,000 per annum.

Sec. 2. Effective March 1, 1962, one position of Chief Doorman (House Gallery), Office of the Doorkeeper, at the basic salary rate of \$2,500 per annum is hereby vacated.

The additional sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "Providing for the employment of a Special Assistant, and vacating the position of Chief Doorman, Office of the Doorkeeper."

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the resolution—House Resolution 568—authorizing the employment of three additional mail clerks and two additional laborers, office of the Postmaster of the House of Representatives, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, until otherwise provided by law, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives compensation for the employment of three additional mail clerks, at a basic salary of \$2,100 each per annum; and two additional laborers at a basic salary of \$1,650 each per annum; office of the Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

With the following committee amendment.

Lines 1-7, strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives compensation for the temporary employment of three additional mail clerks, at a basic salary rate of \$2,100 each per annum; and two additional laborers at a basic salary rate of \$1,650 each per annum; office of the Postmaster of the House of Representatives, such temporary employment to terminate at the close of business on August 31, 1962.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill—H.R. 10904—making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 3 hours, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 10904, with Mr. BURLISON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] will be recognized for 1½ hours and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] will be recognized for 1½ hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be able to bring to the House this bill making appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and for the Labor Department. For 12 years I have served as chairman and for 16 years as a member of this subcommittee.

First, I wish to take time to express my gratitude to the members of this subcommittee. I do not know of a harder working subcommittee in the House of Representatives. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], is the ranking Democratic member of the committee. He has been one of the best supporters of

health programs I know of in the House of Representatives.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], is one of the finest Americans and one of the best men I have ever seen on the Appropriations Committee. I, for one, am deeply sorry he is not going to stand for reelection this fall. The House of Representatives certainly is going to lose one of its most valued Members.

On the Republican side we have two most able young men and two of the hardest working men in the House on the committee: The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], the ranking Republican member of the committee, has put in long hours this year to bring this bill to the floor. He agrees with me and other members of the committee that if we work a little longer hours we can complete our business and adjourn by the end of July as we are supposed to.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] has also put in long and tiresome hours. These gentlemen have given me their full cooperation, and as a result we bring to you today a bill appropriating more than \$5 billion in total, but a report that is unanimous. For the 12 years since I have been chairman of this subcommittee we have had unanimous reports.

And I could not let this opportunity pass without mentioning the clerk of our committee, Robert M. Moyer. We feel that Bob Moyer is the best clerk of any committee in the Congress. He is a hard-working, dependable, and very capable assistant to all of us. We have come to lean on his ability and I must say that in all the years of his service he has never yet let us down.

Before outlining the bill I wish to take notice of the chairman of our full committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. I do not know of any two men in the Capitol who over the years have saved more money for the taxpayers of the country than the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Missouri. I am sorry to hear that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is not going to stand for reelection. He served with me 4 years on this subcommittee as ranking Republican member, and even though we did not agree on all things, when the end of deliberations came and the compromises were made we still had a unanimous report. I think the gentleman from New York is one of the finest Americans I ever worked with. He has been a dedicated member of the Appropriations Committee and deserves the everlasting gratitude of the people of this country for his tireless work in this regard.

While we will all miss the gentleman from New York, we are fortunate that the man who will take his place as the ranking Republican member of the full committee is also a man of great stature and one with long experience in dealing with appropriations. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has served with distinction on many of the appropri-

tions subcommittees. He served on this Subcommittee on Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for 4 years. As far as the programs of health, and education, and welfare are concerned, he was always a staunch supporter. He was a big help to us on the subcommittee and I am sure that he will be an able leader of the other party in the new position he will assume on our full committee next year.

The bill before us today is not much different from previous bills dealing with these departments for the past several years.

Let us take up first the Labor Department. This is an old established Department. It has been in operation since 1913. We have substantially allowed the budget in most cases but have reduced many of the items by relatively small amounts. The total reduction in the requests for direct appropriations is \$8,223,000, all of these are covered in the report on the bill.

In my opinion Secretary Goldberg is doing an outstanding job in a very difficult position. In the short time he has been in office he has shown real progress in developing the very important programs of the Department of Labor. I think he will go down in history as one of the greatest Secretaries of Labor we have ever had.

Then, in regard to the other Department, in general this has been a most progressive and constructive year for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In my judgment Secretary Ribicoff has provided HEW with imaginative leadership. He has presented a broad legislative program of new and exciting dimensions. Last year Congress accepted his proposals in the fields of social security expansion, aid to children of unemployed parents, community health services, water pollution control, and a pioneer attack on juvenile delinquency. I am confident that this year substantial achievements will follow the fine start of last year.

Within the Department new directions are evident in a number of fields, most notably in Secretary Ribicoff's program for reform and revision of the Nation's welfare laws. Launching a full-scale review of welfare laws and regulations months before the Nation ever heard of Newburgh, N.Y., Ribicoff has moved by executive action to eliminate abuses and develop more constructive programs to help get people off the relief rolls. The legislative recommendations of the Secretary, recently passed by the House, will advance both efforts substantially.

To my mind HEW represents the most difficult assignment in the domestic field. Its programs are diverse and often controversial. Its first full year under the leadership of our former colleague, Abe Ribicoff, has been marked by new ideas and steady progress—in short, a most successful year.

In the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare we have made a total cut of \$114 million. The large cut is in the public assistance program. This cut was made because \$97,900,000 of it is not yet authorized by law. As a result we could not appropriate these funds.

The balance of the cut was on the basis of information indicating that factors had changed since the budget was prepared. For instance, the estimate submitted in January of the supplemental funds needed for 1952 was reduced by about 40 percent when it was actually submitted in February.

The Bureau of the Budget made some significant cuts in this budget. Three of the most significant cuts were in areas in which Members of Congress are very deeply interested: Two are in the area of aid to federally impacted school districts; one for the maintenance and operation of schools and the other for the construction of schools.

Last year Congress extended this act. We felt, as the Appropriations Committee, that since the Congress had acted and had established a definite formula, we ought to appropriate 100 percent of what these districts were entitled to. As a result, we show an increase of \$50 million for operation and maintenance of these schools and about \$8 million for the construction of these schools, a total of over \$58 million we have put back into this particular bill.

Another sizable cut of over \$35 million made by the Bureau of the Budget was in the area of hospital construction. I do not know of a better program that has been operated by the Federal Government than the so-called Hill-Burton hospital construction program. We did not raise this as much as some of us wanted to. We raised the budget about \$12 million to bring it to the total of what this House passed 1 year ago. It is way below what the Senate passed, but we brought it up to what the House passed a year ago, which is a considerable improvement over the budget but still less than many Members would like to see appropriated.

I will place in the RECORD a fine letter I have just received from the American Hospital Association:

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION,
March 26, 1962.

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FOGARTY: The American Hospital Association has been vitally interested in the Hospital Survey and Construction Act since its very beginning. We have continued through the years to follow the program closely and to urge the appropriations of funds adequate to carry out the provisions of the program.

There seems to us to be no question as to the continued need of the program in view of the rapid increase in population, continuing changes in medical practice and the constant obsolescence of existing hospitals. The program has accomplished much in the years since its inception. The expenditure of Federal funds has served a specific purpose intended and that was to stimulate and assist the States and local areas within the States to meet their needs. We believe the program has served as a fine demonstration of Federal-State relationships, and it has in fact served as a model for other programs.

Throughout the years, this association has urged the Congress to appropriate the full amount of the authorization. We were very pleased that last year the Congress appropriated the highest figure in the history of

the program. We noted, however, that the administration authorized an expenditure of \$50 million less than the appropriation. At this time, we wish to urge an appropriation of the amount specified in H.R. 10904.

I would like to express the very great appreciation of this association and of the hospitals of the country for the fine leadership and support you and the members of your committee have always given to this program.

Sincerely yours,
KENNETH WILLIAMSON,
Associate Director, American Hospital Association.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Mr. Chairman, the other large increase is in the National Institutes of Health. We have increased these appropriations by \$60,400,000 on the basis of the facts that were presented to us.

The appropriation for the National Institutes of Health is, as every Member of this House well knows, one of the most important items to come before the Congress each year. Perhaps I should say that it is the most important item. Nothing affects each citizen more directly and more constantly than his health.

There are, of course, many people and many private, State and Federal agencies that are concerned in one way or another with the prevention of disease and accidents, the restoration of health and the rehabilitation of the disabled. Some of these programs, as they concern the Federal Government, I have already discussed; the bill now before the House includes appropriations for several of them. But none of these programs is so fundamental as the medical research conducted and supported by the National Institutes of Health.

Almost everything that the medical profession can do to prevent illness, to cure the sick and to relieve those who cannot yet be cured is the result of past research. The record of achievement of medical research in years gone by is written large in the statistics on longer life expectancy, the decline in infant and maternal deaths, and the virtual disappearance of the epidemics of so many infectious diseases. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, whooping cough, and tuberculosis were common household words and dreaded household fears when most of us were young. Today, as the result of research, many young doctors have never seen a case of some of these diseases.

And medical research continues to add to the list. Rocky Mountain spotted fever, once a constant threat in many rural areas, is no longer the fatal disease it was a decade or so ago. Polio, whose sudden and unpredictable outbreaks in scattered areas throughout the country used to strike terror into the hearts of parents each summer, is no longer a major threat. In the near future apprehensive little children will not even have to face the mildly uncomfortable polio vaccine injections. A few months ago the National Institutes of Health, which has among its vital functions the responsibility for insuring the safety, purity, and potency of all biological products used in the prevention and cure of human disease, licensed the pro-

duction of oral vaccines for two of the three types of polio virus. NIH witnesses told the committee that an oral vaccine for the third type of polio is also about to be approved as safe and effective.

More such heartening developments lie immediately ahead. A measles vaccine is already in initial production and is now being given large-scale trials in five metropolitan areas. There are now nearly three-quarters of a million reported cases of measles in this country each year and many more that are not reported. I know that measles is not generally regarded as a serious disease except when it strikes adults. In fact, we all know of mothers who have sent their children to play with friends who have measles so that they might catch it and thus build up a future immunity. But this is a dangerous practice. Measles can lead to complications which can result in deafness or mental retardation or even death. Each year more children die of measles than of polio—I think it is something like twice as many. An effective measles vaccine will therefore be another great advance toward the elimination of the major infectious diseases in which medical research has already been so remarkably successful.

Such a vaccine can make an even greater contribution to world health. In many countries where nutrition is bad and public sanitation is poor, measles has a very high death rate. For this reason National Institutes of Health has undertaken a large-scale experimental vaccination program in west Africa to test the effectiveness of a more virulent but faster acting live virus vaccine in stamping out this disease. Such collaborative international projects pay dividends not only in terms of health but in terms of international good will of which we can use a good deal more in the underdeveloped countries of the world.

It also looks as though medical research will at last be able to do something about the common cold. During the past few years, the rapidly expanding knowledge of viruses has shown that colds are not one disease but many. We cannot, therefore, expect a single, simple, cold cure but the committee learned during the hearings on the bill that the way is now clear for developing a vaccine that will be effective against the viruses that cause about 60 percent of the most severe respiratory illness in children and which also confine many adults to bed.

I should like to remind the House—I have quoted this figure before—that the complex of diseases which we call colds and flu cost this country \$2 billion a year in lost time and lost productivity. A vaccine which is effective against part of these illnesses is worth much more than the cost of the years of research which are now making it possible not only because of the acute discomfort it will prevent but because of the extra dollars of national income it will produce.

I dislike putting dollar signs on the value of medical research. None of us sets a price on our health or the health

of our families and I object to measuring the need for Federal support of medical research in terms of the money it might save. But the sheer economic loss inflicted on this country by illness, disability, and premature death is so great that it completely overshadows the investment the Federal Government is making in medical research. No comprehensive estimate has ever been made of the total national dollar loss due to disease but it clearly runs into many billions a year in loss of income, loss of taxes, and direct out-of-pocket cost to care for the sick and the disabled. The loss of goods and services due to cancer has been estimated at \$12 billion a year. Arthritis and rheumatism lose us \$2 billion of potential income and \$250 million in taxes. Tax losses due to cerebral palsy are estimated as \$300 million. One extra year of good health for every victim of arteriosclerosis would bring \$150 million rolling into the Treasury. The Veterans' Administration alone spends nearly \$1 billion in care and compensation for veterans with neuropsychiatric problems. State and local mental hospitals cost another \$1 billion. The debit items in such a fiscal account are staggering and depressing.

But this, as I have said, is not the way I look at the need for medical research. My conviction that it is the best investment any decent, humane government can make stems from an accounting of the pain, the tears, and the anguish caused by disease and disability and early death. And this, I am certain, is how the voters and taxpayers of Rhode Island and of every other State in the Union measure the value of the programs administered by the National Institutes of Health.

We can all be proud—immensely proud—that these programs have made the United States the unchallenged leader in medical research. This, at least, is one area of science in which we are not second to some other country. This is one area of science in which we do not have to appropriate large sums of money in order to try to catch up with somebody.

We have to appropriate a large sum of money—and I think the \$840,800,000 provided in this bill for the National Institutes of Health is a large sum of money—only because, as a nation, we are interested in the welfare and happiness and health of each of our citizens and it takes a large sum of money to meet the challenge of disease, to pursue the many promising research opportunities that lie before us and to take advantage of skills of the many fine scientists who are willing to dedicate their lives to biomedical investigations.

The only yardstick against which we need to measure this appropriation is the magnitude of the tasks that await to be done if we are to press the attack on the dread diseases with all the vigor of which this country is capable.

The committee, during its extensive hearings, heard much about recent accomplishments in each of the disease areas and the very important basic biological sciences represented by the seven Institutes and the Division of General

Medical Sciences. These reports were extremely encouraging and fully justified the faith in these programs which the committee and the Congress have so often expressed. But the committee was actually more concerned with the sober reports of the vast array of biological phenomena and human diseases about which man's knowledge is pitifully small compared to his ignorance. The appropriation which the committee strongly and unanimously recommends is not in payment of past achievements but to make possible vital further work.

We must devote whatever resources are required to the pursuit of viral research in cancer. We must develop methods for the earlier and surer diagnosis of cancer which, even with the still limited treatments available, can save many lives. We must continue the already fruitful search for more effective and safer drugs for combating cancer, for controlling blood pressure, for helping arthritic, diabetic, and mentally disturbed patients and for a host of other diseases. We must determine the true role of diet in heart disease which causes 54 percent of all deaths in the United States. We must find the causes, and hopefully the cures, for mental retardation and other congenital diseases. We must make more vigorous attacks on deafness, blindness, and the whole complex of neurological diseases. We must explore the new field of autoimmunity, or the reaction of an individual to substance within his own body, which is now thought to be responsible for rheumatoid arthritis, many allergies, and perhaps other unsuspected diseases.

I could go on and recite evidence of great progress and evidence of even greater research needs in each of the disease areas supported by the various Institutes. I could talk at length about the more fundamental need for research in the basic biological sciences where the missing keys to many disease problems will ultimately be found. Not only the official witnesses but the many eminent scientists and physicians whom the committee heard testified extensively on all these points.

The transcript of the hearings, which covers more than 2,000 pages and includes many special reports requested by the committee, is an impressive and well-documented record of our national achievement in biomedical research as well as a challenging and well-informed assessment of the problems and opportunities that lie ahead.

One of the problems to which the committee has given very serious study is the future availability of highly qualified investigators to maintain the momentum of the national medical research effort. In order that this important question might be thoroughly and thoughtfully considered in the light of all the available facts, the committee last year requested the National Institutes of Health to submit during this year's hearings a comprehensive report on the estimated national requirements for medical research manpower in 1970 and a projection of the necessary output to meet this requirement.

The report which NIH submitted in response to this request has been printed as a separate volume of the hearings. It is an important document which provides a sound base for the future planning of the NIH research training and fellowship programs. It is necessarily a long document and I shall not attempt to summarize it but I would strongly urge every Member of Congress—and every citizen concerned with the future of biomedical research and our higher education problems—to read it.

The main facts which emerge from this study are that our present corps of a little over 40,000 biomedical research personnel must be expanded to more than 75,000 by 1970 if the pace of this research is not to be seriously slowed down by the lack of competent and well-trained professional workers. This means that this country must produce between 4,000 and 45,000 biomedical scientists in the next 8 years to provide the additional numbers that will be needed as well as replacements for those who will retire, die or be diverted into other work. In other words, we must have an average annual output of 5,000 which is almost 50 percent greater than the average output of 3,500 a year during the past 8 years. To meet this goal will require a major national effort for which the universities and professional schools, which must provide the training, will need Federal assistance. Without such Federal assistance the job cannot be done at a time when all our better educational institutions are already under the strain of trying to meet the growing general demand for higher education. Fortunately, and largely through the foresight of the Congress which has in past years insisted on expanding the NIH research training programs, the necessary administrative machinery for a broader national program in support of biomedical research training already exists.

In a supplemental statement, also submitted at the request of the committee, the NIH described the modifications in its training programs which would be required to meet the needs that emerged from the assessment of future manpower requirements. The main points, with which the committee fully agrees, are summarized in the committee report on the bill as follows:

1. The attraction into medical research of a greater number of men and women with an interest in research who already have an M.D. or Ph. D. degree and can therefore be most readily made available, by appropriate scientific training, to the research manpower pool;
2. The expansion of predoctoral fellowship and training programs in the biological, physical, and behavioral sciences;
3. The more sharply focused use of training funds in the clinical area for the development of clinical scientists as opposed to the dilution of these programs by preoccupation with the requirements of formal certifying agencies concerned largely with clinical practice;
4. Providing—as a parallel program to the foregoing but with longer-range objectives—an opportunity for particularly competent postbaccalaureate students to acquire, while in medical school, a truly scientific training, it being fully recognized that such a program must be designed to strengthen the

medical school and not deter it from its larger responsibility for producing highly qualified practitioners.

The committee has included in its recommendations approximately \$175 million for training grants and fellowships. This is about \$30 million more than the amount requested in the President's budget and will permit NIH to make an immediate start on expanding these programs so vital for the future.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that an immediate start is essential to the success of this program. It normally takes at least 6 years of clinical experience and postdoctoral research training after a man receives his M.D. degree before he becomes a fully fledged independent clinical investigator. To produce a qualified Ph. D. investigator in one of the clinical sciences takes about 7 years from the bachelor's degree. Clearly we must start at once to train the people who will come into the biomedical research pool in the late 1960's. Those who are needed earlier will have to be drawn from existing M.D.'s and Ph. D.'s by making immediately available to them the postdoctoral research training and research experience which will qualify them to carry on independent research projects.

The committee has not attempted to deal with the larger problem highlighted by the manpower report because this lies outside the scope of an appropriation bill. This is our urgent national need for the means to produce a greater number of M.D.'s and Ph. D.'s to satisfy not only the demand for medical research manpower but the competing demands of other important national programs for competent scientists and the already acute need for more practicing physicians, dentists and other health personnel to bring the fruits of our outstanding medical research directly to bear on the health problems of our people. The committee would like to point out, however, that this is a question to which the Congress must, at the appropriate time, also address itself.

The committee has for some time been concerned about the lag in bringing immediately applicable research results into practical use by physicians in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. This, of course, is the ultimate purpose of medical research.

The difficulties in communicating research results to practitioners are not due to any reticence on the part of scientists. Every scientist readily agrees that a research project is not complete until its results are made known. He is not only willing to publish his findings, he is eager to do so because his standing in the scientific community and his chances for promotion in the institution in which he works are greatly enhanced by an impressive list of published papers.

Part of the problem is due to the fact that most of these papers contribute pieces of the jigsaw puzzle of our understanding of a disease or physiological process but do not have enough of the picture on them to do the practitioner any immediate good. They are of importance to other research scientists working on the puzzle but not to the

physician who must have the whole picture before he can use it.

Another aspect of the problem is that most of our physicians are too busy to keep up with the journals to which they subscribe. They are too far from well-stocked libraries which they might consult when special problems arise. Too many of them are too complacent about their ability to deal with the illnesses they encounter to spend the time and energy to continue their professional education after they have set up their practice.

The committee recognizes these difficulties but nevertheless feels that the medical community can do much more than it is now doing to overcome them and to make certain that research results are turned to practical account as soon as it is possible to do so. The Public Health Service has a responsibility to take the lead in this matter; and, I am glad to say, has now indicated a willingness to do something about it.

In response to its request for a report from NIH on the communication problem, the committee received reports not only from NIH but from the Bureau of State Services, which is the Public Health Service's principal contact with the medical community throughout the country, and from the National Library of Medicine, which has a clear and important role in the field of communications. The Surgeon-General told the committee that these three reports should be regarded as parts of a Service-wide report. We were disappointed, however, to receive no general recommendations or an outline of a PHS plan for dealing with the problem.

The report on this bill places the Public Health Service on notice that the House will expect it to include specific proposals for dealing with communication in the health sciences in its program plans for the next fiscal year. I hope that these plans will take into careful consideration the need to upgrade and extend this country's medical libraries, most of which are inadequate and of which there are far too few to serve the needs of physicians throughout the country. I hope that the Service will also thoroughly explore all the devices that may be helpful in encouraging and enabling practicing physicians to continue their professional education throughout their professional career. The pace of research is now so great that professional obsolescence is becoming a serious matter. Plans for training the thousands of additional research scientists and practitioners we shall need by 1970 must be paralleled by vigorous plans for retooling and sharpening the skills of those we already have.

The rapid growth of the NIH grant-support programs which the Congress has by its appropriation actions made possible, has inevitably created some administrative problems and has exposed NIH to a greater risk of having its support abused than was the case when the programs were small and each grant could be more closely watched. The committee has been well aware of this danger and has during the past 5 or 6 years instigated several reviews of NIH

administrative practices either by committee staff or by the General Accounting Office. As is inevitable in so large an operation, each of these investigations found some minor managerial faults which could be, and were, quickly corrected. The general conclusion in each case, however, was that the administration of the NIH programs reflected conscientious stewardship of public funds combined with remarkable effectiveness of the programs in achieving the purposes for which they were designed.

We must, I think, expect some unreasoned criticism as medical research becomes more involved in the environmental and social sciences. There is a great and urgent need for research in these fields as it becomes more and more apparent that certain diseases are not wholly organic in origin or cannot be successfully treated without regard to environmental and social factors. Preliminary research in these areas will, for example, frequently involve animals and the scientist concerned may not think it inappropriate or odd to identify his project with a title that invites ribald misinterpretation. Similarly, some investigations into human behavior—which obviously can have profound effects on both our physical and our mental health—will sometimes involve activities about which our society has widely accepted taboos. These will also be fair game for unthinking critics who do not share the scientist's willingness to view man as he is in an effort to understand why he behaves—physically, mentally, and emotionally—as he does.

We can, I think, have confidence in the excellent grant review system which NIH has set up and in the high caliber and sharp intelligence of the eminent men and women who comprise its scientific study sections and the various National Advisory Councils. These well-informed groups do not recommend approval of research projects in whose scientific merit and practical value they do not have complete confidence. And I suspect that in many instances they see a little further ahead than the rest of us in judging the potential usefulness of a piece of research. I cannot help wondering what the popular reaction would have been 20 years ago if a Federal agency had made a grant for research into the feasibility of space flight or sending a rocket to the moon.

The bill before you includes appropriations for NIH totaling \$840,800,000 which is \$60,400,000 more than the amount requested and \$102,465,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1962.

The increase reflects the considered judgment of the committee of the minimum amount required to maintain the momentum of our national biomedical research and research training programs. In arriving at this judgment, the committee took into consideration the recommendations of the professional scientific staff responsible for these programs, the advice of the many eminent private witnesses who testified at the hearings, and the committee's own detailed examination of the progress and prospects of each of the programs.

The sum recommended is a modest one. It is some \$14 million less than the amount requested by NIH as necessary to fund the meritorious and promising research proposals it foresees for the coming fiscal year. In the opinion of the committee it will, however, provide adequate support for on-going programs and provide funds to give some further impetus in crucially important areas both in research and in the training of investigators for the future.

There are only two or three other smaller increases. We recommend \$1 million over the budget for air pollution and the same for water pollution.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The committee is impressed with the seriousness of the air pollution problem. In addition to the extensive economic damage, which amounts to \$7.5 billion annually, there is real concern over the effects on man's health. Increasing deaths from lung cancer plague the Nation, and evidence has been presented that this is linked with air pollution. Serious respiratory illnesses are increasing, such as emphysema and asthma. Minor respiratory illnesses, causing absence from work and much of the discomfort of man, appear to be influenced by air pollutants. Man is not the only living thing afflicted, either. Cattle are sickened and die from air pollutants, food crops are killed or otherwise seriously affected, and trees, flowers, and shrubs are poisoned. Every bit of evidence seems to show that this problem and its sad effects will increase as our population, urbanization, industrialization, and technological civilization increase and expand. This problem cannot be solved in a year or two; only further research can provide the answers to help prevent an increasingly serious situation.

The Public Health Service's summary of its 6 years of activity demonstrates a commendable vigor in attacking and assessing the problem. Photochemical smog, once thought peculiar to southern California, has been found in many American cities; lead, a very toxic hazard, has been shown to be found in community air and this is related to its use in gasoline in automobiles—its presence in the blood of residents of these communities is of real concern; a serious and fatal episode has been shown to have occurred in New York City causing over 200 deaths as a result of air pollution. Even more significantly, researchers have produced lung cancers in animals, as a result, in part, of breathing polluted air.

Much yet needs to be done—more research on unsolved problems is vitally necessary. At the same time, the committee feels that use and application of existing knowledge is equally vital. The program of the Service has not been sufficiently comprehensive to provide the guidance and assistance necessary to accomplish desirable control.

The President, in his recent message on program for protection of consumer interests, has again expressed his concern in regard to air pollution and indicated action the Department should take in regard to automotive exhaust emissions. The committee agrees and has increased the budget by \$1 million

with the intention that a major portion of it be used for more research in this field.

This committee has for years prodded the Department and indicated its dissatisfaction with the petroleum and automobile industry in not taking a more active interest and in not doing more work on this very important problem. A little more has been done in the last 2 or 3 years, but especially these two major industries should be doing a lot more.

One has to go no further than to walk from the Capitol to the House Office Building to be well aware of the obnoxious fumes and smoke that pour out from the buses in our Capital City. There is no question as to their being obnoxious; how dangerous they are no one now knows. We should know more about the danger and we should certainly do more to control such a public nuisance.

The Committee notes that the exhaust afterburners for cars presently advocated as a solution to this urgent problem are costly and will require complicated systems of inspection and maintenance, costing the car owner substantial sums. We believe that more effort should be expended toward the development of more efficient engine design which would decrease emissions from automobiles. The Committee endorses the President's action to direct the Department to work with the automobile industry but, as mentioned above, also believes the automobile industry is doing far too little in attempting to solve this problem.

WATER SUPPLY AND POLLUTION CONTROL

An imposing group of witnesses have appeared before my committee in support of a more aggressive effort to control water pollution. They have pointed out problems throughout the breadth and length of the land.

Here are a few illustrations which have been called to my attention:

Pollution threatens the destruction of shellfish and game fish in Puget Sound, the Columbia River, and other streams in the Pacific Northwest.

The death of ducks and other game birds in the wildlife refuges of the Klamath River of northern California and southern Oregon has been caused by pollution.

The municipal water supplies as well as the industrial development of the Colorado River Basin are threatened by industrial wastes and the salts leached from the soil.

During the past 2 years the joint Federal-State studies supported under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act demonstrate that this pollution—which threatens to stunt the development of so large an area of the country—can be controlled.

Water pollution from pesticides and insecticides is widespread.

Studies in Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana have revealed that chlorinated hydrocarbon and organic phosphorus compounds are carried into water courses after their application to crops. The toxic materials persist in water for a long period of time and actually pass

through our water treatment plants. Numerous fish kills throughout the land have been attributed to insecticides or pesticides entering the water through accidental spills or after application to crops.

For the calendar year of 1961, a total of 411 reports were received from 45 States, showing 15 million fish were killed. River mileages affected were 1,686, in addition to 51 miles of lake and bay shore and 5,967 acres of lakes, reservoirs, and bays.

Industrial wastes accounted for 44 percent of the known sources, as compared with 39 percent during 1960.

Agricultural poisons were again second, with 21 percent.

The waters of the Great Lakes, a priceless natural resource, are threatened by the discharge of industrial and municipal wastes from communities along their shores. Flushing action continually carries away pollution in streams, but in lakes pollution continues to accumulate. The action is gradual and insidious, but once the quality of the water is destroyed through the accumulation of pollutants, any remedial effort would be extremely expensive and take many years to accomplish. There is no assurance when the water quality can be restored if it is allowed to deteriorate and its value is destroyed through unabated pollution.

The waters in the Upper Ohio River Basin in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky are seriously affected by acid mine drainage. Much of the pollution is from inactive and abandoned coal mines and, therefore, takes on the character of a natural pollution problem similar to that of the salt in the Arkansas and Red River Basins. Results of preliminary studies are optimistic. A combination of control measures coupled with the provision of storage for flow regulation for quality control in Federal reservoirs could restore the beneficial uses of these waters. A large investment is required for effective control of acid mine drainage. Improvement in the water quality of a chronically depressed area would do much to solve the economic ills of the region.

More and more water will be required to support the population growth and industrial development of gigantic metropolitan complexes along the east coast of the Nation. Water pollution generated by the same growth and development will make it more and more difficult to provide water of the quality needed. The outbreaks of infectious hepatitis attributed to shellfish, grown in polluted areas of Raritan Bay, the ground water pollution problems of Long Island, the problem associated with water supply and waste disposal of the lower estuary of the Delaware River below Trenton, N.J., and the pollution of the Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay are but a few of the manifestations of water pollution attributed to the enormous growth on the east coast.

New pollutants present another complicating situation. Prior to 1940, city sewage was mostly natural organic material, household waste with its concentration of germs. Even industrial waste was composed mostly of natural organic

materials. Today, on the other hand, metropolitan and industrial wastes include increasing amounts of new kinds of contaminants, such as synthetic organic chemicals and radioactive materials. The volumes of these complex wastes are spiraling upward. Many of the new contaminants persist for long periods, and to a considerable extent, are not removed by conventional sewage and water treatment techniques.

We have much to learn about the behavior of the new substances finding their way into our streams, their effects on public health, aquatic life, and municipal and industrial supplies. The question of their toxicity adds to the age-old problem of enteric disease. The problems of water pollution are broadening to include a whole new array of pollutants.

In spite of these manifestations of water pollution, never was the stage better set for a constructive program. Public attention has been sharply focused in recent months on water pollution and what it means in our everyday lives. The National Conference on Water Pollution brought together interests from every walk of life. The Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, after 2 years of nationwide hearings and intensive study of water problems, did much to define the objectives for a comprehensive course of action.

After 5 years of experience, Public Law 660 was strengthened by the recent amendments signed by President Kennedy on July 20, 1961, to provide the best legislative basis for a water pollution control program that the country has ever had.

This appropriation request will weld the elements of public interest and legislative authority in a more dynamic action program. The budget will provide for regional laboratories located at strategic points throughout the country to provide resources to deal with problems where they are. These laboratories will promote research and training activities and provide a base of action for State, interstate, and Federal agencies cooperating to eliminate water pollution.

In addition to the field laboratories, two specialized facilities are needed to deal with the problems of aquatic life in fresh and marine waters. Municipal, industrial, and land drainage wastes consume large amounts of oxygen, drastically alter the physical and chemical water environment and are toxic to fish and other wildlife.

The effects of pollution on aquatic life are becoming critical. There is ample evidence of this in the increasing number and severity of fish kills, the elimination or reduction of salmon, shad, and other anadromous fish runs, the decreasing area suitable for sport and commercial fishing and the increasing stretches of streams and lake and coastal areas that are becoming "deserts" for beneficial aquatic life. All this at a time when our needs for recreational waters as well as municipal and industrial waters are increasing at a logarithmic rate.

A principal objective at these facilities would be to establish water quality cri-

teria for protecting fish and other aquatic life. These criteria are sorely needed for an effective program to restore and maintain an adequate recreational and commercial fishery resource. In this regard it is important that the suppression of pollution goes far beyond the mere elimination of fish kills. It is necessary to establish criteria for a healthy physical and chemical water environment that will permit the propagation and growth of aquatic life as well as bare survival.

In the actual number of fish killed, agricultural poisons were higher than industrial wastes—accounting for 5.6 million, as compared with 2.9 million.

We must never forget that this same water environment that is killing these fish is the source of drinking water for 100 million Americans.

With the country's dramatically growing power to produce we must have an equally growing power to reuse the country's water—for our cities, industries, and farms, and recreational activities. Clean water is the one essential and common denominator for them all.

For St. Elizabeths Hospital we raised the appropriation back to what they asked the Bureau of the Budget for, namely an increase of \$358,000.

This is a unanimous report, and I hope it will receive favorable consideration by the House today.

On the overall bill we cut out all funds for Civil Defense because those requests are now going to one subcommittee. We cut out all forward financing, that is funds for the fiscal year 1964. We cut out all requests for funds that were not authorized by law. The bill is not as large as I would like it, myself. I think we ought to spend more money in some of these areas, for instance environmental health, in medical research, and in other areas in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, where I think we ought to be doing more than we are doing at this time. But this is the democratic way of arriving at these figures. Some on the other side of the aisle thought we were spending too much. As a result, we come here with a compromise.

We have asked the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare this year to put a little more emphasis on some of the problems involving mental retardation, people suffering from speech and hearing defects, hard of hearing and deafness, hemophilia, and other areas that have not been given the same consideration as heart, cancer, mental health, and all of the other larger programs in the Public Health Service.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that it has been a pleasure to serve on this committee with the chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the other members of the committee. I know that the chairman of this committee has worked long hours in hearings and studying the details of this bill. He has intimate and detailed knowledge of every phase of this bill. Many of the programs are

programs that he has initiated. I know the chairman must take pleasure in the great work he has done and is doing in improving the health, education, and welfare of the people of this country. I want to congratulate the chairman of the committee.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. The gentleman from Rhode Island recalls that, I believe, it was when this bill was before his committee a year or so ago, I appeared together with the vice president of the University of Michigan, Dr. Sawyer, with respect to the problem of administering research grants made to the university or some of its departments.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. MEADER. I just wanted to inquire of the gentleman whether any further consideration had been given to the 15-percent limitation on indirect cost.

Mr. FOGARTY. I am glad the gentleman has asked the question. I remember when he appeared before the committee a year ago asking that these costs be raised to 25 percent. Many Members of the Congress have spoken to the committee this year.

When the National Institutes of Health first made grants for research, they allowed nothing for overhead costs. Then, for a few years, the allowance was limited by administrative regulation to 8 percent. On July 1, 1955, this limitation was raised to 15 percent. Then, in 1956, the NIH proposed to increase the allowance to 25 percent which was estimated to be sufficient to cover full overhead costs for a large percentage of medical schools and other institutions. It was at this point that congressional action was taken to halt further increases by placing the 15-percent limitation in Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill.

Our committee has observed that when the limitation was much less than it is today, the demand for grant funds on the part of medical schools and institutions consistently exceeded the available funds. Since the limitation has been 15 percent, the demand has continued to consistently exceed the availability of funds even though there has been a very substantial increase in these funds every year—from \$34 million in 1955 to \$431 million in the current fiscal year, 1962. Thus, it is obvious that the recipient institutions feel that the benefits to them outweigh the relatively small cost of bearing about half of the indirect expenses.

It is universally recognized that no medical school could function efficiently without a research program. It is also recognized that without Federal grants a good research program would be virtually impossible. It is further recognized that medical schools and other institutions participating in this program make an invaluable contribution to the medical research program of the Federal Government.

As a general proposition, it has been a longstanding policy of our Federal Government to require some matching of Federal grant funds used for the mutual benefit of Federal and non-Federal programs. One does not need to look outside of this particular bill to find many examples—the hospital construction program under the Hill-Burton Act; health research facilities construction grants; the library services grants; vocational education grants; cooperative research in education; grants to States for support of vocational rehabilitation services; grants for research and demonstrations in vocational rehabilitation; and cooperative research or demonstration projects in social security, to mention some of them. Under the research grant program of NIH, the required matching, if we assume the average indirect costs are 35 percent, is less than \$1 of non-Federal funds to \$5 of Federal funds.

On the other hand, we are faced with a very serious practical difficulty. I am fully aware of and have on many occasions publically expressed my deep concern about the financial difficulties of the medical schools. I think this clearly presents a national problem of such magnitude that a straightforward program of Federal assistance is definitely warranted. In my opinion, this would be a much better solution to this financial problem than would a substantial further subsidy through Federal payments tied to research grants.

This discussion of overhead allowances would not be complete without commenting on the practices of nongovernmental grantors. Their grant programs are not nearly as large as those of the Federal Government, but are certainly important to the overall research effort of this Nation.

The current indirect cost rate allowed by the American Cancer Society is up to but not exceeding 25 percent of total direct costs. This rate was recently established by action of the board of directors of the society. The committee has been informed that several members of the board believe this rate to be excessive and are opposed to any further increase in the rate. The American Heart Association allows a maximum of 10 percent of total direct costs. The Ford Foundation has varying allowances for indirect expenses. Data available to the committee indicate that this rate varies from no reimbursement to 15 percent of total direct cost. The Russell Sage Foundation allows 8 percent of total direct costs as an allowance for indirect costs.

It must be admitted, for it is an obvious fact, that in the past this committee has not dealt uniformly with this problem. Some agencies of the Federal Government allow 100 percent of calculated indirect costs, others pay full indirect costs in some instances and negotiate a lesser amount in other instances, the National Science Foundation allows a flat 20 percent, and the agencies for which appropriations are made in the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill allow a flat 15 percent which is the limitation imposed by the language of the bill.

Considerable attention has been called to these discrepancies during the past year. The committee has had a study made to gather in one place the basic facts concerning procedures employed to determine indirect costs, and the policies for reimbursing the grantees, applied by both Federal and non-Federal granting agencies. The report of this study was submitted to the committee less than 1 month ago. The committee as a whole and the various subcommittees having responsibilities in this area are giving this matter serious and intensive consideration with the view to financing indirect costs on a uniform and equitable basis. Pending the outcome of these further studies the committee has retained the 15-percent limitation in this bill.

We hope that by next year some overall formula for the entire Government will be adopted. In the meantime, we hope that some relief will be given to these institutions which you spoke of.

Mr. MEADER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to express my thanks to the gentleman for the initiative which his committee has taken to restore 100-percent entitlements under Public Laws 874 and 815. Many of these school districts have had trouble each year endeavoring to anticipate the amount that they would actually receive, because for several years we have appropriated, initially, less than the full amount.

Mr. Chairman, I think all school districts will appreciate the initiative of the Congress to solve this problem.

Mr. FOGARTY. I might say to the gentleman that that was done by unanimous vote in the committee.

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman for the fine work he has done in connection with this bill. I am particularly interested in seeing that the cancer research appropriation was increased somewhat this year.

Mr. Chairman, cancer is the scourge of mankind, and has been for centuries. Until about 1900 it was treated in the same way as it was treated in the sixth century. One out of every five families will be affected by it, and one out of eight will die of it. I think in light of these circumstances it is most important that we give a sizable appropriation to this form of research.

Mr. FOGARTY. I know of the gentleman's work with the American Cancer Society in the State of New York, and I welcome his support and thank him for favoring this item.

Mr. DOOLEY. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. DOOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentlemen of the Appropriations Committee for placing back in the bill the funds for the impacted school districts.

Mr. Chairman, I have several school districts in my own congressional district which are dependent upon these funds.

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we bring before the House the 1963 Department of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies appropriations bill, and a report from our committee, which is in disagreement in several major respects from the budget request which was submitted by President Kennedy.

Mr. Chairman, there are many areas in the 1963 budget, which was submitted to this Congress as a balanced budget, which I believe the Congress should become a little more familiar with. The 1963 budget submission by this administration in many areas is a phony submission. If you look at the particular bill which we have before us today, you will note there have been net reductions made, in the committee, of \$114 million from the budget submission made by the President of the United States. At the same time there were increases which this committee made which I feel sure the majority of the Members of the Congress would want made in this bill.

In submitting the budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1963, the President of the United States cut back the program for impact aid for schools, both in the construction area and in the direct-operation area. It was the decision of the President of the United States, even after the Congress passed a bill extending this program for 2 years, that these particular programs in construction and in general aid for impacted school areas should be funded at only 81 percent of the level that the Congress had established in the authorization bill passed just last year.

I personally opposed certain sections of that authorization bill, and was 1 of 30 Members of the House of Representatives who raised objection to that bill and did not support it because of the formula used to pay aid to the area surrounding the District of Columbia. I did not believe that this formula was fair and equitable. But I believe that once the Congress acted upon legislation extending this impact aid program for another 2 years, after the President of the United States signed this bill last year, it was incumbent upon him to live up to the commitment which he made to these school districts. For that reason our committee unanimously recommends appropriations above the budget in this area of impacted school aid in the amount of some \$58 million in order to provide for 100 percent entitlement for fiscal year 1963. This is one addition we made, to live up to the commitment

which was made by the Congress of the United States, and to live up to a commitment which the President of the United States, I believe, made when he signed this bill and did not veto it last year when it was submitted to him and placed upon his desk.

Another area where an increase was made in this bill and which we feel was necessary was in the area of the Hill-Burton hospital construction program. We have heard a lot of lipservice from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the President about the problem which faces us in the area of hospital care and medical care, but one of the prime needs in this country today is space in hospitals and nursing homes. In this area we in the Congress have accepted our responsibilities for a good many years. What do we find in this budget submitted by the President of the United States? A cut in the amount of money available for medical facilities such as nursing homes and hospitals under the Hill-Burton program. A program which is a Federal-State partnership program is at stake, a program which has been accepted by each of the 50 States on a partnership basis. Yet this is the area in this particular appropriation bill in which the President of the United States has decided to use the cutting ax—in the area of hospital construction, in the area of making more beds available so that the people of the United States can have the facilities which are necessary in this year of 1963 and as we face the future. It is false economy in this bill, and certainly the U.S. Congress, the House of Representatives, should not place its stamp of approval upon this kind of budget reduction.

We have heard a lot of talk in the last year and a half about the importance of training workers, the importance of training because of the advances which have been made in automation, the importance of training because of new techniques being used in industry. The facts show that throughout America new records are being established for help-wanted ads in our many newspapers. These job opportunities are for trained and semiskilled workers.

The type of job opening available today requires special skill. We find that although the administration has been sending up a lot of messages in this particular area, in 1962 the programs of vocational rehabilitation in the Department of HEW and apprenticeship and training in the Department of Labor, were among the first places funds appropriated by Congress were withheld.

We received a message just this last week from the President of the United States in which he talked about the great drive that had to go forward in the United States today to protect the consumer. He talked a great deal about how increased efforts had to be made by the Food and Drug Administration, and that speech made headlines all over the United States. All we have to do today is to look at the 1962 appropriations, approved by the Congress of the United States in both the House and the U.S. Senate, and we find here that

the President of the United States and his administration are giving only lip-service to the activities of the Food and Drug Administration.

The President froze over \$300,000 of the funds appropriated by the Congress for this agency in fiscal year 1962.

Mr. Chairman, I could go through this bill item by item showing the Members of the House of Representatives how there has been great lipservice given by the New Frontier to these programs, but in actual performance the New Frontier is scoring just about zero. I will include with my remarks later today a table setting forth the actions of the executive branch on reserves for 1962.

We have here a budget for the Food and Drug Administration which has been agreed upon in our committee. It is my hope that this budget request, when it is approved by the Congress, will not run into the same kind of whim wham that we ran into in the last budget review by the administration when the funds which were made available were not used to carry on the very effective and important program which we already have to protect the citizens and consumers of this country. We do not need new laws, we had better follow through on those we already have.

It is necessary for us to go forward with a review of the programs of the National Institutes of Health, and I was pleased that the Committee on Government Operations plans to initiate hearings in this area this coming week. I believe a good review of this program will be helpful to the entire program. I commend the Committee on Government Operations for going forward with this investigation.

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield.

Mr. MacGREGOR. Calling the gentleman's attention to page 11 of the committee report accompanying the legislation, I note the reference to "\$3,200,000 to equip the Communicable Disease Center Facility for which funds were appropriated last year." Does this refer to the center in Atlanta, Ga.?

Mr. LAIRD. Yes; that is the center in Atlanta, Ga. This amount is for equipment to complete the facilities for which we appropriated construction funds last year and the year before.

Mr. MacGREGOR. It is my understanding, if the gentleman will yield further, that a fundamental part of the tubercular research is carried out at the present time in a tuberculosis research center located here in Washington, D.C.

Mr. LAIRD. Part of the activity is carried on here in Washington, D.C.

Mr. MacGREGOR. It is also my understanding that originally it was proposed to move this facility, along with its personnel, some time in 1964, but that just recently there had been a tentative decision to move in June of this year. Is the committee familiar with that situation?

Mr. LAIRD. Yes, we are familiar with the general situation. I think this decision has been approved by the Surgeon General, but not by the Secretary of

Health, Education, and Welfare as of this date.

Mr. MacGREGOR. If the gentleman will yield further, I would like the Record to show that the Glen Lake Sanatorium located in Hennepin County, Minn., has been a participant for approximately 10 years in the coordinated effort of the tuberculosis research center here in Washington, with the aim and object of ultimately eliminating tuberculosis as a communicable disease in our country. The work of this sanatorium is known personally to me, and it is of a very high character. Research work has been conducted for some time at this sanatorium in connection with the operation of certain drugs on control groups; the work is a fine example of applied clinical research and is designed to keep tuberculosis at a low level and in a latent stage.

I have been disturbed by the fact that almost 90 percent of the more than 100 people in the tuberculosis research center here, when recently questioned as to their willingness to move to Atlanta, Ga., indicated that they would not move. There is a fear on the part of the people administering this program at the Glen Lake Sanatorium and elsewhere, that this program would be fatally interrupted if there is a precipitate move from Washington to Georgia, that it would decimate the most vital part of the program—the people who run it.

I should like further to advise the gentleman that Dr. John Porterfield, the Deputy Surgeon General, assured me that before there was any move of this tuberculosis research center from Washington to Georgia, we could be certain that the personnel in Georgia were adequately trained, or the personnel moving from here had agreed to go, so that there would be no interruption in this program.

I should like to say, in my opinion, this is a matter of vital importance not only to the Glen Lake Tuberculosis Sanatorium in my district but to the 20 or 25 tuberculosis sanitariums throughout the country that are working in cooperation with the research center here to try to stamp out this, one of the most vicious of our communicable diseases.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota. I will be glad to look into this. He called this matter to my attention last week. We had some discussion about it at that time. It was my understanding when we checked on this that the move had not been approved finally as yet. We will certainly look into the matter. We appreciate all the information and help the gentleman has given us.

Mr. MacGREGOR. It is my understanding that the matter is under reconsideration. I will feel a lot easier if I know the gentleman from Wisconsin and the committee chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island, will watch to see that there is no diminution in the wonderful work being carried on with the \$6 million being appropriated thus far for tuberculosis research. I thank the gentleman, and I should like to commend him for his comments here with

respect to the diversion of funds allocated by this Congress for specific uses, and allocated by the Executive Branch of the Government to other uses.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. I know the gentleman from Wisconsin has followed with interest many of the projects in the National Institutes of Health. I would like to get some help from him to assist me in replying to a letter from one of my constituents which indicates he has some concern over one of the projects in the NIH. It has to do with the allocation of \$1,201,925 for a study of the "Effectual Relationships of the Infant Monkey to His Mother."

The complete letter is as follows:

WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., March 6, 1962.

Hon. EDWARD P. BOLAND,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BOLAND: A news item in the West Springfield Record, datelined March 1, 1962, states that the National Institutes of Health have been allotted \$1,201,925 for a study of the "effectual relationships of the infant monkey to his mother."

Can it be true that when our Federal deficit amounts to billions of dollars a year and the public debt is approximately \$300 billion, that the Representatives of our people in Congress feel it a wise expenditure to find out if and why a baby monkey loves his mother? Could it be possible that the information as given in the local paper is taken out of context? If not, what would be the reasoning of our Representatives to authorize expenditures of this nature?

Does it not seem ironic to you that if such an expenditure is to be made that it is necessary that we enlist the aid of housewives and schoolchildren to go from house to house asking for contributions to aid in the research to determine causes and cure of cancer? Similarly, the same type of pleading goes for donations of dollars toward similar assistance for medical research in other fields such as heart disease, polio, et cetera. Does this not seem like a sad commentary on our judgments as to the collection and expenditures of our wealth?

We shall be interested in your comments.

Very truly yours,

C. MILTON EKBERG.

Mr. BOLAND. I think I know the answer. I recognize this is an important program, but I know the gentleman knows it much better than I, and therefore I would appreciate his reply to the inquiry.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I am glad the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] asked this question. This is a grant recently made to Prof. Harry Harlow of the University of Wisconsin for comprehensive behavioral studies of monkeys. This grant has been publicized in a prejudicial and uninformed way. As a result, many members have received correspondence from constituents who have expressed themselves as being opposed to expenditure of funds for such studies.

These press items were published before the appropriation hearings for the National Institutes of Health were held, and the hearings offered an opportunity to go into this matter carefully, critically, and at length.

I want to set the record straight at this time for a number of reasons.

First, serious scientific work of great value has been held up to ridicule on the basis of misinformation. Second, it is perfectly plain that there is a remarkable coincidence in that many of those who have been most active in publicizing this grant in an unfavorable way are also among those who oppose adequate support of medical research. Third, the mechanism for providing information to Congress on National Institutes of Health research grants is faulty, and the deficiencies of the procedure account in large part for the distorted version of Professor Harlow's work which reached the press. I will propose a change in this system.

Professor Harlow's work has been lampooned as a study of monkey business on why monkey babies love their mothers. This caricature is all in good fun until it is taken seriously and used as a weapon to attack appropriations for medical research. At this point, the matter becomes serious, and I wish to treat it seriously.

There is now no doubt whatever that the relationship of a child to its mother can establish a large part of a child's enduring personality, and affect mental health and illness. A hostile relationship can generate personality difficulties. Absence of the mother can have very serious consequences for children.

Now, we cannot deliberately treat children as experimental subjects—depriving them of their mothers and so forth—in order to study them and their behavior scientifically. We can do this with animals. Various species of monkeys are the closest to humans of all animal species. They are close enough to humans so that the results of studies on them are directly relevant to human behavior, even though the results are not directly applicable. There has recently been some irresponsible talk ridiculing the idea that experiments on monkeys are relevant to man. I have often wondered whether people who talk this way think that it was an accident that a chimpanzee was chosen to precede man into space. The minds, as well as the bodies, of these animals are close enough to man to make results of experiments relevant to man.

Actually, Professor Harlow's studies extend far beyond the relationships between children and mothers. He is studying the learning process in monkeys and how well monkeys at different age levels learn. He is looking into brain damage of infant monkeys before, during, and shortly after birth by deliberately creating damage and measuring the consequences for learning, behavior, intelligence, and physical development. This is obviously related to study of mental retardation in humans, and it is the kind of controlled experiment that is not possible on humans.

Dr. Harlow is looking into the cause and cure of a number of diseases related to the absence of specific enzymes in the body. Some of these diseases can be produced in monkeys, and the diseases studied in a controlled manner. This work is also directly related to the study of mental retardation in humans.

In short, it takes no more than acquaintance with a few simple facts to

realize that Professor Harlow's research is scientifically serious and related to specific human problems. These facts could have been determined with ease by any Member of the House who would take the trouble to ask the National Institutes of Health to supply them. Many Members have done so, and are well informed. Others secure information routinely under a procedure which gives them only the title of the project. The procedure is faulty for this and other more fundamental reasons, and I will urge that the procedure be abandoned.

The cost as well as the content of Professor Harlow's research has been criticized. The kinds of studies that he and his group carry on are expensive. They require a large animal colony and care of the animals over a long period. The team of research scientists and technicians required for the studies is substantial. The budget totals approximate \$1 million over a 5-year period.

The most important point in connection with the budget is that it has gone through a double review procedure. First, a group of outstanding scientists who comprise a cross section of the most able experts in the country in Professor Harlow's field of research have reviewed his research proposals and the prospective costs. They gave the studies a very high rating and recommended the proposed budget. Then, the National Advisory Mental Health Council reviewed the opinions of the initial reviewers. This Council is a body established by Congress, and by law it consists of outstanding laymen as well as scientists. The Surgeon General cannot make a research grant unless the Council recommends favorable action. The Council did recommend that the grant be made to Professor Harlow in the amount proposed. It would be difficult to establish a review procedure that would surpass the one to which this grant was subjected. Let me summarize the actual review procedure and the findings of reviewers on this grant:

Dr. Harlow's research grant applications have been reviewed three times since the original award in 1954; these reviews occurred in June 1957, in March 1958, and, most recently, in November 1960. The reviewers in all cases have been uniformly enthusiastic about Dr. Harlow's research. In 1958, for example, the reviewing study section indicated that Dr. Harlow's request for support should be recommended for approval because his developmental study is among the best that has been attempted and it ought to be continued over a longer period of time with an increased number of animals. The reviewers also expressed the opinion that Dr. Harlow's laboratory is the only first-class primate laboratory in the country devoted largely to the study of behavior. Further, both the study section and the National Advisory Mental Health Council felt that Dr. Harlow and his ingenious group could be counted on to uncover many new leads and make new discoveries not now predictable, and that contributions from this laboratory can be expected. * * * Other comments referred to the outstanding effectiveness with which Dr. Harlow has organized this large-scale research program, freeing himself from routine duties, so that he can devote his creative talents to the laboratory and to the planning and interpreting of research. One of the additional gains which has resulted from Dr. Harlow's work is the training opportunity

which his laboratory affords, on both a predoctoral and postdoctoral level. Scientists who have received this training have been in demand in other laboratories and have made noteworthy contributions in their own right.

I am sure that few persons who have questioned the wisdom of this grant have any idea of the caliber of the many individuals—scientists and laymen—who have critically analyzed this proposal before the final decision on payment was made.

Of course, the key to the quality of the research is Professor Harlow himself. From the press comment and letters from constituents, a person would come to the conclusion that Dr. Harlow is a combination quack and impractical, absentminded professor. We have an unfortunate habit in this country of looking at our scientists that way. First, we ridicule them; then we hold them in awe when the results of their work—which none of us in this Chamber are capable of really understanding and judging—are applied with spectacular results.

Let me summarize Dr. Harlow's qualifications: He has vigorously pursued a distinguished academic and research career ever since he received his doctorate in 1930. He is a full professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin and has served as chairman of his department. In 1955 he was named George Cary Comstock research professor in psychology at Wisconsin; he was a Carnegie fellow in anthropology at Columbia University in 1939-40; he served as Chief of Human Resources Research for the Army in 1950-52 and is a member of the Army Scientific Advisory Panel of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Among other honors and distinctions, he has served as editor of the *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology* since 1951. He was president of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council in 1954-56, and president of the American Psychological Association in 1957-58.

Since 1954, when he received his first Public Health Service research grant, he has published some two dozen articles in various scientific journals. In 1960 he received the "Distinguished Scientific Contribution Citation" of the American Psychological Association, which carries with it a \$1,000 award. The citation, itself, is an indication of the attitude of his scientific colleagues toward Dr. Harlow's work and reads as follows:

For his indefatigable curiosity which has opened up new areas of research in animal behavior and has helped greatly to keep comparative psychology near the center of the psychological stage. * * * His unswerving devotion to fact, observation, and experiment has given his contribution an integrity of inestimable value to scientific psychology.

Dr. Harlow's research is supported not only by the National Institute of Mental Health, but by other important organizations. Other parts of the Public Health Service are financing his work on the effect of radiation in animals. The Ford Foundation and the Depart-

ment of Defense have both considered his research to be so significant that they have given him substantial financial aid.

In summary, on every count, the decision to support Professor Harlow was a sound one. Review of the facts can lead only to the conclusion that those who have protested against aiding this research are ignorant of the facts, or that they have used this grant as a weapon to attack medical research in general, and, in particular, aid to medical research through the appropriation for the National Institutes of Health.

The chairman of the subcommittee in charge of that appropriation has stated the case for the appropriation in masterful terms. I support the appropriation. Professor Harlow's work provides an opportunity to bring not only his research, but the superb system of Federal-university cooperation in medical research again to the attention of the House. I am confident that the full appropriation will be voted.

I would like to turn briefly now to another matter. How could such a garbled, partial version of a serious research effort be widely disseminated? The answer lies in a procedure promulgated by the executive branch. I refer explicitly to an order put out by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, effective January 2, 1962, which requires that Congressmen be notified of grants made in their districts before the scientist or institution receiving the grant is notified. This includes institutional grants, demonstration grants, construction grants, and program grants.

This procedure goes far beyond the provision of information which Congress needs to do its job. I am for full disclosure to Congress of all executive acts which bear upon the effective discharge of the constitutional responsibilities of Congress. But I am opposed to a system which threatens the effectiveness of a splendid system of support for medical research and other activities, and which is intended simply to place Congressmen in a position to make political capital out of grants distributed on the basis of entirely nonpolitical factors. That is the purpose of the HEW directive. The people in the Department no doubt meant well in this offer of information to Congressmen, but I do not believe that they understood the full implications of their action, or the reaction of the House.

Let me be more specific as to why this procedure is obnoxious to me.

Most important is the fact that the grants in question are made on the basis of objective judgments, generally on the basis of advice from distinguished scientists and other citizens selected from all over the country. There is no political influence in the award of the grants. When a Congressman issues a press release announcing such a grant to his district before the recipient hears about it, there is the clear implication that he played a part in the selection process. I have heard of cases in which scientists engaged in medical research have read a number of different newspaper announcements of grants—from Congressmen and Senators—before receiving official notification of grants. This is

wrong, and it is a threat to a system which has thus far distributed funds solely on the basis of merit without any tinge of political motives or interests.

Congress does have the continuing responsibility to examine the operation of these programs, to criticize them, and to set levels of appropriations. I would not tolerate any withholding of information relevant to these responsibilities.

But the procedure to which I object cannot help the Congress carry out its responsibilities. Over the long run it will hamper effective congressional action.

If any Congressman wants to secure information about any individual grant made by any part of DHEW, I am sure that appropriate information will be made available. Certainly I have never encountered any difficulty on this score, and I trust that other Members of the House have had the same experience. In this connection, in my judgment, HEW cannot give Congressmen the full details of individual grants. These grants are made to further the work of scientists and their institutions, and these scientists are not competent to tell what the money is being used for. Interpretation to Congressmen, to newspapers, or to anybody else, of the details of the use of a grant should continue to remain the privilege of the recipients. In my judgment, if anyone in the Congress wants to know what a grant is about, or to make any statement about the purpose of a grant, he should ask the scientist or institution concerned. Otherwise, the consequences are likely to be harmful.

Let me call to the attention of my colleagues some of the consequences of their notifying universities and scientists of research and other grants. People who receive these grants will begin to assume that we influence individual decisions on these matters. They will hold their Congressmen responsible for requests that are turned down, as well as those that are approved. They will begin to route these requests through your offices. This is bad for science and scientists. It is bad for universities. And it will be bad for Congressmen. The basic reason why it is bad is that these grants are nonpolitical. To inject a political note through implying that individual Congressmen have influence in the award of these grants is a disservice to the country.

I trust that Secretary Ribicoff will recognize that the new procedure is misguided, harmful, and wasteful, and that it will be withdrawn.

Mr. BOLAND. I am delighted at the gentleman's observation, and I appreciate his comments. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the comments of the distinguished gentleman. I think it might be summarized, and I say this as a man who perhaps has had as much experience with experiments on animals as anyone on the floor. It might be that some raised the question of superiority until someone came along and gave the evolution of the species by

Darwin, so now they do not know whether he is his brother's keeper or the keeper of his brothers. Now I would like to go from the ridiculous to the sublime. I call your attention to page 14 of the report. This has reference to the committee and the House grant last year of \$10 million for the construction of a hospital research facility of a particular type. The last sentence reads:

The committee hopes that the indications of its feelings during the course of the hearings and through this report will stir the Department to a little more activity.

Does that mean that this is still an appropriated fund and can still be held over and used for the construction of this hospital if the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, in his wisdom, and the people of the location got together and decided that they were finally going to start this \$10 million or \$11 million hospital?

Mr. LAIRD. Most of the funds are still available.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. They are available and could still be used if applications are submitted for good projects and approved before next July 1.

But we have been told the people have still not come up with a complete plan.

Mr. HALL. I know they have been slow, and I know why they have been a little slow, and I am not contesting that. I just wanted to know whether the funds were still available.

Mr. LAIRD. The funds are available under the terms of the appropriation made last year. I thought you were directing your attention to the language of the committee report. The committee report does not make funds available. That language encourages them to put to good use the appropriation of last year, which funds are still available.

Mr. HALL. I certainly understand the rules and the procedure that the report does not bear on the actual appropriation. But I used it as a point. In fact, is this another example of where the administration has not expended or followed the direction or the intent of Congress?

Mr. LAIRD. This is partially that, but I think the people involved with the projects have not come forward with the complete application under the rules and regulations which have been set forth by the Surgeon General for this program. I am not referring just to the situation in Rochester with reference to the Methodist Hospital—but some of these people that are interested in making applications feel that the restrictions that have been set up for the applications have been a little too severe. They are hopeful that some changes can be made in the policy guidance.

Mr. HALL. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Going back to the gentleman's very well-taken remarks that in many areas in order to balance the

budget or to keep it from being in deficit further, we have not expended funds that were appropriated. Has the committee in its wisdom seen fit to direct the administration to spend such funds as are authorized in this bill and subsequently appropriated, as we considered them in the Armed Services Committee until the distinguished chairman took the walk in the rose garden?

Mr. LAIRD. It is the feeling of our committee that this cannot be done. We can merely appropriate and it is up to the executive branch to make the determination as to whether the funds will be expended.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the gentleman for his remarks, particularly those remarks relating to the inclusion in this appropriation bill of the correct entitlements to the impacted areas for the advancement of educational programs in those areas. I am very sure that the action reflects the intent of Congress. I would like to commend the entire committee for its action.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I am still lost in the rose garden. I wonder if the gentleman can clear this up for me:

Now, what happens to these funds that have been reserved and which have been referred to in this discussion, applying, as I recall the hearing record, both to the Department of Labor and to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare? With respect to the reservation of funds, what happens to these funds? Are they continuing funds? What happens to them?

Mr. LAIRD. In most cases, I would say to the gentleman from Iowa, the funds lapse on June 30 of this year. Take, for instance, the Food and Drug Administration, those funds will lapse. The funds of the National Institutes of Health that are in reserve will lapse. We will have a total in lapsed accounts in 1962 of in the neighborhood of about \$80 million or so under the current reserves.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will take another minute or two, can the gentleman give us any idea of how much is to be carried over as a result of this reservation or reserving of funds by the executive branch of the Government?

Mr. LAIRD. I do not have the exact figures but it would be a relatively small amount.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, practically all of this money then must revert to the Treasury as of July 1 of this year?

Mr. LAIRD. Almost all of the reserves will.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. With regard to the comments which the gentleman made in connection with the primate study, I would like to point out that it looks as if possibly the results of this legislation might be that an institution in the district which I represent, the Yerkes Laboratory for Primates, which has been in existence now for a third of a century, will be wiped out because of certain funds being made available in the way in which this bill is making them available. I am still making my studies on this. I am not sure this is so, but I do know that the threat is very possible. I do not know whether I will offer an amendment on it or not at this time, but I would like to have it pointed out on the floor of the House that for a third of a century, at Orange Park, Fla., there has been a primate study laboratory, a fine one, called Yerkes Laboratory. As I understand, if facilities are made available to Emory University in Atlanta for a southeastern primate study laboratory, the chances are very great today that this one in Orange Park, which has existed all this time, will be abolished, because of the fact that Federal funds are made available to Emory University for the southeastern primate laboratory.

If that is what happens, this will mean that the Federal Government will be expending Federal moneys to wipe out a free-enterprise institution, philanthropically run, for a third of a century in this field, and which is the primary laboratory in this field.

I should think certainly that it would be a rather serious and sad commentary upon the utilization of Federal funds appropriated by the U.S. Congress. As I say, I am not sure of all these details. I do know, however, that the Yerkes Laboratory is a leader in this field. I do know of things that have appeared in the press and I know that apparently if funds are made available to Emory University, which has a titular title to this, although it does not have the entire beneficial title—Yale University was the one that developed it—we have a situation of having local universities, Jacksonville University and the University of Florida, in the community, not knowing that they would have the opportunity to do this sort of work. It is my opinion that some opportunity should be made available so that these local universities may be able to save this fine institution, Yerkes Laboratory, which would be wiped out by the expenditure of Federal funds.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the gentleman, that as far as primate colonies are concerned, we have already established three new primate colonies in the last 3 years; one in Washington, one in Oregon, and one is being established now at the University of Wisconsin. But from the testimony which has been given to our committee we have a great shortage in this area.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Apparently Emory University is going to abolish Yerkes laboratory if it gets these

funds for this laboratory. That is what I am fearful of. I think the public ought to have an opportunity to save this laboratory. The actual result will be, as I understand, that Emory has said that if it gets these Federal funds it is going to abolish Yerkes Laboratory so that actually Federal funds will be abolishing a fine, philanthropic organization which has done probably the best work that has been done in this field in our country.

Mr. LAIRD. I do not think the grant has been approved to Emory University.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. We do not make decisions such as is involved here. If a determination is made it will be made by the National Heart Advisory Council. We have never interfered with their proceedings. It is not a decision that we make in our committee.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, to make clear what the actual situation is, Yerkes Laboratory was established by Yale University a long time ago. Very recently Emory University acquired titular title, but not entire beneficial title. However, it does have titular title. In no other university in the area where Yerkes Laboratory is, would thought have been given to trying to underbid or get away this southeastern laboratory because they would have assumed that Emory University would not move the Yerkes facility away. Emory has now sought to obtain a facility from the Federal Government which they apparently expect to use to wipe out Yerkes Laboratory.

Mr. LAIRD. They have an application in.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I understand it has been approved and that nobody in the executive branch thinks he can stop this approval.

Therefore, it is probable that it would take legislation to allow other universities and colleges to have an opportunity to get into this field to preserve Yerkes Laboratory they having been misled.

Mr. LAIRD. It does not take legislation; any university or college can make application.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Not at this stage. If they could, I would be very happy about this bill.

Mr. LAIRD. I am sure they can make application because other primate centers will be constructed.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Then, can we have it as a part of the legislative process on this bill that they would be open for other universities to be considered in this?

Mr. LAIRD. I am sure it was open at the time Emory put in their application.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. At the time Emory did, nobody in the locality thought that Emory was going to move away from the Yerkes Laboratory. At that time, other universities were much closer to the facility and utilized this facility a great deal more than Emory itself in regard to the research and probably did not put one in too for the simple reason that they thought Emory

was going to leave it there. That is where the unfairness is in this.

Mr. LAIRD. This is a matter that the National Heart Council has to pass on. The funds have not been released by the administration for that project as yet.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I hope they will not be released until universities and colleges in the area may have an opportunity in this field.

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HIESTAND. I understand on research contracts let by the National Institute of Health, there is an arbitrary limitation of 15 percent on indirect costs. An institution in the area I represent, the California Institute of Technology advises me on a contract of \$1,300,000 their indirect cost is 28 percent, meaning that they would have to pick up 13 percent of the direct cost and on that ratio, a loss of \$178,000. Has the committee considered adjusting that ratio to the total cost?

Mr. LAIRD. The gentleman from Rhode Island commented on this earlier in the discussion today, and I agree with him that this is a matter that needs review. I personally believe we have to establish some sort of uniform policy on overhead costs on these grants and contracts. We have the Department of Defense paying as high as 100 percent for indirect costs. We have the National Science Foundation paying a different percentage than the Atomic Energy Commission. We have all of these various governmental agencies into this program of direct research grants to colleges and universities, and the amount of indirect cost allowed varies considerably. I feel this is a policy decision that has to be made by our Committee on Appropriations and we have to arrive at some uniform rate of indirect overhead costs. Last year I suggested a 20 percent limitation. It is my hope that this will be done, and we hope to arrive at some decision by the time this bill goes to conference.

Mr. HIESTAND. Does not the gentleman and the committee, of course, realize that indirect costs must vary very greatly depending on the type of research?

Mr. LAIRD. They vary greatly, I understand that and they vary a great deal depending on the kind of accounting procedure that the individual schools use. We are presently studying an investigative staff report on this whole matter. It is my hope that this question can be satisfactorily resolved this year.

Mr. HIESTAND. Does the gentleman have an idea that some relief or flexibility can be worked in?

Mr. LAIRD. Yes, I hope so and I favor working out a compromise proposal which will be fair to our universities and colleges.

Mr. HIESTAND. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today is not one in which either we save dollars or save lives but rather an object lesson in how to spend wisely so that more of our citizens may live

more days in health and comfort in years to come.

The distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, our colleague, JOHN FOGARTY, of Rhode Island, who has brought out this bill and all the members of his subcommittee, deserve credit for foresight, recognition for their depth of understanding and praise for their diligence in a most complicated field. What they are saying to us today is "Nation cure thyself." The message of this bill is that we mean to continue to lead the world in research, discovery, prevention, and cure in every field of mental and bodily welfare. It is a call for progress in reducing the irritation and damage of air pollution and the end to the despoiling of the water ways of the Nation.

Among other things I commend the subcommittee for taking action that will allow the implementation of a plan for control of venereal diseases. A distinguished force, under the leadership of Dr. Leona Baumgartner, commissioner of health in the city of New York, has made a thorough study of this program and comes forth with valuable recommendations. These can be brought to bear on the problem as a result of our action on this day.

One of the most significant features of this bill is the allocation of \$130,599,000, an increase of \$24,723,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962 for mental health activities. This increase, and the concern of our Government in this most challenging field, is due in no small measure to the activities of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health. Dedicated people in and out of Government who work in this field can take an increased measure of hope from the interest of the Congress in a concerted effort that will treat the whole maze of problems, including but not limited to, drug addiction, alcoholism, psychoses, and mental retardation with due regard for the basic and applied research so vital to this program. I hail the further foresight of my colleagues in the provision for increased care in the treatment of chronic diseases and health of the aged.

The exceptional citizens of our country, such as those who are deaf, will have more teachers under the provisions of this bill. Retarded children will be benefited through increased programs of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and the National Mental Health Institute.

The other programs which are encouraged, expanded, and accelerated through the efforts of this outstanding subcommittee of the Congress are too numerous to mention and yet each in its own way is of importance to thousands of our citizens in need of help. The work of the Congress today in extending a humane and forthright hand to our fellow citizens means "heap good medicine" in the future of this Nation.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN].

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, this bill once again—as it has been every

year in which Congressman FOGARTY has served as chairman of the subcommittee handling it—is a most remarkable piece of legislation, for it uses the vehicle of an appropriation bill to do much more than merely provide funds for some Government agencies. As usual, the report accompanying the bill prods, stimulates, encourages, directs and scolds the agencies having such tremendous responsibility for the health and well-being of the American people to do a better job with the generous funds we give them—and to use imagination and courage in pursuing new avenues of service to the public.

I do not want to take the time here to try to comment on everything in the bill or report. But I do want to single out several items in which I am particularly interested. For instance, the bill provides the maximum amount possible under law for programs now in effect for fellowships for training teachers of the mentally retarded and the deaf. These are good programs, which we have enacted just in the past few years—the retarded children program in 1958, I believe, and the program for the deaf last year. The subcommittee urges legislative action to remove some of the restrictions on appropriations, so that more can be spent than the \$1 million a year now authorized for the retarded program and the \$1,500,000 for training teachers of deaf children.

Fortunately, the Subcommittee on Special Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor has been conducting hearings on bills for encouraging the training of more teachers for all categories of exceptional children. I am very proud of the fact that my bill on this subject, H.R. 15 in this Congress, was the first measure ever introduced to provide for an overall program of Federal fellowships and scholarships for teachers of exceptional children, including the gifted as well as the handicapped children. The predecessor of H.R. 15 was introduced in 1957. I am hopeful that this legislation can finally be enacted. The need for good teachers, specially trained in working with exceptional children, is urgent.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to note that virtually every dollar recommended in the President's budget for the Food and Drug Administration is included in this bill today. The increase of \$5,280,000 for FDA over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year will make possible a substantial step-up in enforcement activity in some of the most vital areas of consumer protection. The

report notes that some members of the Committee on Appropriations apparently felt the FDA budget is too high. I am glad to note that the committee nevertheless went along with the Fogarty subcommittee on this, for it is obvious to anyone who studies the full operations of the Food and Drug Administration that its job is a never-ending one and the proper performance of that job is essential to every citizen.

The new budget will make possible a significant increase in the number of agricultural shipments which FDA can inspect for evidence of illegal residue of pesticides. With the increase recommended, the Food and Drug people will be able to double their present inspection activity in this area—from about one-third of 1 percent of agricultural shipments to about two-thirds of 1 percent. If a similar increase is provided again the following year, we will then get up to the bare minimum of safety in this area by providing for about 25,000 such inspections a year out of the total of 250,000 shipments—the goal of 1 percent coverage.

I am sorry that 2 years ago, when I tried to amend the bill to provide then for sufficient funds to make a 1 percent sample each year, the managers of the bill felt they had to oppose me on this. I realize that the Fogarty subcommittee usually stands together, usually in unanimous action on this major appropriation bill, but I am indeed sorry that the decision 2 years ago was to hold to a less-than-adequate budget and to oppose my efforts to increase it. If my amendment had been accepted 2 years ago, we would by now have been up to the 1 percent level of coverage on pesticides inspection, and furthermore all of our FDA district offices and labs would have been modernized by now. This way, we still have another 2 years to go on both objectives. The goal of my amendment on radioactivity surveys of food is not yet even in sight 2 years later.

However, in view of the magnificent work done by the subcommittee again this year in so many different areas of consumer health and protection, I certainly do not want to appear to be critical over something that happened 2 years ago.

Mr. Chairman, the most important need for protection of our consumers now in the food, drug and cosmetic field is in the strengthening of the basic law. The President has called for this and I know there is widespread support for it. I do not know what is taking the executive agencies so long in sending their re-

ports to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on H.R. 1235 but I certainly wish they would get busy on it. I checked with the committee again last night and the reports requested on H.R. 1235 in February 1961—13 months ago—from HEW, Treasury, Justice, Commerce, Agriculture and the Budget Bureau still have not been filed with the committee. Meantime, the loopholes remain in the basic law.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman from Missouri yield?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I will be delighted to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to state with regard to the amendment of 2 years ago by the gentlewoman, in 1962 the Administration froze funds in the Food and Drug Administration. We appropriated at a level, for the Food and Drug Administration, salaries and expenses, of \$23 million. The New Frontier froze the item for "Salaries and expenses" by \$903,000 in the area of certification, care, inspection, and other services. This adds up to a total in the Food and Drug Administration of \$1,118,000, or a total reduction from the appropriations which we made of \$2,633,000.

I point that out because in talking about whether you reach this one percent level or not, an amendment increasing funds last year would not have done any good. The Administration did not even spend the amount appropriated by this Congress; yet they keep sending messages up here about the importance of the Food and Drug Administration, and try to put the onus on the Congress for not cooperating in this program. We are cooperating. They are not going along with the expenditure of revenue that Congress has made available. I think this should be made known to the American people.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I am glad the gentleman is doing it. I hope the gentleman will explain why the funds were frozen.

Mr. LAIRD. I am not in position to explain the reason for the President's refusing to spend these funds of the Food and Drug Administration. I believe the inquiry should be directed to the President of the United States and not to me as a minority member of the House Committee on Appropriations. I will insert at this point in the RECORD a table setting forth appropriations and reserves for 1962 in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as of 12 p.m. today:

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations and reserves, fiscal year 1962

	1962 appropri- ation	Formal reserves			Administra- tive reserves	Total re- serves
		For savings	For obliga- tion in sub- sequent years	For other contingen- cies		
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$23,000,000	\$633,000			\$243,000	\$903,000
Certification, inspection, and other services (indefinite).....	(1,882,000)		(\$1,016,622)		(92,000)	(1,108,622)
Pharmacology-animal laboratory building.....	1,750,000			\$1,730,000		1,730,000
Total, Food and Drug Administration.....	24,750,000	633,000	(1,016,622)	1,730,000	243,000	2,633,000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION						
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	33,672,000					
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	8,194,000					
Land-grant college aid, Hawaii.....	3,775,000					
Grants for library services.....	7,500,000					
Payments to school districts.....	231,293,000					
Assistance for school construction.....	54,850,000					
Defense educational activities.....	211,627,000	15,843,000	18,870,000	37,520,000		72,233,000
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded.....	1,000,000					
Training teachers of the deaf.....	1,500,000				16,000	16,000
Salaries and expenses.....	11,069,000				123,000	123,000
Cooperative research.....	5,000,000				352,000	352,000
Total, Office of Education.....	570,080,000	15,843,000	18,870,000	37,520,000	491,000	72,724,000
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION						
Grants to States.....	64,450,000					
Research and training.....	20,250,000				377,000	377,000
Research and training (special foreign currency program).....	1,372,000					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,325,000				40,000	40,000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	88,397,000				417,000	417,000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE						
Buildings and facilities.....	18,230,000			17,705,858		17,705,858
Accident prevention.....	3,618,000				62,000	62,000
Chronic diseases and health of the aged.....	10,958,000				1,193,000	1,193,000
Communicable disease activities.....	10,000,000				233,000	233,000
Community health practice and research.....	24,336,000				202,000	202,000
Control of tuberculosis.....	6,493,000					
Control of venereal disease.....	6,000,000					
Dental services and resources.....	2,500,000				100,000	100,000
Nursing services and resources.....	7,675,000				82,000	82,000
Hospital construction activities.....	211,500,000				1,883,000	1,883,000
Air pollution control.....	8,800,000				336,000	336,000
Milk, food, interstate and community sanitation.....	7,424,000			1,457,000	99,000	1,556,000
Occupational health.....	3,981,000				39,000	39,000
Radiological health.....	10,647,000					
Water supply and water pollution control.....	20,328,000			500,000	1,129,000	1,629,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	80,000,000					
Construction, environmental health center.....						
Foreign quarantine activities.....	6,084,000			55,000	1,000	56,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	49,835,000			111,000		111,000
Indian health activities.....	53,010,000					
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	8,285,000			1,389,975		1,389,975
Construction of mental health-neurology research facilities.....				12,028,000		12,028,000
National Institutes of Health:						
General research and services.....	127,637,000			0	2,163,000	2,163,000
National Cancer Institute.....	142,836,000			4,393,000	11,404,000	15,797,000
Mental health activities.....	108,876,000			137,000	913,000	1,050,000
National Heart Institute.....	132,912,000			6,225,000	13,370,000	19,595,000
National Institute of Dental Research.....	17,340,000			321,000	1,710,000	2,031,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	81,831,000			577,000	216,000	793,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	56,091,000			140,000		140,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	70,812,000			3,570,000	1,460,000	5,030,000
Grants for construction of cancer research facilities.....	5,000,000					
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health.....	743,335,000			15,363,000	31,236,000	46,599,000
Grants for construction of hospital research facilities.....	10,000,000					
Grants for construction of health research facilities.....	30,000,000					
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....	9,000,000					
National health statistics.....	4,642,000				147,000	147,000
Operations, National Library of Medicine.....	2,066,000				15,000	170,000
Retired pay of commissioned officers, indefinite.....	(2,180,000)					
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General.....	5,375,000				46,000	46,000
Civil defense medical stockpile.....	13,000,000					
Total, Public Health Service.....	1,367,122,000			48,764,833	36,803,000	83,567,833
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL						
Salaries and expenses.....	5,105,000					
Buildings and facilities.....	575,000			685,000		685,000
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	5,680,000			685,000		685,000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund).....	(267,570,000)	(1,400,000)				(1,400,000)
Limitation on construction, BOASI (trust fund).....	(4,000,000)		(4,067,831)			(4,067,831)
Grants to States for public assistance.....	2,401,200,000					
Assistance to U.S. citizens returned from abroad.....	764,000					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services.....	3,442,000				96,000	96,000
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	2,668,000				36,000	36,000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	69,100,000				75,000	75,000
Cooperative research in social security.....	700,000				0	0
Research and training (special foreign currency program).....	1,607,000					
Salaries and expenses, Office of Commissioner.....	590,000				34,000	34,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(322,000)					
Total, Social Security Administration.....	2,480,071,000	(1,400,000)	(4,067,831)		241,000	241,000

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations and reserves, fiscal year 1962—Continued

	1962 appropri- ation	Formal reserves			Administra- tive reserves	Total re- serves
		For savings	For obliga- tion in sub- sequent years	For other contingen- cies		
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS						
American Printing House for the Blind.....	\$670,000					
Freedman's Hospital.....	3,736,000			\$3,000		\$3,000
Gallaudet College:						
Salaries and expenses.....	1,256,000					
Construction.....	601,000			336,500		336,500
Total, Gallaudet College.....	1,857,000			336,500		336,500
Howard University:						
Salaries and expenses.....	7,007,000					
Plans and specifications.....	461,000		\$71,538	39,000		110,538
Construction of buildings.....	4,447,000		368,668			368,668
Construction of auditorium-fine arts building (liquidation of contract authority).....	95,000					
Total, Howard University.....	12,010,000		440,206	39,000		479,206
Total, special institutions.....	18,273,000		440,206	378,500		818,706
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Office of the Secretary.....	2,527,000				\$69,000	69,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(352,000)					
Office of Field Administration.....	3,265,000				47,000	47,000
Transfers.....	(1,465,000)					
Surplus property utilization.....	862,000				11,000	11,000
Office of the General Counsel.....	713,000				11,000	11,000
Transfers.....	(696,000)					
Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses.....	8,200,000				1,754,000	1,754,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	15,567,000				1,892,000	1,892,000
Total, direct appropriations, DHEW.....	4,569,940,000	\$16,476,000	19,310,206	89,078,333	40,087,000	164,951,539

NOTE.—Included in the amounts listed above are the following items which were taken into account when applying the economy reductions:

Administrative reserves.....	\$55,398,000
From formal reserves:	
Food and Drug Administration.....	633,000
Office of Education (National Defense Education Act).....	19,802,000

Public Health Service:	
Buildings and facilities.....	\$10,000,000
Foreign quarantine activities.....	17,000
National Institutes of Health.....	15,823,000
National Library of Medicine and other.....	159,000
Total.....	101,832,000

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I am glad to have that information. I will try to find out myself why it was frozen because I think we need it.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, because it so intimately involves each of us in our daily lives, there is probably no more interesting bill to work on than the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and the related agencies.

The importance of the bill is reflected in the high regard shown for the work of our chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island, JOHN FOGARTY, by people all over the country. His growing national reputation as a crusader for the programs which most directly promote the general welfare is witness to his dedicated work year in and year out. This reputation is well deserved for no man works harder to bring before the House a bill that will meet the needs of people everywhere in our country.

He is ably seconded in these dedicated efforts by our good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Indiana, WINFIELD DENTON. His legal training and experience are valuable assets to the subcommittee in cutting through the redtape in which we sometimes become entangled. His careful questioning often resulted in action to simplify unnecessarily complicated procedures which grow up in the bureaus of Government. His knowledge of labor legislation and his

understanding of the problems of workmen give him an insight into their needs that is evident in all of his efforts.

On the other side, my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin, MELVIN LAIRD, is a competent and hard-working member of the subcommittee. He has earned a reputation for doing his home work, and his probing questions about details of the programs under consideration are evidence of this. No man is more insistent that the taxpayers get a dollar's worth of service for every dollar spent.

I previously had the privilege of serving on the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations with our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, ROBERT MICHEL, and learned then to respect his ability. His interest in the work of the agencies with which we are concerned is matched by his competence and his increasing influence upon the deliberations of the subcommittee.

All of us, of course, share an affection and admiration for our able Clerk, Robert Moyer. As any Member of Congress who has ever been associated with him knows, he is an able and courteous man, always willing to be of service.

BILL AFFECTS ALL AMERICANS

It is to be expected that a bill which touches so many aspects of the personal lives of so many Americans would lend itself to controversy. It is amazing to me, therefore, that we are able to bring before you today a bill that has the unanimous approval of our committee.

If each of us had our individual way, I am sure there are items that we would like to have changed in one way or another. All of us, however, are com-

mitted to the broad objectives of the great variety of programs which are directed to the health and well-being of all of our citizens. Whatever ideological or philosophical differences we may have, we are all interested in improving the opportunities of every citizen to share in the great advances made in the preservation of human life and for life's well-being.

PROGRAMS OFFER OPPORTUNITIES

The great majority of programs included in this bill are concerned with increasing and improving opportunities—for better education, for better health, for gainful and honorable employment, for a richer and more secure old age. Laws, we know, cannot of themselves provide these blessings. Laws can only attempt to help people themselves create the conditions under which as many as possible may achieve for themselves the benefits made possible through new knowledge and new technology.

It is easy enough sometimes to lose sight of people in trying to cope with the unbelievably complicated legislative problems of a country that has grown as rapidly as ours. In our work on this bill, however, we deal in every item and in every line with people and their problems, especially the problems born of the uncertainties of human life. We are sometimes faced with the opposite danger of becoming so involved in the personal problems of so many people that we forget the limitations of law.

PRESENT A BALANCED BILL

We have tried to keep a proper balance in this bill, providing the funds necessary to carry out the essential pro-

visions of law as intended by the Congress while eliminating or reducing funds for questionable and fringe activities.

There are many worthy endeavors on which more could be spent, but it is our responsibility to keep in mind the entire costs of Government. Within the limits of the resources available, I think we have chosen wisely for the most part.

LABOR DEPARTMENT

The reduction of \$8,223,000 below the budget requests for the Department of Labor should not adversely affect the many and varied essential activities within its purview. Significant improvements are being made in important areas. Although it is not possible to discuss all of them today, I do wish to refer to several matters discussed during our debate last year.

A problem that has always concerned me in my work on the subcommittee has been the mass of useless paperwork required by the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. Thousands and thousands of reports of little or no real value or legal purpose have been accumulating under this law. It has been costing almost \$600,000 a year to manage this collection of worthless documents.

AMENDMENTS OFFER IMPROVEMENT

In my remarks to the House last year, attention was directed to the responsibility of the Committee on Education and Labor to correct the situation. Members of the committee have been aware of the obvious defects in the original legislation and gave corrective legislation high priority this year. Now that the amendments have been approved by the House and the Senate, it is my hope that we will have meaningful enforcement.

Almost 100 million Americans, over half of our population, are entitled to benefits of one kind or another under these welfare plans. They have a right to protection against misuse of any of the \$60 billion worth of assets and insurance reserves held by company and union pension plans. Welfare and pension fund reserves are expected to reach \$100 billion in a few years. It is readily apparent that the men and women who rely upon these funds for future benefits have a right to know what is being done with them. The enforcement powers granted in the recent action of the Congress, if properly exercised, should improve the situation which has been troubling us.

LANDRUM-GRIFFIN EXPENSES

I continue to be concerned, however, over the expensive operation of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act—Landrum-Griffin Act. The bill before you includes another \$5,675,000 for the Bureau of Labor-Management reports.

The Bureau initiated investigations in 8,762 possible violations of the act through the end of December 1961. Of these, 6,377, or about two-thirds, have been closed; 55 percent of the closed cases—3,529—failed to disclose sufficient evidence of violations to justify either criminal or administrative action; the remaining 2,838 investigations were

closed upon voluntary corrective action by the persons or organizations involved.

A TOTAL OF 21 CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

A total of 323 complaints have been referred to the Department of Justice for investigation. As a result of such investigations, 36 criminal prosecutions have been instituted; 21 of these have resulted in criminal conviction; there has been 1 acquittal; 2 have resulted in dismissals; and the 12 others are still pending in the courts.

No one can condone corruption and racketeering in labor-management relations. It is evident, however, from this record that only a small minority are engaged in such practices, and it is admitted that State laws would normally cover these cases. Certainly this record does not bear out the extravagant charges of widespread gangsterism with which we were barraged by the powerful propaganda forces demanding immediate adoption of the bill.

TIME TO REVIEW LAW

Now that a record has been established at considerable expense to the taxpayer, it may be time to consider revisions to end some of this flurry of fruitless activity. At the very least, we could hope that the facts would enable the Congress to legislate in a calmer climate with due regard for the current high cost of paperwork.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The bill before you makes a reduction of \$105,720,000 in the overall budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Once again, the committee has been most careful in making selective reductions that will permit the maintenance and expansion of the most essential activities of the Department. It is not possible within the limits of this debate to discuss all of these programs in the detail they deserve.

Our chairman has already discussed some of the practical achievements in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of disease. These accomplishments have been financed by the American people through the appropriations we have made to the National Institutes of Health.

The rewards, both humanitarian and economic, are great. We can never be completely satisfied with the progress because we are dealing with lives and human well-being in the never-ending struggle against age-old enemies—cancer, heart disease, mental illness, and all of the ailments so costly in health and happiness.

NEED MANPOWER AND FACILITIES

It is precisely because these programs are so valuable and because they represent prudent public investment that we must continue to insist that the money be wisely spent. The record of our hearings, covering over 2,000 pages, is an indication of the thoughtful care with which we have explored these needs. We feel that we have provided the resources necessary to press the attack on these dread diseases. Money alone does not buy results, but it can provide the manpower and facilities so critically needed for successful research. We have

attempted to provide a balanced program of research at an effective pace and training to step up the pace.

Our report and the chairman's remarks have outlined specific examples of research achievements by the individual Institutes and in basic research itself. All of us want to carry forward these programs as rapidly as efficient and effective use of manpower and facilities permits.

At the same time, we must guard against the mistaken notion of crash programs for which we do not have a sufficient number of trained scientists or sufficient scientific knowledge. Proper and effective use of resources can hasten the pace at which we are making progress, but to delude our citizens into believing that extravagance of itself offers more hope would be a cruel injustice.

REHABILITATION OF 100,000 A YEAR

Although the work of the Institutes offers the most dramatic and often the most publicized advances made in health care, other programs of the Department are making striking contributions to the health and well-being of many millions of Americans. The Federal-State program of vocational rehabilitation, for example, is now returning disabled persons to active and useful lives at the rate of more than 100,000 persons a year.

Apart from the great humanitarian benefits—which are immeasurable—it has often been testified that the Government receives approximately \$10 in return for every \$1 spent on this program. The \$72,940,000 increase recommended by the committee is directly attributable to the expected increase in State funds which will be available for matching purposes.

CARRY ON REGIONAL CENTERS

As part of this program, we have provided funds for the operations of the special regional rehabilitation centers established under last year's bill in my State of Minnesota and in New York. The Minnesota center is a cooperative venture between the Sister Kenny Institute and the University of Minnesota.

This program is intended to combat the serious shortage of specialists in physical medicine and rehabilitation. The pilot centers were established at the urging of our committee to study the means of developing adequate facilities for graduate medical education and research in these important fields.

COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The research conducted by these centers encompasses any aspect of the rehabilitation process from onset to retraining and placement of the disabled. The training program is intended to provide training of all types, long term as well as short term, professional, technical, and for all categories of students, graduate or undergraduate, working in any of the medical or medically allied professions engaged in rehabilitation. It is intended to provide training in such areas as the principles of rehabilitation, special problems of rehabilitation as related to specific disabilities or groups of disabilities, and the interrelationship of

medical and allied medical and other disciplines in the practice of rehabilitation.

This combination of research and training brings together a concentration of the skills of many rehabilitation specialties such as medicine, rehabilitation counseling, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech and hearing, psychology, and prosthetics. The combined resources of the University of Minnesota and the Sister Kenny Institute provide an ideal example of the kind of setting needed for such a comprehensive research and training program. More of this work is needed.

SCARE TALK ABOUT MILK

In another area of health care of importance not only to my State but to all Americans, I questioned the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare about much of the scare talk we have heard about the use of milk and milk products. At least one factor in the unprecedented decline in milk consumption last year is the unfortunate association in the public mind between fallout and milk which had been caused by careless talk on this subject.

The Secretary told us:

We have been very, very careful in measuring radioactivity in all products, including milk, to always indicate that the amount of radioactivity in milk was such a minute amount that to remove milk from the diet would have a much greater detriment upon the people and the population of this country than any incidental harm that could possibly exist from fallout.

FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL

The same conclusion was reached by President Kennedy in his remarks before the National Conference on Milk and Nutrition. Based on the constant surveillance of this problem by the Public Health Service and other agencies of Government, he said:

Detailed guidelines to protect the health of the people against radiation have been developed by the Federal Radiation Council. It is abundantly clear that for the foreseeable future there is no danger from the present amount of exposure. The milk supply offers no hazards.

Our report comments on some of the unfounded talk about the effect of dairy foods on heart ailments since this undoubtedly has been another contributing factor in the drop in milk consumption, our report states:

It has been called to the attention of the committee that the present and developing attitudes of the American people to the hazards of animal fats in the diet are based more on hypothesis than on sound and uncontroversial scientific evidence.

FOOD AND NUTRITION BOARD

Commenting on the same subject, the President said earlier:

The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council has concluded, after intensive research, that the association of milk consumption and coronary disease due to an increase in cholesterol level has not been sufficiently established to justify the abandonment of this nutritious element, except where doctors have individually prescribed special diets for those found to be susceptible to special cholesterol or coronary problems.

It is important that this information be made known because the sharp drop

in the use of dairy foods—milk, butter, cheese, and ice cream—has serious consequences not only for agriculture but for the nutritional health of the American people. Milk continues to be the best food we can buy to supply the vitamins, minerals, fats, sugar, and high-quality proteins the body needs. It is especially important for calcium, riboflavin, and protein.

NUTRITIONAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS

In addition to the serious nutritional problems implied in the decline of dairy food consumption, the situation presents economic problems in managing and marketing milk production. And what may be even more serious in the long range, it complicates the best use of soil, water, and animal resources. The dairy industry continues to be a major source of farm income and is the mainstay of sound conservation policies upon which we will become increasingly dependent in the years ahead.

In another part of this bill, dealing with environmental health activities, the committee makes note of the revolutionary changes taking place in milk production and handling methods on the farm, as well as in processing techniques in dairy plants. These changes have markedly affected established health safeguards and, therefore, impose the need for thorough investigations of their public health implications.

LABORATORY TESTS IMPROVED

Some of the laboratory tests which have been traditionally used by the industry and by milk sanitation control agencies have been made obsolete. We were pleased; therefore, to learn that the Public Health Service has recently developed a modified phosphatase test through which the performance of newly developed pasteurization processes can be checked. However, more needs to be done in the study of the new ultra-high temperatures processing methods which are on the brink of commercial utilization.

In its reports for the last 2 years, the committee has stated its interest in seeing that more emphasis is placed on milk problems. We were disconcerted to note that the interstate milk certification program is still operating on an inadequate basis.

IMPROVE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

At present, the level of PHS evaluations of State milk programs and spot checks of field conditions is only about 75 percent of requirements. The interstate milk certification program, begun in 1951, now facilitates the interstate movement of approximately 9 billion pounds of milk each year and is still growing. In view of the actual increase included in the bill, taking into consideration nonrecurring construction costs and comparative transfers, we expect that a more thorough job will be done in the future.

WATER STILL NO. 1 PROBLEM

Our No. 1 problem in environmental health and natural resources continues to be water pollution control. We have made progress since the passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in 1956. A total of 3,325 applications for

waste treatment works has been approved for grants totaling \$275 million. This was the Federal contribution to plants costing \$1.55 billion. Each Federal dollar has stimulated the expenditure of 5 local dollars on this vital work.

Although construction activity has been stepped up 62 percent during the first 4 years of the program, the conference of State sanitary engineers estimates that some 5 000 communities, with a population of 40 million people, currently need new waste treatment plants or enlargements and additions to existing plants. An average annual investment of \$600 million for 10 years will be required to satisfy this need, replace works that become obsolescent in the same period, and keep pace with the expected population growth.

INCLUDE 900 PROJECTS

As of January, the States reported an additional 2,054 grant requests which would require \$227 million in Federal funds. It is estimated that the \$90 million provided in the bill before the House will provide grants for 900 projects.

Grants are made to municipalities sponsoring such projects. The maximum grant to a single municipality is 30 percent of the cost of the project or \$600,000, whichever is smaller. In the case of multimunicipal projects, the grant is based on each community's share of the project cost, under the 30 percent or \$600,000 limitation, but the maximum grant for the overall project may not exceed \$2.4 million.

NEED COOPERATIVE APPROACH

There is no doubt that the problem is worsening as a direct result of population and industrial growth. More people, more industry, and new technological developments are creating more water pollution. The results are apparent in the increasing number and scope of fish kills, the vast water areas being closed to recreation, the growing concern over the mass of pollutants reaching city water supplies and industry's search for new locations where there is ample and suitable water.

In the last half century, this has truly become a national problem of the first magnitude. Individual communities are no longer able to cope with the problem and are not equipped to undertake the large-scale planning necessary to clean up the rivers and streams which have no regard for city or State lines. A concentrated effort by Federal, State, and local governments, and industry itself is necessary if we are to stop pollution and prevent future pollution of this precious resource.

POLLUTION OF UNDERGROUND WATER

We need to know a great deal more about pollution of our underground water supply, a problem of increasing importance to individual homeowners and city governments as well. The specific contaminants need to be identified and means found to reduce the occurrence of such pollution.

Research on the increasingly complex problem of water pollution has been expanded and we hope that more can be done. We no longer have a choice in this matter—the job must be done now.

Our choices are limited to the best ways and means of getting it done.

PUBLIC WELFARE PROBLEMS

Mr. Chairman, we are all aware that there has been growing discontent over the operation of some of our public welfare programs. Despite our ever-changing social problems, there has been no major change in our public welfare laws in the past 27 years.

It has long been recognized that abuses have crept into the programs and that the programs themselves have often become self-defeating. Instead of moving people off welfare rolls, they have actually tended to make them more dependent on the monthly welfare checks. It has become increasingly clear that money alone will not solve many of the problems of our changing society and that the problems today are very different from those of the 1930's when these programs were inaugurated.

INCREASE IN ADC CASES

The number of needy persons receiving old-age assistance has been declining steadily as a result of the extended coverage and increased protection offered under the Social Security Act. On the other hand, public assistance programs for dependent children have grown rapidly in spite of the fact that the social security insurance system provides benefits for a large share of widowed mothers and children.

In 1940, the reasons for qualification for aid to dependent children were: death of a parent, 41.6 percent; and absence from the home, 30.3 percent. In 1960, these figures had been reversed to death of a parent, 9.6 percent; and absence from the home, 62.2 percent.

EFFECTS OF FAMILY BREAKUP

Family disorganization has become the major factor in the growth and size of public welfare programs. Family break-up through divorce, desertion, and separation, and the increase in illegitimate births have created serious public welfare problems. Hard core unemployment in many areas and the migration of unskilled farmworkers from rural areas to big cities have also added to the problem.

The primary responsibility, of course, is to provide support for the children when it is clearly established that neither parent is able to do so. In questioning witnesses concerning the administration of the program, emphasis is always placed on the welfare of the child, and properly so. It seems to me, however, that there is corresponding responsibility to be certain that the money is used each month for the support of the children.

MUST BE USED FOR CHILDREN

All of us agree that every possible effort should be made to permit the children to grow up in a home environment. It was for this very purpose that the aid to dependent children was inaugurated. We also know, however, that the fact of parenthood does not automatically confer a sense of responsibility and that funds intended for the support of the children are not always used for this purpose.

The problems are obviously deeper than mere support of the dependent chil-

dren. It is also clear that welfare checks do not solve these problems. In some cases, they may actually add to them. Unless there is a major reorientation of public welfare programs away from the dole and toward constructive services, the size and cost of the programs will increase year by year at every level of government and they will eventually collapse of their own weight.

NEW APPROACH OFFERS HOPE

The public welfare amendments of 1962, recently passed by the House, are an attempt to correct this situation. The new approach places emphasis on the provision of services to help families become self-supporting rather than dependent upon welfare checks. The bill also provides broader authority to the States to permit great flexibility in taking action against abuses.

The success of this effort to redirect our welfare programs will depend in good measure on the administration at the local, State, and Federal levels.

Relaxation of Federal controls and encouragement of greater flexibility in State programs place greater responsibility on State administrators. We can only hope that this is the beginning of a concentrated effort at every level to direct public welfare programs away from relief and toward rehabilitation.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Turning to the Office of Education, Mr. Chairman, I wish to comment briefly on the reference in our report to payments to school districts in the area immediately surrounding Washington, D.C. For some years, there have been proposals to change the basic law in such a way as to make reasonable adjustments in these payments. Despite the merits of these suggestions, no action has been taken by the Congress. In order to keep faith with the schools deserving of this assistance, we have no alternative but to provide the full \$282,322,000 required to meet 100 percent of entitlements for 1963.

Public Laws 815 and 874, the so-called impacted areas bills, were passed in recognition of Federal responsibility to school districts clearly faced with an added burden as a direct result of Federal activity which increased school population while reducing local tax income. When the problem is created or aggravated by the Federal Government, justice demands that the Federal Government accept responsibility for assisting parents and local communities in providing for the education of their children.

HELP OR HINDRANCE?

I do not think it was ever the intention of Congress that fulfillment of this serious Federal responsibility should result in a windfall for the nearby counties in the District of Columbia area. Has the employment offered by the Federal Government in this area reduced the sources of tax revenue? Has it decreased the tax base? These are the questions that must be answered in justification of Federal aid to these school districts.

I can assure you that there are many communities in the Nation and many in

the State of Minnesota that would welcome the employment opportunities at the salary levels available in this area without demanding still further hand-outs from the Treasury.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA INCOME

A comparison of the 1959 per capita income figures, the most recent available from the Bureau of the Census, clearly indicates that military and governmental activity in many areas tends to improve income. Although no figures are available for 1962, it is certainly to be expected that per capita income has improved in California and in the nearby suburban areas of Washington. Even if there has been a comparable increase in Minnesota, the spread is worth noting when we talk about the alleged hardship Federal employment has caused for areas of California and for suburban Washington.

The Bureau of Census figures for 1959 on per capita income are as follows: Minnesota, \$1,733; California, \$2,308. The comparable figures for the nearby cities and counties are: Montgomery County, Md., \$2,949; Prince Georges County, Md. \$2,151; Arlington County, Va., \$3,056; Fairfax County, Va., \$2,390; and Alexandria, Va., \$2,500.

The implications do not need elaboration, but the figures hardly indicate that large-scale Government employment impairs the ability of citizens to support their schools.

AREA SCHOOL PAYMENTS

The following tables show the extent of Federal expenditures for school purposes in the metropolitan area:

Actual and estimated entitlements under Public Law 874 of school districts in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963 (as of Feb. 21, 1962)

School district	Fiscal year 1961 actual	Fiscal year 1962 estimated ¹	Fiscal year 1963 estimated ²
Montgomery County, Md.	\$2,453,290	\$2,596,870	\$2,594,435
Prince Georges County, Md.	2,276,300	2,411,850	2,411,810
Alexandria City, Va.	651,220	650,495	649,580
Arlington County, Va.	1,531,835	1,562,615	1,563,235
Fairfax County, Va.	3,635,914	3,678,150	3,677,590
Falls Church City, Va.	115,221	99,530	99,405
Fairfax City, Va.	-----	189,508	189,201

¹ Estimates; 92 percent of full entitlement.

² Estimates; 81 percent of full entitlement.

Summary of construction aid under Public Law 815 of school districts in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963 (as of Feb. 21, 1962)

School district	Fiscal year 1961 actual	Fiscal year 1962 estimated ¹	Fiscal year 1963 estimated ¹
Montgomery County, Md.	-----	\$545,928	\$1,000,000
Prince Georges County, Md.	-----	-----	2,000,000
Alexandria City, Va.	-----	-----	-----
Arlington County, Va.	-----	900,000	1,545,970
Fairfax County, Va.	-----	-----	-----
Falls Church City, Va.	-----	-----	-----
Fairfax City, Va.	-----	248,480	-----

¹ Estimates based upon data submitted by applicant adjusted by a reduction factor; application not processed by Office of Education as of Feb. 21, 1962.

PRESIDENT ASKS CUTBACK

The President has recommended a cutback in the rate of payment in these areas. These proposals are still before the legislative committees of the House and Senate which have primary jurisdiction over the matter. The law, as originally enacted in 1950, excluded the surrounding suburban areas by limiting entitlement to children whose parents were employed within the State of the impacted school districts.

Because of problems arising at military installations where parents of federally connected children crossed State lines for employment in an adjoining community, remedial language was included in the 1953 appropriation bill. It was obviously intended to deal with particular problems on a limited scale, but when the provision was written into the basic law in the next year, it opened the gates to the surrounding area. To permit this costly mistake to continue is a potential threat to the program itself and a disservice to the schools actually deserving of more assistance under the intent of the law.

STRENGTHEN STATISTICAL SERVICES

In considering salaries and expenses for the Office of Education, the committee again emphasizes the importance of strengthening educational statistics and expresses a strong desire that primary attention be directed to this area. Anyone familiar with the hodgepodge of conflicting, inadequate, and inaccurate statistics upon which Congress has frequently been asked to base policy decisions will share in this sentiment.

The Office of Education was created to collect meaningful statistics which would aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems. Too often this major purpose has been relegated to the status of a fringe activity with the result that the statistics are useless to school administrators and to the Congress.

SCHOOL BOARD COOPERATION

During our questioning, we were also assured that greater efforts will be made to cooperate more closely with local school boards, the elected officials who accept primary responsibility in the name of parents in the operation of our schools. These are, after all, the men and women most intimately concerned with the increasingly serious problems of school support.

To ignore them is to do real violence to the principle of local control, a principle to which even the most ardent advocate of Federal programs pays recognition.

A BALANCED BILL

Although it has been possible to discuss only a few of the many facets of the bill before us, I would recommend that any member or citizen interested in more detailed discussion of these and other programs examine the record of our hearings. The statements of witnesses and the questioning by members are an indication of the thorough job done by the subcommittee. The fact that our recommendations have been accepted unanimously by the full Committee on Appropriations is another meas-

ure of our efforts to bring an acceptable bill before you.

I commend the bill to the House as a reasonable measure which attempts to strike a proper balance between needs and the resources available.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK].

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make several points here which I think should be brought to the attention of the House.

As far as the Office of Education is concerned, it is noteworthy that on April 1 of this year we are to have a complete reorganization of that body. Last year at this time, in April of 1961, the Office of Education produced a document known as "A Federal Education Agency of the Future." At that time they cited in their 56-page report the particular needs for Federal participation in various areas of local education. That document recommended a review of teacher preparation, curriculum, textbooks—in other words, the complete gamut of the educational operation.

We now see a broad step in that direction. Commissioner McMurrin testifying before the subcommittee made the following statement, and I would like to quote this, because while they do not call for funds in this bill it is obvious they are readying their bureaucratic machine for the onslaught.

Speaking before the Appropriation Subcommittee, Commissioner McMurrin said:

In reciting briefly some of the activities of the Office I wish by no means to convey the impression that what we are doing is sufficient or complete when judged by the requirements of our times. Quite the contrary is true, since our contributions and services in many cases underscore more and broader needs than those we are meeting and our progress frequently points to new measures of assistance that are essential to upgrade education. Our difficulties now quite frankly stem from fragmented approaches in many cases dictated by tradition or the specificity of authorizations which sharply limit the scope of our functions.

He goes on to outline a brand new plan of reorganization calling for the establishment of three major bureaus within the Office of Education, specifically the Bureau of Research, the Bureau of International Education, and the Bureau for Educational Assistance.

Make no mistake about it, the plans are well laid to launch the Office of Education into a brand new effort to bring about Federal aid to education and more power and more participation of the Federal Government in our local school districts.

Dr. Homer Babbidge, until recently associated with the Office of Education, also spoke before the subcommittee in support of the appropriation. He said:

The chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor has recently indicated that total Federal expenditures affecting education now run to some \$2.5 billion per year and he has asked a subcommittee to undertake a thorough canvass of these programs.

The plain fact of the matter is that we don't know how much Federal money is being spent in schools and colleges or what

practices and policies characterize these programs. As a consequence, we do not have a clear picture of what they are accomplishing, whether it be good or bad. In higher education, there seems to be widespread agreement that the net effect of existing Federal programs is good, but that the unevenness of Federal programs and the inconsistencies that derive from scattered responsibility are potentially troublesome matters.

The pattern of congressional responsibility for higher education is as unclear to most people as the pattern of executive responsibility. We now have some 46 separate agencies of the executive branch administering programs that affect higher education, and in the House of Representatives we have at least a dozen different committees that pass judgment on essentially educational legislation and appropriations thereunder.

One of the statements that Dr. Babbidge made, I thought to be rather humorous. I know the gentlemen on the committee have endeavored to do something about it in section 904 of this bill. It is the following:

One of the great values of a strong Federal educational agency would be its ability to withstand the claims of special interest groups.

But what has happened? We see the National Education Association and many other groups who are pushing the idea of Federal aid to education becoming the major beneficiary in these Federal educational grants. The Committee on Education and Labor in its hearings of last summer showed where a great amount of this grant money is going. You will find it goes to many of the groups and associations who lobbied for this bill. The National Education Association comes in for the lion's share. These groups are all lobbying for more aid to education, for more involvement of the Federal Government.

It is rather interesting because you gentlemen in section 904 evidently have faced up to this problem, but in doing a little bit of investigation on my own I think probably the amendment should be more extensive than you have it, because on page 149 of our hearings of last summer, for example, you show a grant of \$243,272 to the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and Department of Audio-Visual Instruction. Now, that group is not registered with the House as a lobbyist. I have checked it. It is listed in the telephone book, however, at 1201 16th Street, telephone AD 4-4848.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASHBROOK. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. Well, that particular organization, I think, happens to be part of the National Education Association.

Mr. ASHBROOK. That is the very point. When I called them up they said, "National Education Association," but they would not, it is my understanding, come under section 904. Further checking you see the Department of Audio-Visual Instruction. They are not registered with the House.

Mr. LAIRD. Is that not also a part of the National Education Association?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes, but they do not list it that way in their grant.

Mr. LAIRD. It is not listed as a department?

Mr. ASHBROOK. The NEA is separate, and these are all separate entities that receive grants under title VII that would not be subject to your amendment. Audiovisual instruction—I could not find where this agency was, so I called the NEA, and I said, "Could I have the Department of Audio-Visual Instruction?" The grant shows the name of Anna L. Hyer. So when the secretary answered, I asked for Anna L. Hyer. The lady said she was up in New Jersey attending a convention.

The Modern Language Association comes in for a sizable number of grants. All of these organizations are the very ones that are coming before the Congress consistently asking for more Federal funds and then they are receiving the major grants. I think the committee is to be commended in taking a step in the right direction to see that those lobbying before the Congress are not receiving awards and research grants under this act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee sort of snowed some of us under this year with five volumes of hearings. That makes a pretty heavy weekend of work, and I did not get the hearings read as well as I should.

We have had some discussion of appropriations for behavioral studies. I wonder if there is anything in the hearings relative to a previous expenditure of some \$89,000 for a study of behavioral cocktail parties? Did the committee by any chance get a report on what happened to this study?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, we were very pleased that the gentleman brought this matter to our attention. We immediately took this up with the Public Health Service, and I understand the project has been discontinued.

Mr. GROSS. Well, is the report available, does the gentleman know?

Mr. FOGARTY. No, there was no report made. It was discontinued, perhaps as a result of your calling attention to it, anyway the NIH admitted it turned out to be a rather poor project.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I appreciate that. Now, while the gentleman is on his feet, I wonder if there has been any report available on another subject. I believe there was an original grant of some \$33,000 to an institution or individual in Israel for a study of the intrapersonal, inter-personal relationship of husband and wife. Has there been any report on that?

Mr. FOGARTY. We have a preliminary report and we have been told by some of the best psychiatrists in the country that this is one of the really

good projects going, in the world now, in the field of psychiatry.

Mr. GROSS. When the full report is made and when the gentleman from Rhode Island receives it—when it is snowing or raining or something and we do not have anything else to do—I would like to sit down and discuss the importance of this report with the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman would not want to go to Israel to take a look at it?

Mr. GROSS. No; I would not care to do that. I can save the taxpayers money by reading the report.

Mr. Chairman, I understand there is some \$50 million in the bill above the spending of last year for impacted schools. Is that approximately correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield further, there is \$59 million more than has been appropriated for 1962, thus far.

Mr. GROSS. Over and above the spending for the same purpose last year; is that correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman tell me why this has been increased by \$59 million?

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield further, because of the formula that Congress voted last year, and because of the defense activities in these areas which make these areas eligible to receive this aid. We have nothing to do with that on the Appropriations Committee. When the Congress votes the authorization, we follow the formula, and that is the way it came out.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not true that some of these defense installations are being phased out and closed?

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield, some are being phased out, and some are being increased. We are spending more in defense this year than we spent last year, and we are going to spend more next year. I think it is going to increase instead of decreasing.

Mr. GROSS. I am sorry to hear the gentleman say that.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman from Iowa has made reference to the increase in spending this year over last year. May I point out to the gentleman that this bill carries \$50,029,000 more than the budget estimate for this year. And the committee has gone over the budget estimate by \$8 million in construction.

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield, that is right.

Mr. BOW. This is not only over what they spent last year, this is over and above the budget request?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right. We gave them just what they were entitled to, and not one dime more. As long as this program is authorized by Congress, I hope that the Appropriations Com-

mittee will keep its word to these school districts and appropriate 100 percent of what Congress has said they are entitled to.

Mr. GROSS. In the gentleman's hearings I noticed a good many pages of grants to foreign universities for research projects.

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield, which ones is the gentleman referring to now?

Mr. GROSS. International grants.

Mr. FOGARTY. Are they in the Public Law 480 funds?

Mr. GROSS. I do not know what funds are used, but they are in your hearings, and there is a long list of them. Why are we spending this kind of money in so-called developed countries which have money, and whose prosperity is greater than our own at the present time? Why are we spending this kind of money on research grants in many of these countries?

Mr. FOGARTY. This has nothing to do with foreign aid. This is research.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, it is a form of foreign aid.

Mr. FOGARTY. I do not think they are spending half enough. I think we ought to double this, because we have some real good investigators and scientists in foreign countries who can help you and me stay on this earth a little while longer. The reason that many of us are alive today is because of the research carried on in some foreign country.

Mr. GROSS. Is there nothing reciprocal in the exchange of information? Why should we attempt to finance research all over the world for almost every purpose?

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield further; yes, there is reciprocity. We get the results of their investigations, as they get the results of our research. It is one of the best programs we have, and I think it is one of the best ways of making friends. I think it is better than the foreign aid program.

Mr. GROSS. Well, it may be better than the foreign aid program, but we also have the foreign aid program and apparently it is going to continue until it bankrupts this country or helps bankrupt it.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I will say to the gentleman that this is discussed on page 88 of the hearings at which point we went into the consideration of the economics of the countries receiving medical research grants. I think the gentleman will note that I pressed the Director of the National Institutes of Health very strongly on this particular point, because it seemed to me that in many areas they were giving grants to countries that were perfectly well able to finance this kind of work themselves.

Mr. GROSS. That is the point I am trying to make.

Mr. LAIRD. If the gentleman will yield further, the Director of the National Institutes of Health has stated that this whole policy will be reviewed

and that consideration will be given to discontinuing these grants.

I would like the gentleman to read the testimony on pages 88 and 89, where I went into this thoroughly.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. And while the gentleman is on his feet I am curious to know about this. Beginning on page 1574 of the hearings, Part III, there is a long list of applicants. These are with reference to grants to universities in this country. This says "applicant, type of institution," and then the heading is "Discipline." I am curious to know what discipline means in this connection.

Mr. LAIRD. These are fields of medical science. They are referred to as "discipline." I think it would have been better if the heading had been "Fields of Medical Science," or "Fields of Medical Specialties." That is what it means.

Mr. GROSS. I am just curious to know what the word means. Is it a medical term, or what is it?

Mr. LAIRD. It is generally used in medicine. It is a specific field of study.

Mr. GROSS. The United States has had nutritional teams going out at the rate of \$75 and \$100 per diem, plus expenses, to a number of countries over the world. What benefit has come to us from the studies that these nutritional teams and their staffs have made in all these countries, some of them underdeveloped, some of them developed countries?

Mr. LAIRD. I think we have had a little bit too much of that, I would like to say to the gentleman from Iowa. Expenditures for foreign travel do not have the kind of controls that I believe are necessary. I went into that in the hearings, also and discussed it at some length. I think we are spending too much money in that area. I tried to develop that very thoroughly in the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear the gentleman from Wisconsin say that we are spending too much money in this field and I hope it will be ended promptly.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that this bill will put some 5,400 more individuals on the payroll and increase the Federal aid to education by millions of dollars above even the budget figures, I cannot support the bill in its present form. I am certainly not opposed to research in the afflictions that beset humans but this bill goes beyond reason and into too many other fields: It is not within the capacity of the American taxpayer to continue many of these programs in the amounts for which appropriations have been made and are being proposed here today.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MATTHEWS].

(Mr. MATTHEWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from Florida, the Honorable CHARLES BENNETT, in regards to the Yerkes Primate Laboratory at Orange Park, Fla. This great laboratory should be kept

where it is. Federal funds should not be used to move it. The climate, facilities, and the cooperation of the local community have made possible the great work of this institution. The University of Florida has a close working association with the laboratory at Orange Park, and the research conducted there has been of national significance.

The Yerkes Laboratory has been vital to the economic life of Orange Park, Fla., for many years. This fine community is united in its determination to do everything possible to keep this great facility. They deserve the right to keep it.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

[Mr. WICKERSHAM addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT].

(Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill, H.R. 10904, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year 1963; I rise, too, Mr. Chairman, to commend and congratulate the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and members of his subcommittee for the fine job that they have done on this bill and for the fine job that they do year after year as they bring this annual Labor-HEW appropriations bill to the House.

I find the work of this subcommittee is always scholarly and factual.

As the author of a substantial portion of the legislation funded by this bill, I would like to comment upon certain aspects of the bill. I was glad to see that the committee forcefully and correctly stated on page 7 of the report, with reference to the Rural Library Services Act that "This program has developed into one of the best programs of the Federal Government." The bill carries \$7½ million for the library program which is the total amount authorized for this year. This is a far cry from the day in 1950, when we failed to pass the Library Services Act by a record vote in the House.

It is a far cry from the early years of the act when we could almost never get anything like the full authorized appropriations. Yet, the rural library services program has, in fact, developed into one of the best programs of the Federal Government, and it is one that the House of Representatives itself can be proud of. Library programs in the Nation are, of course, growing and I agree with the committee that it is now time that the legislative committee look into the needed library situations that exist in other areas all around the country. I, myself, was very surprised to learn just a few years ago that library facilities in American junior and elementary schools are almost nonexistent. There is much that yet needs to be done

in connection with providing books for the American people. I often like to think that man has built nothing that has outlived books. When television came on 10 or 15 years ago, there were many who said that television would supplant the use of the library. Such is not the case. The American people are using their libraries much more now than they did 10 or even 5 years ago.

I have always supported and worked for vocational education, and I am happy to see that this bill increases the practical nurses training program from \$4 million to \$5 million, which is the maximum amount authorized by the basic legislation and thereby adds \$1 million to the overall appropriation for vocational education for this year.

The bill before us includes about \$230 million for educational activities under the National Defense Education Act and among other things adds about \$15 million to the amount appropriated for loans for college students. This student loan program has been eminently successful. Just a few days ago, it was called to my attention that a study had been made of 30,246 borrowers, and the study found that in about 90 percent of the instances the loans to students of ability and ambition had meant the difference of whether or not they could obtain a college education. I am happy to note that the committee took note of the fact that eminent witnesses before the committee stated that the National Defense Education Act "has contributed more to education in this Nation than any other recently enacted program."

The bill also carries funds for the expansion of teaching in the education of our mentally retarded children and expansion of teaching in the education of the deaf and an increase of about \$8½ million for grants to the States, on a matching basis, for rehabilitating the physically and mentally handicapped people of America. As one of the authors of Public Law 565 in 1955, I am proud to see that we as a nation are proceeding to our goal of doubling the number of people who can be rehabilitated to employment. My recollection is that in the year 1955, we were rehabilitating 60,000 in this country. With the money provided by this bill, it is estimated that in the year 1963 we will rehabilitate about 110,000. This is a program in which the Government receives approximately \$10 in return for every \$1 spent on the program itself. There are other programs with which I have been closely associated that are included in this bill.

I again want to congratulate the committee on the fine job it has done. This very afternoon the Alabama League of Municipalities is meeting in Mobile, Ala., and I was one of the speakers invited to attend that meeting. I wanted very badly to be in Mobile, but my deep concern for these programs with which I have been so closely connected throughout my congressional service impelled me to be here this afternoon and to make this statement about them, and in their behalf.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE].

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, in reading the Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation hearings I have been intrigued by some of the inconsistencies that have occurred here in the past month. At the outset I want to congratulate the able chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. LAIRD], for the outstanding job they have done in cross-examining representatives of the Executive.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the subcommittee's ranking minority member a question. In reading the hearings I find that the chairman questioned Secretary Ribicoff in regard to a directive by the President of the United States last October. As a result of that directive, the Department reserved certain funds that were passed by the Congress in last year's budget. The administration asked the Department to set aside and not spend \$116 million of its appropriated budgetary funds. A good portion of this money came from the Food and Drug Administration.

In addition, it is my understanding that last year the other body reduced the budget for this particular agency by \$500,000. In the questioning, Mr. FOGARTY said:

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Secretary, I think we ought to be spending \$100 million instead of \$28 million. I think they could and should grow at a faster pace. But you even cut them back \$500,000 in 1962. That makes it all the more difficult.

Secretary RIBICOFF. Of course, we try to plan these things out on a 5-year basis. There is a sense of reality that we have to work with and we work with the Budget Bureau in trying to accomplish this, and anticipating what the problems are. We try to develop an overall budget.

Taking into account the entire budget, I think the President has treated the Department fairly well overall.

Mr. FOGARTY. I just don't happen to agree with the President on this. You have held in reserves \$500,000-odd and the Senate had already cut it over \$500,000. That was a big blow to the enforcement of the food and drug laws when we ought to be expanding instead of going the other way.

Just consider the cost of medical quackery to the Nation. I think we could spend five times the amount of money on this type of work, and it would save untold millions of dollars to people who are being sold worthless things by quacks. I think we will get more money back than we spend.

I think it was only 2 or 3 weeks ago that the President of the United States sent a message to the House of Representatives and used these very words almost verbatim in asking for an accelerated program for food, drug, and cosmetic law enforcement in this country. I am a bit confused. I would like to have the minority member of the committee tell me and tell the House what has transpired here. Why did the administration in October of last year ask that this money be reserved? As a result, it was not spent and, yet, 4 weeks ago the administration came here and said that there was a desperate need in

this country to protect the citizens against medical quackery and impossible drug claims. Would the gentleman answer that question?

Mr. LAIRD. The question the gentleman propounds is a rather difficult one to answer. It is hard for me to explain the position of the administration on this particular item. It is true that the amount of money which we made available last year was below the budget estimate of the administration because the other body cut \$1,500,000 from the Food and Drug Administration. In conference, we resolved this difference and came up with a figure which was \$500,000 below the amount that was asked for in the original budget. The House had appropriated the full amount. Now the President has frozen for the Food and Drug Administration in the area of salaries and expenses a total of \$903,000 in the fiscal year 1962. It seems to me it is about time we started looking at actions and comparing those actions with the words because we have had a lot of words, but we have not had any action. I think this is a very good case in point, and I believe the administration made a serious mistake in not following through with actions and in simply relying only on words in the area of the food and drug law enforcement.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman is quoting just what I said in the RECORD and with due deference to the Secretary, I would like to point out that on yesterday \$272,000 was released by the administration for the Food and Drug Administration which will allow them to hire 58 additional persons between now and June 30.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to state to the gentleman, however, that the figure which I used took into consideration the release the day before this bill was coming up, and that has to do with the \$243,000. But the figure which I used of \$903,000 took into consideration the release of yesterday.

Mr. CONTE. That is right. The overall figure was \$1,146,000.

Mr. LAIRD. That is correct and the reserve as of this very minute is \$903,000.

Mr. CONTE. And I think this holding back of \$1,146,000 has worked to the detriment of the citizens of the United States.

Let me refer to the President's message, where it was said that:

We need this because we are going to have to strengthen factory inspection authority of the Food and Drug Administration.

I ask the administration: How are you going to strengthen factory inspection throughout the Food and Drug Administration if you insist on a reserve of \$1,146,000?

Second, require new drugs and therapeutic devices be proved effective as well as safe. How can you prove new drugs and therapeutic devices to be effective as well as safe if you are asking that particular Agency not to spend \$1,146,000 of its operating funds.

Third, require cosmetics be proved safe before marketing. There again this program is jeopardized because the administration asks the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to reserve \$1,146,000.

Fourth, increased ability to stop illicit sale of barbiturates and habit-forming stimulant drugs. Again I ask, how can this be done if you are asking the Secretary to withhold from his enforcement program \$1,146,000?

I ask what fairness there is in your asking the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to withhold funds because your budget is in trouble, and then come up here and cover up with a message such as was sent to us a short time ago? I just hope it will not happen again.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, during the time I have served on this subcommittee we have had very pleasant associations with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL]. This is the last time Mr. MARSHALL will be serving on this subcommittee as we bring a bill to the floor of the House, since he decided not to seek reelection in the Sixth Congressional District of Minnesota.

FRED MARSHALL has made a real contribution not only to the work of the House Committee on Appropriations but also to the entire House of Representatives. I consider him a very close personal friend for whom I have the highest regard and deepest admiration. FRED MARSHALL always spoke his mind in committee, letting the chips fall where they would on any issue. He spoke from the heart. He has made a particularly fine contribution to the work of the Indian health service and I feel that the influence he has had on the Indian health program in this country will be felt for a long time.

My hat is off to FRED MARSHALL, of Minnesota. I regret that this is the last bill of this subcommittee we will bring to the floor of the House with him a member of the subcommittee.

(Mr. LAIRD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I concur in the remarks of my colleague from Wisconsin concerning our colleague from Minnesota.

I take this time, however, for the purpose of asking a question. Am I correct in calculating that there are 5,000 new jobs funded in this bill over the level of last year?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is in the appropriation for Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. JONAS. The figure is 5,441 new jobs over last year. Is that correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. For the second time now in 2 weeks we have had appropriation bills in here funding thousands of new jobs over the levels in effect last year. Assuming that these 5,441 new jobs will cost in annual salary an aver-

age of \$5,000 a year, which is on the low side, it means we are adding \$27 million a year to the payroll costs for new Federal employees. We did the same thing last week in the Department of Interior appropriation bill when we increased the jobs in that department by 3,000 over the previous year, after having increased those jobs by 2,000 last year over the year before—an increase of personnel for the Department of Interior 5,000 jobs in just 2 years.

The record shows that in 1961 the Federal Government put on the payroll nearly 100,000 new employees at an annual payroll cost of nearly \$500 million a year.

I ask the members of the committee, How long are we going to continue to add to the Federal bureaucracy which already threatens to break the backs of the taxpayers of the United States?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman for his statement and add to it that apparently he has not included the fringe benefits that go with those jobs.

Mr. JONAS. I am not counting government contributions to the health or retirement programs. I am counting nothing at all except the annual salaries. I for one believe that we have a big enough bureaucracy to run the Federal Government without continuing to add thousands a year to the Federal payroll.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to say to the gentleman the figures he uses are absolutely correct. The increases in this bill for the Social Security Administration alone are 1,748 new jobs, most of which are financed through the social security trust fund. In the area of the National Institutes of Health and the Public Health Service, there are 2,094 jobs.

May I also state that the money in this bill does not include all of the funding in the social security welfare program. For the fiscal year 1963 the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, about a week or two ago, reported to the floor of this House a bill for which we did not include the funds, which will add to this bill, over and above the budget estimate, a total of \$160 million. This came about by changing the rate in the lower sections of the welfare budgets from \$24.80 to \$29 of the first \$35 of State payments for old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the totally and permanently disabled, and so forth. This did not increase the benefit to any welfare recipient any place in the United States, but it will add to this bill in the Senate. The gentleman from North Carolina and the gentleman from Wisconsin opposed that bill. But you are still going to have to add this amount.

Mr. JONAS. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for that contribution.

What I got up here to discuss, however, is the growing tendency on the part of the Congress to go along with the employees and even going beyond the administration in increasing Federal employees and even going beyond the administration's requests in some instances. After having added between 90,000 and 100,000 new employees to the Federal payroll in 1961, the new budget that is now under consideration would add another 46,000 Federal employees. The bill presently under consideration goes even beyond the requests made by the President and department heads and adds 420 new jobs above the budget.

Am I correct in that statement, I will ask the chairman of the subcommittee?

Mr. FOGARTY. I will be delighted to answer the gentleman's question. I am sorry it is not more.

Mr. JONAS. I understand. All I want to know is if I am correct.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes. Most of those are in St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Mr. JONAS. Increases for new jobs are scattered throughout the bill and they add up to 5,441 new jobs and this is 420 more than the administration asked for. I am going to vote to recommit this bill in order that the subcommittee can take another look at this fantastic increase in jobs. I would hope that the new positions could be reduced substantially because the money could better be spent in eradicating disease and in expanded services than in adding so many new employees to the Federal payroll.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER].

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, I take this time because I think the RECORD ought to show the testimony which the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare gave before our Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. I asked this question when he was making a statement about the money that was appropriated last year. This is my question to him:

Do I understand that what Congress finally appropriated is not going to be spent? Either you asked for too much, or a curtailment that you have made now from the appropriated funds is not warranted.

Secretary RIBICOFF. We didn't ask for too much. I mean the House voted much more than we asked for. The Senate voted much more than the House voted, and then there was a conference committee report and there was a certain amount curtailed in the final result. But what was made available was still much more than the House voted, which was more than we originally felt could be effectively spent.

In other words, the question here is one of effectiveness. Money is important, but to me only money that is spent effectively is important.

Now, in addition to what we have here, our committee is considering this question of the training of physicians, dentists, and professional Public Health Service people, and I asked in our own committee whether the funds for this new project were in the budget and was told that the funds were there. I find now there is \$34 million, but our bill, if it is passed by the House, calls for \$134 million, so there will be \$100 million

more that will come into play if that measure is passed by the House, because our committee has already favorably reported H.R. 4999.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I want to first echo the sentiments expressed so eloquently and forcefully by our ranking Member, Mr. LAIRD, in his opening remarks. Mr. LAIRD is very knowledgeable on the subject matter at hand, is most searching in his interrogation of the witnesses, and a tireless worker on the subcommittee. I must say the same, of course, for our chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], although I find myself in considerable disagreement with my chairman's views on many of the figures arrived at in this bill. While we are in disagreement on many of the issues philosophically, he is a most agreeable gentleman with whom to disagree.

I find myself, Mr. Chairman, in rather a perplexing situation on this subcommittee, for there are a number of enactments of the Congress which I have not supported at the authorizing stage but feel compelled to appropriate funds to implement the will of the Congress.

For example, just last week the Congress authorized a change in the formula for public welfare assistance grants to the States without my vote, but in a supplemental bill our Appropriations Committee will have to ante up the funds to implement this legislation.

Again, in the area of education I have taken a position unalterably opposed to Federal aid to education, and I find in this bill considerable sums going for education. The Federal scholarship program under the National Defense Education Act is approaching a quarter of a billion dollar figure at \$229,450,000. I did not support this legislative enactment. I have opposed several of the school construction measures coming before the Congress, and in this bill there is an item for \$63,686,000 for assistance for school construction. The only area of Federal aid to education which I have supported is payments in lieu of taxes to school districts in federally impacted areas. This bill, as has been said before, increases the budget figure by \$58 million to a total of \$282,322,000. I am opposed to this increase because of the formula which gives so much to the area immediately surrounding the city of Washington, D.C., and I must say again parenthetically that I, along with Mr. LAIRD, were only 2 out of a total of 30 Members of the House voting against this authorizing legislation a year or so ago.

Mr. Chairman, there are some other areas where a member on this subcommittee is in a tight squeeze; for who wants to be against eradication of cancer, tuberculosis, and the communicable diseases? All of us have compassion in our hearts for the crippled children and the disabled. I am deeply concerned

for those unfortunate people in our mental institutions, as well as those who are deaf and blind; and all the witnesses coming before our subcommittee make a good case for ever-increasing amounts to be appropriated to alleviate these conditions, but there is a limitation to the extent to which we can go.

There is an item in this bill in the amount of \$2,538,300,000 for grants to States for public assistance, and I should like to include at this point figures showing the growth of this program since 1936 taken from the social security bulletins issued through the year 1959, together with recent HEW testimony and estimates for 1962 and 1963.

Growth of Federal grants for public assistance and child health and welfare

	All programs	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children
Fiscal year ending June 30—			
1936.....	\$30,586,000	\$24,654,000	\$2,482,000
1937.....	149,896,000	124,585,000	14,789,000
1940.....	280,812,000	220,448,000	44,669,000
1945.....	420,675,000	345,738,000	60,127,000
1950.....	1,146,195,000	843,161,000	256,087,000
1955.....	1,455,856,000	920,358,000	387,600,000
1959.....	2,009,623,000	1,135,174,000	630,459,000
1962.....	2,503,700,000 ¹	1,269,900,000	865,500,000
1963.....	2,709,300,000	1,287,300,000	925,300,000

¹ Medical assistance for aged an added \$230,900,000, 1962; \$431,200,000, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee chairman has said that the report comes to the House unanimously, and I would say this is so with considerable reservation on my part. I am quite well aware that my position on many of these items is distinctly a minority view, and I will say to the credit of our subcommittee chairman that he has given in on a number of items to those of us on the subcommittee who felt that either the budget figures or the chairman's proposed figures were too high.

Mr. LAIRD pointed up in his opening remarks that the administration has held in reserve over \$100 million appropriated in this bill last year, and that in effect makes the members of this subcommittee appear as though we were delinquent in scrutinizing carefully the Department's requests last year. It is indeed embarrassing to those of us who felt last year's figures were too high, and there is no question in my mind but that holding these sums in reserve played a role in the final figures arrived at by the subcommittee when marking up this bill.

I certainly would not want to transgress upon the time of the House to air my differences of opinion on each and every item in the bill for it would serve no good purpose here this afternoon. Suffice it to say, the growth in this appropriation bill in the last several years concerns me greatly.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to say just a word about my good friend and colleague, FRED MARSHALL of Minnesota, who will be leaving the Congress at the end of this term. He not only has served with me on this subcommittee but also on the Agricultural Subcommittee on Appropriations. We have made several investigative trips together, and I have always found him to be a kind, consid-

erate, amiable, and likable fellow. He is so conscientious and serious about his work, and we are going to miss a most valuable member of the Appropriations Committee. I am sure all of the Members of the House join me in this appraisal of our distinguished colleague; and we wish for him all the best of everything as he returns to his active pursuit of farming back in Minnesota.

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island for his part in bringing this health, education, and welfare bill to the floor at this time, and particularly for helping to see to it that an increase was made in the appropriation for cancer research.

The scourge of cancer is universal, and the treatment for victims of this disease remained the same for almost 1,300 years. Until the discovery of the roentgen ray the three methods of therapy prescribed by Paulus of Aegae in the sixth century; namely catherization, cauterization and surgery were employed almost everywhere.

Today modern methods of treatment are proving effective in curing cancer when discovered in its early stages and shows the value of intensified research.

All of us know that research alone will help to decrease the number of victims of this scourge—a scourge which is universal. One out of five people will learn of cancer directly or indirectly and about one out of twenty will die of it.

Research must continue if more progress is to be made against this universal enemy. The American Cancer Society is waging an all-out war by alerting the public to the importance of early recognition of the disease, and by conducting a widescale research program.

Throughout the country good people and good doctors are collaborating to help the people of thousands of communities combat the deadly effects of this illness when it is not identified early and treated properly.

The appropriation for the ensuing years should continue to be substantial if the right kind of job is to be done, and the ultimate goal achieved.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call to the attention of the House one valuable program being conducted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and contributions being made to it in my district. We are all aware of the need to further language teaching in this country at a time when world events are so pressing. The problem lies in two areas—the teaching of strange, exotic languages known to few here, and the general teaching of languages more commonly used in world affairs.

The National Defense Education Act made it possible to intensify this training. The American Council of Learned Societies identified the languages in which trained persons were most needed by government, business, industry and education, through preparation of a list of 83 such languages. This list was later expanded to more than 100.

The language development section of HEW turned to the Hartford Seminary Foundation, long engaged in the educa-

tion of missionaries, for experience in some of these tongues, particularly the African languages. Prof. William Welmers produced a brief course in Gio, which is spoken by approximately 100,000 people in Liberia. Prof. Maurice Hohlfeld is doing a grammar of the Hausa language, principal tongue of Northern Nigeria and adjacent territories. The Department is now negotiating for a project initiated by Prof. William J. Samarin for a preparation of a grammar of Sango, which is the lingua franca of the Central African Republic.

In the case of general language instruction, the 1958 act authorized in title VI the preparation of new and advanced materials to train teachers. The Office of Education knew of the fine work being done in the Glastonbury public schools under a strong director of curriculum, Mary P. Thompson, who had been active in regional and national foreign language work and had successfully directed the preparation of teaching materials for the elementary schools.

The resulting contracts have produced new materials in French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish, which have been put to use nationally with some 125,000 beginning pupils. Four levels of the materials will be produced to make possible an unbroken, 4-year sequence of study in the high schools. The so-called "Glastonbury materials" are considered by National Defense Education Act administrators to be the most effective means yet found to improve the teaching in the schools and teacher training in the National Defense Education Act foreign language institutes.

Teachers, administrators, and pupils have been enthusiastic about this new approach to language teaching. With the use of records and tapes, this system is a welcome advance from the old conventional one-book method without adequate training aids. I think Congress should be aware of the improvements which its action brought about and of the splendid work done by the Glastonbury schools in meeting this challenge.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to very cordially compliment the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, Mr. FOGARTY, who has just submitted bill, H.R. 10904, with accompanying report making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963.

While there are other major points in this bill and report about which I would like to compliment Chairman FOGARTY and his committee for this unanimous report which accompanies the bill, at this time I especially compliment the committee on providing this House with a unanimous report which specifically sets forth action by the committee submitting for approval of this House, their unanimous recommendation in report contained that the school districts throughout our Nation, commonly designated as impacted school districts, shall get the estimated funds necessary to meet the full 100 percent of entitlement under Public Law 815 and Public Law 874.

On page 7 of the committee's report it specifies that the accompanying bill, H.R. 10904, includes the sum of \$282,322,000, which is an increase of \$50,029,000 over the budget request and which is the sum of \$51,029,000 more than the amount which was appropriated for 1962. And manifestly because the law relating to these impacted school districts has not been changed by Congress, it is fair and just and on all fours in the interest of taking the right steps, that the committee recommends this additional appropriation for 1963, for these impacted school districts so they may be able to plan their local school district obligations with the knowledge that they will receive funds to meet their full 100 percent of entitlement under the existing law.

I compliment the committee on including in its report, on page 8, the following language:

The committee is convinced that this program should be funded in accordance with the existing law in order to keep faith with the schools and has therefore included in the bill the exact amount that the Office of Education estimates will be required in 1963 to meet 100 percent of entitlements.

And furthermore, on page 8 of the committee report, the committee said as follows:

Assistance for school construction: The bill includes \$63,686,000, an increase of \$8,641,000 over the amount of the request, and \$8,836,000 over the amount appropriated for 1962. The same explanation applies to this item as was given in explanation of the immediate preceding item.

Mr. Chairman, the main reason I rise at this time to make these necessarily brief remarks, and to extend my sincere compliments to the distinguished chairman and all the other members of his hard-working subcommittee, is that in the great 23d District in Los Angeles County, which congressional district I represent in this great legislative body in this my 16th year of membership herein, is that there are several school boards in separate cities in my district which absolutely depend for their carrying out their full program for the year 1963 on a continuation of the funds called for in Public Laws 815 and 874. I have had communications from several school superintendents and school officials to this effect and they call my attention to the fact that their respective school district is still rightly classified and recognized as an impacted school district.

And, Mr. Chairman, also may I say that it is to be hoped that when the forthcoming deficiency appropriation bill is written up, or submitted to this legislative body for the year 1962, it also, I earnestly beseech, will provide the sums required for 1962 to meet 100 percent of their legal entitlement for 1962.

This full entitlement for the impacted school districts for 1962 and 1963 in the great 23d District is an absolute necessity.

I thank you.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I want to join with my many other colleagues in the House in congratulating Chairman FOGARTY for the outstanding job he has done again this year on this appropriations bill. The people of the United

States owe a great debt of gratitude to JOHN FOGARTY for his unceasing effort to press for more research funds to eliminate the killing and crippling diseases of mankind. Thanks to him and to this committee, the National Institutes of Health stand as a symbol of the determination of the American people that cancer, heart disease, multiple sclerosis, and other scourges of mankind will soon be as extinct as smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever.

I want to particularly commend the committee for its criticism of the Department in this year's bill in the field of mental health. It is lagging and it should be pushed to greater action. The Joint Commission on Mental Health was set up in 1955 to draft a comprehensive blueprint for treatment of the mentally ill. The Commission's recommendations have resulted in tremendous activity at State level, but unfortunately the current budget does not contain the funds necessary to carry out the Commission's recommendations at the national level. We desperately need psychiatric research. We desperately need to train needed psychiatric manpower. The problems in this field continue to mount, and we have not concentrated sufficient national strength to meet them.

My home State of Illinois is making a proud record in this field. Governor Otto Kerner has established a separate Department of Mental Health under the direction of Dr. Francis Gerty, distinguished past president of the American Psychiatric Association. This is one of the far reaching and beneficent actions taken in the field, and under Governor Kerner's sympathetic and knowledgeable leadership, Illinois has become one of the pioneering States in developing new methods of treating the mentally ill. Last year the Illinois General Assembly voted appropriations for six intensive treatment hospitals in various parts of the State. When they are completed the average mental patient will be not more than 1 hour from the nearest psychiatric facility.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot pass this opportunity, too, to recount what we have done for the Veterans' Administration medical research program in the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee, of which I am a member. The VA medical research program has been increased from \$5 million in 1956 to approximately \$30 million for the current year. I am proud to have introduced the amendment in committee a few years ago to increase the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration's mental health program so that additional psychiatric technicians and skilled workers in the field could be hired to help the Veterans' Administration's mentally ill patient load. This has resulted in more than a 50 percent increase in the rate of discharge of mental patients from VA hospitals, patients who have been returned to their homes and normal life and to the activities of their communities. The VA program shows that there is a direct correlation between the amount of funds available for the care of mental patients and successful results achieved.

Mr. Chairman, I note, too, that the committee has taken action, too, in the field of geriatrics. This is as it should be, for the medical needs of our older citizens should command our continued attention. The fastest growing segment of our population is represented by people age 65 and over, and so much needs to be done to alleviate their pressing problems. Medical science has added years to our lives, but unfortunately, in too many cases the additional years have proved to be a burden rather than a blessing.

That is why I filed my bill last week, Mr. Chairman, H.R. 10870, the Services to Older Persons Act. Under the bill, projects may be instituted which will help, as the bill states:

First. To assure to older persons an equal opportunity with others to engage in gainful employment which they are physically and mentally able to perform;

Second. To enable older persons to achieve a retirement income sufficient for health and for participation in community life as self-respecting citizens;

Third. To provide older persons, so far as possible, with the opportunity of living in their own homes or, when this is not feasible, in suitable substitute private homes; and in the case of such persons who need care that cannot be given them in their own or other private homes, to provide them with the opportunity to live in institutions that are as homelike as possible and have high standards of care;

Fourth. Older persons to receive adequate nutrition, preventive medicine, and medical care adapted to the conditions of their years;

Fifth. To rehabilitate and to restore to independent, useful lives in their homes, to the fullest extent possible, older persons who are chronically ill, physically disabled, mentally disturbed, or incapacitated for other reasons;

Sixth. To assist older persons to have access to social groups and to participate with those of other ages in recreational, educational, cultural, religious, and civic activities;

Seventh. To assure that older persons, in planning for retirement and in meeting the crises of their later years, will have the benefits of such services as counseling, information, vocational retraining, and social casework; and

Eighth. To relieve the problems of older persons through an increase of research on the various aspects of aging and the development of special courses in schools and departments of medicine, nursing, clinical psychology, and social work to train professional workers in the field of aging.

Mr. Chairman, for these purposes the bill authorizes an expenditure of \$2 million on a one-third matching basis for a planning period so that States may explore and correlate their particular needs—a method which has proved its effectiveness in the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, as well as in other similar legislation. And for the following 4 years, it authorizes grants to the States for approved projects of \$2 million for the first year, \$3 million for the second, \$4 million for the third, and \$5 million for the fourth, with a flat grant

of \$25,000 to each State. The balance of the Federal funds will be distributed in accordance with a weighted formula based on per capita income and the percentage of people 65 and over within the State. This method is in recognition both of the need for such projects and the ability of the State to finance them.

Also included in my proposal is an authorization of \$500,000 per year for similar research by private nonprofit institutions. Finally, the bill calls for a National Conference on Problems of Older People at the end of the 5-year period to report on the experience of the community projects and to make appropriate recommendations.

A newspaper article in Chicago's American the other night contained a report of an interview with Geriatrician Dr. Prescott W. Thompson of the Menninger Clinic. I quote what the reporter, Robert Peterson, said:

When I stopped at Dr. Thompson's office recently I asked what fears are particularly apparent among older people today.

"A leading one is the fear of helplessness," he replied. "Although only a small percent of all older people become fully dependent on others, this dull, throbbing fear of invalidism plagues many elders.

"We can help these people by reminding them that their chances of escaping helplessness are very good—provided they remain physically and mentally active."

What about the principal needs of older people—aside from health and income? "I'd say it's their need to feel useful and important. Many retired people wither largely because they have few chances to demonstrate their usefulness.

"Just about everyone, regardless of age, has potentials for useful service. We need to remind elders of this fact and to do what we can to create opportunities for them.

"Sometimes you'll find an older person who merely sits day after day and insists he doesn't want to do anything. In these cases we must try to understand the factors which stand in his way and use our powers of persuasion to spark his interest and get him to use such abilities as he has before he loses them.

"It's unfortunate," he concluded, "that many people still take the view that a person who has worked hard all his life should retire to a life of complete leisure. Although there is much to be said for taking things easier, the person who is accustomed to driving himself will find it difficult adjusting to leisure."

It's good to know that a clinic as important as Menninger's is taking an organized interest in aging. Although bidding the boss goodbye may loom as an easy, inviting prospect, scientists are finding that it's more of a trick than most folks realize to achieve a successful, well adjusted emotional life in retirement.

Similar conclusions were reached some years ago by research teams at the University of Chicago, and their findings were published in an issue of State Government. The authors, Ethel Shanas and Robert J. Havighurst, of the university's committee on human development, drew on some of the findings in reaching their conclusion that our society frequently fails to provide enough satisfying social roles for older people.

Most Americans like to be active, busy, and to have the feeling of accomplishment—

They wrote—

But old people are not expected to act this way. The American way has been to ignore old age—to act as if it did not exist, and to push it into the corner whenever it seeks to assert itself.

Old people, they find, need something to do. Their special health needs must be met; their special housing needs considered. Finally they said:

Old people, like other human beings, need to feel that they belong and are important to someone or something. Research evidence indicates that, with the decline of intimate human contact the personalities of old people deteriorate. * * * Many cases of senile deterioration seem to be the result, not of organic changes, but of living in a social vacuum.

Public health officials are discovering that preventive measures are as important for persons growing old as for children growing up. They have developed a battery of tests—described as multiphasic screening—which can be given in from 15 to 30 minutes. They are inexpensive, and can be given on a mass basis by a small staff made up of nurses, technicians, and a clerk. Such checkups of persons over 45, given free in test areas throughout the country, have uncovered symptoms of high blood pressure, diabetes, anemia, heart disease, and tuberculosis which were unsuspected by the individuals. With proper treatment, the victims can usually continue for years to lead happy and useful lives. If these symptoms had lain unnoticed until serious damage had been done, they would be blamed on the effects of old age.

I am greatly concerned with this matter, Mr. Chairman, for all evidence shows that we are condemning too many of our senior citizens to a life of loneliness, neglect, and despair. A recent study points to the fact that many older people throughout the country have been stowed away and virtually forgotten in antiquated public infirmaries or in substandard nursing and convalescent homes.

Almost a century ago Benjamin Disraeli wrote in one of his novels:

Let us hope that the heritage of old age is not despair.

That is still our hope. The golden years can be glorious years if our older people have enough to live on, good housing accommodations, something to keep them active and to give them a feeling that they belong—that the community has not discarded them. We are still far from that goal, but it is one toward which we must strive.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that my bill provides the method which will encourage action where it is needed. It will encourage the kind of activities which are already in the planning stage in hundreds of communities throughout the country, but which cannot get off the ground because of a lack of sufficient funds. It will enable us to determine the kinds of projects which can truly benefit our senior citizens. It will provide an opportunity for the exchange of information between communities through

the Federal Government. And it will recognize, finally, that although the current problems of our older people are in the first instance the concern of the States, they are national problems as well.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that my bill will soon be passed by the Congress and signed into law by the President.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

To carry out the provisions of title VI of the Act, as amended, \$188,572,000, of which \$125,000,000 shall be for grants or loans for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,800,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636, and \$60,000,000 shall be for grants or loans for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$20,000,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$20,000,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$10,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein: *Provided further*, That funds made available under section 636 for experimental or demonstration construction or equipment projects shall not be used to pay in excess of two-thirds of the cost of such projects as determined by the Surgeon General.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RYAN of New York: On page 25, line 21, immediately before the period insert the following "": *Provided further*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this paragraph may be used for grants or loans for any hospital, facility, or nursing home established, or having separate facilities, for population groups ascertained on the basis of race, creed, or color".

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, to support an amendment which would to support an amendment which would provide a limitation upon the appropriations for hospital construction activities: that is, relating to page 25 of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would prevent the use of funds appropriated under the Hill-Burton Act for hospital construction for segregated facilities.

The Hill-Burton program has provided Federal financing to help construct more than 2,000 medical care facilities in 11 Southern States. Since the inception of the Hill-Burton program these States have received \$562,921,000 for hospital construction. Authorities have pointed out that virtually all of these institutions discriminate in various ways against Negro citizens.

Patterns of discrimination may vary. For example, some hospitals bar Negro patients altogether. The New York Times on February 13, 1962, reported that, according to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 100 of the 4,000 Hill-Burton hospitals bar Ne-

groes. Others admit Negro patients, but segregate them within the hospital. One hospital in Georgia, for example, provides only 12 beds for Negro patients, and the beds are located in a segregated section of the hospital in the basement. This hospital also refuses to admit any Negro pediatric or maternity cases. In addition, many Southern hospitals refuse to allow Negro doctors to treat patients in the hospital, and discriminate against Negroes in their employment practices.

Recently, discriminatory practices in federally aided hospitals have been dramatized. On February 13, 1962, six Negro doctors and three Negro dentists and two Negroes in need of medical care filed a complaint in a Federal district court in Greensboro, N.C. The complaint alleged that discriminatory practices in hospitals violate the due process and equal protection clause of the fifth amendment. The court has been asked to issue an injunction prohibiting the defendants from—

Continuing to enforce the policy, practice, custom, and usage of denying admission to patients on the basis of race and in any way conditioning or abridging the admission to, and use of, the said facilities on the basis of race.

The pattern of discrimination may vary, Mr. Chairman, but there is abundant evidence that the results seldom do. The policy of "separate but equal" in our medical care system almost invariably results in the unequal or inadequate medical care for many American citizens. Equality must be more than a mere slogan. It must, if we are to be true to our democratic principles, be a reality.

I believe that the elimination of Federal expenditures for segregated facilities is long overdue and that it is time for the U.S. Congress to make clear that it does not condone racial segregation in our hospitals nor the practice of using taxpayer's money to support this doctrine. I hope that all the Members of this body will support this amendment and uphold the principles upon which our Nation was founded.

Civil rights is the great unfinished business facing America. It is the unfinished business of Congress. Of course, I do not mean to imply by my amendment that the executive branch is without power to act in this situation, but I do believe that Congress has a present responsibility. By adopting this simple amendment, we have the opportunity to strike down one area of discrimination. Mr. Chairman, I urge its adoption.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RYAN of New York. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 7 minutes—2 minutes to be allowed to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

(Mr. RYAN of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, ever since I have been on this committee I have opposed legislation on appropriation bills. In my opinion, even though this is technically a limitation, this would have the effect of changing existing law, the so-called Hill-Burton Act. Therefore, I request that the amendment be voted down.

(Mr. KOWALSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

In 1944 as a member of the Eisenhower staff in the European theater, I prepared the initial study to provide for the integration of our Negro-American soldiers into the white fighting units. If the Negro was good enough to fight shoulder to shoulder with white American soldiers, he is now, it seems to me, entitled to integration as an American in our medical facilities. Accordingly, I feel a strong obligation to support this amendment.

I arise in support of the amendment.

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission Report of 1961 points out that a total of 90 separate segregated facilities had been erected under the Hill-Burton Act through 1960. Seventy-one of these facilities with 4,514 beds have been for white, while 19 facilities and 1,221 beds have been for Negroes.

It is incredible to me that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare continues to administer grants for segregated hospital and health care facilities 8 years after the Supreme Court decided, in the school segregation cases, that so-called separate but equal facilities are in direct contradiction to the principles of our Constitution.

The continuation of this pernicious discriminatory practice is nothing short of federally financed quackery jeopardizing the welfare and the lives of Negro citizens. This practice furthermore condones the abridgement of the rights of Negro doctors and dentists to practice their profession under the equal protection of the law. And it condones an abridgement of the right of Negro patients to be treated by their own doctors, who in many cases are denied staff privileges in Federally financed facilities.

Suit has been filed in the U.S. District Court of the Middle District of North Carolina alleging that the Wesley Long Hospital refuses to admit Negro patients. HEW has granted this hospital \$1,617,000 for new hospital construction, \$66,000 for additional service facilities, and \$265,000 for additions to the nursing home. In other words, nearly \$2 million of the taxpayer's money is being used to subsidize racial discrimination in this one instance.

Through fiscal 1962 a total of nearly \$2 billion has been appropriated for hospital construction. How much of this has been used to enforce racial discrimination? How much of it has been wasted through ridiculous duplication of facilities? And how much longer is this going to go on?

I submit that the present administration of Federal funds for construction of hospitals is Federal malpractice, wasteful of our health resources and the taxpayer's money, and worst of all it is a violation of the rights and welfare of the individual American.

If Congress does not see fit to condition these appropriations, then it is incumbent upon the administration to take Executive action.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, is it in order for me at this time to make a point of order against the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Rhode Island has reserved his point of order. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island insist on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I waive the point of order. I have stated my reasons as to why the amendment should be defeated and I ask the committee to vote down the amendment.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, is it in order for me to make a point of order against the amendment?

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, does not the point of order come too late?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is making a parliamentary inquiry at the present time.

Mr. YATES. I beg pardon.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I was on my feet at the time the gentleman from Rhode Island was recognized and I was on my feet for the purpose of making a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Rhode Island being a member of the committee, the custom is that he be recognized first.

The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, has not the point of order been waived by the gentleman from Rhode Island speaking to the question?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood that the gentleman from Rhode Island was speaking to his point of order and insisted then on the defeat of the amendment.

Mr. YATES. That is correct, Mr. Chairman, and, therefore, no point of order is proper at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS] now states he was on his feet attempting to press a point of order against the amendment, but the Chair had understood that the gentleman from Rhode Island did insist on his point of order. However, the Chair was in error as to that and the gentleman from Georgia is now recognized to make his point of order.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, one final parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, does not the point of order by the gentleman from Georgia come too late?

The CHAIRMAN. Not under the circumstances. The Chair would assume there is a possibility of more than one point of order being made and for more than one reason.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BURLESON). The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from New York has offered an amendment to which a point of order has been made. The language of the amendment to which a point of order has been raised is as follows:

Provided further, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this paragraph may be used for grants or loans for any hospital, facility, or nursing home established, or having separate facilities, for population groups ascertained on the basis of race, creed, or color.

The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is a proper limitation under the rules of the House and, therefore, overrules the point of order.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RYAN), there were—ayes 28, noes 38.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED UNITED STATES NATIONALS

For necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 5, 1960 (74 Stat. 308), and for care and treatment in accordance with the Acts of March 2, 1929, and October 29, 1941, as amended (24 U.S.C. 191a, 196a), \$467,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, who are these repatriates that are being taken care of to the tune of nearly half a million dollars?

Mr. FOGARTY. This is mostly for those people who are suffering from some form of mental disease.

Mr. GROSS. Who are they? Are they of all nationalities that have come to this country?

Mr. FOGARTY. No; they are all American citizens.

Mr. GROSS. They are all American citizens?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Why are they called repatriates?

Mr. FOGARTY. Because they have been overseas and have come back to this country. They are people who do not have a family to take care of them. Somebody has to take care of them, so that is the purpose of this appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. Is this what service overseas does to some people?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes, it does, in a few instances.

Mr. GROSS. Another Member suggested the Peace Corps? This will take care of the Peace Corps, too, I assume?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is not before our committee.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has not had enough experience with it to know?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is not before our committee. I do not know.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 205. Appropriations to the Public Health Service available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for research grants to hospitals of the Service, and to Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

This title may be cited as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. WILLIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to speak out of order.)

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I will want to make a careful study of the decision of the Supreme Court on yesterday, March 26, in the Tennessee case before making a final assessment of it. But a few points appear to be clear from the newspaper accounts of the decision.

As Mr. Justice Harlan pointed out in his dissenting opinion, the decision is a break with the past.

Throughout the history of our Republic Congress, has followed a consistent policy of leaving redistricting problems up to the States. It is true that when as a result of a decennial census a State gains a seat in Congress, Congress has provided that the additional Member must be elected at large, and that when a State loses a seat all the Members in that State must be elected at large unless the legislature of the State affected provides a system of redistricting. But that is a far cry from Congress going in to the business of fixing the boundary limits of the congressional districts in the several States. On the contrary, Congress has always taken the position that it was better for the States to work out their own problems and to carve out their own congressional districts. And it never even occurred to Congress in the past that it should undertake to fix the geographical limits of the representatives in State legislatures. Yet, as pointed out by Mr. Justice Frankfurter in his dissenting opinion:

In effect, today's decision empowers the courts (mind you, the courts—not the Congress) of the country to devise what should constitute the proper composition of the legislatures of the 50 States.

It must be clearly understood, therefore, that the six judges who decided the Tennessee case were not passing judgment on an act of Congress. I am not saying that Congress has absolutely no power to pass a law on the subject of congressional apportionment and congressional districting. The point is that Congress very deliberately saw fit to re-

strain whatever powers it might have and to leave it up to the States themselves to decide congressional districting problems, let alone State and local districting problems.

And so, in spite of a long-standing congressional policy of not making law in this area, a majority of the court-made law by interpreting the Constitution in a different way than their predecessors. As Justice Frankfurter pointed out, "to find such a political conception legally enforceable in the broad and un-specific guarantee of equal protection is to rewrite the Constitution."

The Supreme Court did not undertake to say how this new system of apportionment and districting should be accomplished, but felt that it would be better for the district judges to fashion an appropriate decree in each case. That may be true, but since the Court did not set out standards and guideposts it may well result in as many systems as there are Federal district judges. No one can really say what might come next. Will the Federal Court stop at the level of State legislatures? Will they undertake to reapportion and redistrict city councils next? Will the composition of present State legislatures be disturbed? Will the terms of present State representatives and senators be cut short? What happens to State laws? Will new elections have to be held, and if so, under what rules and who will conduct them? If the Federal district judges in one State disagree, will there be more than one system in a particular State?

How will the decrees be enforced? Will the Court appoint special masters, and if so, to do what? Or will they use Federal marshals, and if so, to do what? What happens to the State election machinery? Will the decision put the Federal judges into politics, as Justice Frankfurter predicts it will?

I do not pretend to know the answers to these questions. In fact, no one can really know if, when, or how they may arise. That is the trouble with court-made law. That is the reason why whatever is wrong with State districting systems must be left to States themselves. Trying to do it by Federal court decrees will not work.

One thing is sure and that is that the decision will result in diminishing the influence of "country" representation and increasing the influence of "city" representation. Yet, just recently the House of Representatives refused to create a Department of Urban Affairs, to be headed by a Cabinet member. Does the decision have the effect of doing what Congress refused to do? The decision is bound to create tensions, irritations, and ill feelings.

For example, the following two sentences from an editorial appearing in this morning's—March 27—Washington Post may be a prediction of things to come:

For the moment it is enough to note the sweep of what the Court has done. To say the least, the decision opens up a new era in the struggle for the representation of people (rather than cows or acres) in the legislatures.

In these critical times, when we desperately need unity and harmony in fighting our common enemy—communism—this sort of biased and inflammatory editorial is, in my opinion, a disservice to our country.

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANDRUM. I want to commend the distinguished gentleman for his very fine and judicial statement about this important question. I would ask of him one question: Does this decision not indicate that we are on the threshold of having judicial dictatorship established in this country?

Mr. WILLIS. Well, there is a certain trend on the part of the Supreme Court in embarking in areas heretofore reserved to the States, especially in this matter of political decision.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether my bifocals deceive me or just what the situation, but as I read this bill, nowhere do I find any entertainment allowance in this \$5 billion bill. Am I unable to see the entertainment funds?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes. We have \$5,000 here for the Secretary of Labor.

Mr. GROSS. \$5,000?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right. For the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare we have \$1,000.

Mr. GROSS. Apparently I did not read as closely as I should or between the lines. I thank the gentleman for his response.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 904. None of the funds contained in this Act shall be paid to any person or organization registered with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate under the Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAIRD: On page 48, line 7, after the word "paid" insert: ", for the purpose of conducting or assisting in conducting a research or demonstration project,".

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to clarify section 904. As section 904 reads it would prohibit the use of any of these moneys to buy airline tickets, railroad tickets, and many other normal and regular costs. That was not the purpose of the section. It was merely to apply to the conduct of research projects and demonstration projects, and this is a clarifying amendment.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House

with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BURLESON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHANSEN moves to recommit the bill H.R. 10904 to the House Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 24, nays 371, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 45]

YEAS—24

Alger	Gathings	Kearns
Anderson, Ill.	Goodell	Kilburn
Ashbrook	Gross	King, N.Y.
Beermann	Hall	Mason
Bruce	Hiestand	Roudebush
Curtis, Mo.	Hoffman, Ill.	Rousselot
Devine	Johansen	Scherer
Findley	Jonas	Siler

NAYS—371

Abbott	Andersen,	Avery
Abernethy	Minn.	Ayres
Adair	Anfuso	Bailey
Addabbo	Arends	Baker
Addonizio	Ashley	Baldwin
Albert	Ashmore	Baring
Alexander	Aspinall	Barry
Alford	Auchincloss	Bass, N.H.

Bass, Tenn.	Glenn	Moore
Battin	Gonzalez	Moorehead,
Becker	Goodling	Ohio
Beckworth	Granahan	Morgan
Belcher	Gray	Morris
Bell	Green, Oreg.	Morrison
Bennett, Fla.	Green, Pa.	Morse
Berry	Griffin	Mosher
Betts	Griffiths	Moss
Blatnik	Gubser	Multer
Boggs	Hagan, Ga.	Murphy
Boland	Hagen, Calif.	Murray
Bolton	Haley	Natcher
Bonner	Halleck	Nedzi
Bow	Halpern	Nelsen
Brademas	Hansen	Nix
Bray	Harding	Norblad
Breeding	Hardy	Nygaard
Brewster	Harris	O'Brien, Ill.
Bromwell	Harrison, Wyo.	O'Brien, N.Y.
Brooks	Harsha	O'Hara, Ill.
Broomfield	Harvey, Ind.	O'Hara, Mich.
Brown	Harvey, Mich.	O'Konski
Broyhill	Hays	Olsen
Buckley	Healey	O'Neill
Burke, Ky.	Hébert	Osmers
Burke, Mass.	Hechler	Ostertag
Burleson	Hemphill	Passman
Byrnes, Wis.	Henderson	Patman
Cahill	Herlong	Pelly
Cannon	Hoeven	Perkins
Carey	Hollifield	Pfost
Casey	Holland	Philbin
Cederberg	Horan	Pike
Celler	Hosmer	Pilcher
Chamberlain	Hull	Pillion
Chelf	Ichord, Mo.	Pirnie
Chenoweth	Inouye	Poage
Chiperfield	Jarman	Poff
Church	Jennings	Powell
Clancy	Jensen	Price
Clark	Joelson	Pucinski
Coad	Johnson, Calif.	Purcell
Cohelan	Johnson, Md.	Quie
Collier	Johnson, Wis.	Randall
Conte	Jones, Mo.	Ray
Cook	Judd	Reece
Cooley	Karsten	Reifel
Corbett	Karth	Reuss
Corman	Kastenmeier	Rhodes, Ariz.
Cramer	Kee	Rhodes, Pa.
Cunningham	Kelly	Riehlman
Curtin	Keogh	Rivers, Alaska
Curtis, Mass.	Kilgore	Roberts, Tex.
Daddario	King, Calif.	Robison
Dague	King, Utah	Rodino
Daniels	Kirwan	Rogers, Colo.
Davis	Kluczynski	Rogers, Fla.
James C. Davis, John W. Davis, Tenn.	Knox	Rogers, Tex.
Dawson	Kornegay	Rooney
Delaney	Kowalski	Roosevelt
Dent	Kunkel	Rosenthal
Denton	Kyl	Rostenkowski
Derounian	Laird	Roush
Derwinski	Landrum	Rutherford
Dingell	Langen	Ryan, Mich.
Dole	Lankford	Ryan, N.Y.
Dominick	Latta	St. George
Donohue	Lennon	St. Germain
Dooley	Lesinski	Santangelo
Dorn	Libonati	Saund
Downing	Lindsay	Saylor
Doyle	Lipscomb	Schadeberg
Dulski	Loser	Schenck
Durno	McCulloch	Schneebeli
Dwyer	McDonough	Schweiker
Edmondson	McDowell	Schwengel
Elliott	McFall	Scott
Ellsworth	McIntire	Scranton
Everett	McMillan	Seely-Brown
Evins	McSweeney	Shelley
Fallon	McVey	Sheppard
Farbstein	Macdonald	Shipley
Feighan	MacGregor	Short
Fenton	Mack	Shriver
Finnegan	Magnuson	Sibal
Fino	Mahon	Sisk
Fisher	Mailliard	Slack
Flynt	Marshall	Smith, Calif.
Fogarty	Martin, Mass.	Smith, Iowa
Ford	Martin, Nebr.	Smith, Va.
Forrester	Mathias	Spence
Fountain	Matthews	Stafford
Frazier	May	Staggers
Frelinghuysen	Meador	Steed
Friedel	Michel	Stephens
Fulton	Miller, Clem	Stratton
Gallagher	George P. Miller, N.Y.	Stubblefield
Garland	Milliken	Sullivan
Garmatz	Mills	Taber
Gary	Minshall	Taylor
Gavin	Moeller	Tcague, Calif.
Giaino	Monagan	Teague, Tex.
Gilbert	Montoya	Thomas
		Thompson, La.
		Thompson, Tex.

Thomson, Wls.	Vinson	Widnall
Thornberry	Waggonner	Williams
Toll	Walhauser	Willis
Tollefson	Watts	Winstead
Trimble	Weaver	Wright
Tuck	Wels	Yates
Udall, Morris K.	Westland	Young
Ullman	Whalley	Younger
Utt	Wharton	Zablocki
Vanik	Whitener	Zelenko
Van Pelt	Whitten	
Van Zandt	Wickersham	

NOT VOTING—41

Andrews	Grant	Peterson
Barrett	Harrison, Va.	Rains
Bates	Hoffman, Mich.	Rivers, S.C.
Bennett, Mich.	Huddleston	Roberts, Ala.
Blitch	Jones, Ala.	Selden
Bolling	Keith	Sikes
Boykin	Kitchin	Smith, Miss.
Byrne, Pa.	Lane	Springer
Colmer	Madden	Thompson, N.J.
Diggs	Marrow	Tupper
Dowdy	Moorhead, Pa.	Walter
Fascell	Moulder	Wilson, Calif.
Flood	Norrell	Wilson, Ind.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Walter with Mr. Keith.
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
 Mr. Dowdy with Mr. Tupper.
 Mr. Harrison of Virginia with Mr. Wilson of California.
 Mr. Madden with Mr. Marrow.
 Mr. Lane with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.
 Mr. Kitchin with Mr. Bates.
 Mr. Barrett with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.
 Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania with Mr. Springer.

Messrs. DOMINICK, NYGAARD, MACGREGOR, BELL, and UTT changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks on the bill just passed and that I may be permitted to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 45 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN

(Mr. DULSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the city of Buffalo, N.Y., was honored to have former President Harry S. Truman as a guest upon the invitation of Canisius College. He spoke at the college to inaugurate a public lecture series of the new William H. Fitzpatrick chair of political science.

The college also conferred an honorary doctor of laws degree on former President Truman. The citation, read by the Very Reverend James J. McGinley, S.J., president of Canisius College at a special convocation in the new library building at the college, follows:

Master: Seventy-seven years ago that eagle of destiny, which bears the stars and bars in its slinging plumage, screamed over a new American cradle in the prophetically named town of Independence within that mighty American State of which it has been said that it "raises corn and cotton and cockle-burs and Democrats."

That same child grew up to be our century's finest master of the noble art of politics in the high Jacksonian tradition, subduing the things of the city to the timeless prairie rhythms of that peculiarly American entity, the town—our town, as well as Harry Truman's.

Husband and father, he became a soldier who gave orders to generals; a musician who scored the Missouri Waltz for Hall to the Chief; a chief executive who, inducted into office while an embattled world still trampled out the vintage of the grapes of wrath and man's fate yet hung in the balance, went on to see the glory of the Lord dawn bright over the armles of the republic he commanded.

Statesmen: For Harry Truman peace was to have "her victories no less renowned than war." Forthright, brisk, individual of idiom, never shirking a decision, as true to his trust as the name Truman itself, the old master of political tactic now deployed his unparalleled skill as the world's first statesman, becoming by dint of will and energy one of the great American chiefs of state.

From his practical intellect sprang, full-panoplied, that wise humane, shield-bearing guardian of western freedom, the Marshall Plan, as well as its cochampion, the mobile armor of NATO which still keeps watch and ward over the security of freeman.

Not only wielding but enjoying power temperately, when the time came Harry Truman knew how to lay it aside with grace. Now, in green old age, as jaunty of mind as of manner and step, he lends his incisive powers of language and temperament to the service of American youth, youngest in heart of all our elder statesmen.

Familiar: Every walking day remains a St. Crispin's Day of victory for our "Harry the king" whose first name rings as familiarly on American lips as any household word. Today, March 26, 1962, the followers of another saint, Ignatius, meet in this present ceremony that links two historic libraries, Harry Truman's own archives and the archives of Canisius.

They meet in that great city of trees and river and lake, Buffalo, which a little more than a decade before Harry Truman was born, served as home to another Missouri wielder of American frontier vernacular, Mark Twain.

Mentor: They meet in the name of the William H. Fitzpatrick chair of political science whose founders have also given generously of their considerable abilities to the same famous American political party for which Harry Truman now acts as mentor.

They meet in academic conclave to honor this most unacademic of politicians, this common man cast uncommonly large on the

white wall of history, this master of muggumps and scourge of all snollygosters, this consummate statesman who proved anew that a knowledge of human nature is the beginning and end of all political wisdom and that the art of the possible can also be, on occasion, an art of the impossible.

They meet to hear Canisius College declare the Honorable Harry S. Truman, 33rd President of these United States, doctor of laws honoris causa.

Document: Accordingly by this document we, the trustees of Canisius College, authorized to that purpose by sovereign and supreme power of the State, bear witness that Harry S. Truman has been advanced by us to the honorary degree of doctor of laws and endowed with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

And in proof thereof we have issued this document under the seal of our corporation and the signature of the president of the college.

Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y., the 26th day of March 1962.

SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDES IN GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION

(Mr. ASHLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I introduced a companion bill to H.R. 10518 by my good friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORHEAD] dealing with the problem of small business set-asides in Government construction.

We are all very much concerned with the legitimate interests of small businessmen in obtaining their fair share of Government business in all categories. We are especially anxious that whatever programs we adopt in the Small Business Administration be in the genuine best interest of legitimate small businessmen.

The bill which I have introduced would repeal the so-called small business set-aside in Government construction, maintenance and repair contracts. I have come to the conclusion that the construction set-aside as presently operated is harmful to the Government, harmful to small business, and harmful to the building construction industry.

I believe that the small business set-aside is harmful to the Government because it denies the Government the advantage of competitive bidding in building construction. By its very nature, building construction is wide open for price fixing, political favoritism and monopoly unless contracts are awarded on the basis of competitive bidding. There is not now nor has there ever been any other way of safeguarding the public interest in construction contracts.

No matter how zealous we may be in our efforts to help a small businessman, when we give this assistance in such a way as to remove the protection of competitive bidding we are taking a very dangerous step. With the tremendous tax loads we are asking the people of the United States to assume in the cold war, we must exhaust every means of making certain that their dollars are spent wisely. The small business set-aside in Government construction by definition encourages work to be done at prices which may be substantially

higher than if this work was performed under open bidding.

I have also introduced this bill because I believe that the construction set-aside is harmful to the legitimate self-interest of the small businessman. My concept of the small businessman that the Small Business Act strives to protect is a man with an established business, a number of employees, overhead responsibilities, and operating experience. These small businesses are part of communities, assume tax loads, participate in civic affairs, and in general their community depends upon them. When one of these small businessmen in my city of Toledo who may be in the manufacturing business wants to manufacture an item for the Defense Department, I believe that it is perfectly sound and in the Nation's best interest that we set aside a portion of our defense production for small businessmen like this. But as we all know, when we set aside this defense production for this small operator, he is required to meet the price stipulations, the quality requirements, and the technical standards of the production agency with whom he contracts.

In construction, however, we do not have this situation. A contractor without a job to perform is not even in business. He does not have to hire anybody except perhaps an estimator until he is actually awarded a contract. That contract may very well be at a location far removed from his hometown. This man does not have to own any equipment. He does not have to have any fixed overhead charges. He can do all of these things after he gets his contract.

My objective in introducing this bill is to draw the distinction between the established small businessman in our Nation's economy and the so-called small business contractor in construction. I believe that there is a great difference in these two types. Furthermore, I believe that if the set-aside in Government construction is permitted to continue to the detriment of the Government as well as the construction industry, that our overall effort to help the small businessman may be drastically affected.

I have introduced my bill, too, because I believe that the present construction set-aside is having very harmful effects on stabilized labor relations in the building construction industry. The stability of labor-management relations which we so earnestly seek, and about which this Congress has legislated for many years, depends upon good faith collective bargaining. The nature of the building construction industry is such that collective bargaining is conducted on an area basis by associations of contractors and associations of unions. The small business set-aside program is affecting good labor relations which have been existing in this industry for many years. The policies of the Small Business Administration in setting up small business contractors by loaning them money to get into business and then reserving large chunks of Government construction for them, is giving to these fledgling contractors a vast and unfair advantage over established businessmen. The set-aside contractors are able to

perform work at costs substantially below that incurred by established firms. It is very significant that although these new entrants in the field are enabled to perform work with lower paid employees, more often than not their bids are substantially higher than that of established construction firms.

In addition to medical benefits, health and welfare insurance, and supplemented social security benefits, the construction industry in cooperation with their unions perform a genuine service to the Nation in their apprenticeship programs. Here again the small business set-aside does not require, nor can it require that these newly set up contractors make their contribution in terms of manpower training. I believe this is contrary to the national interest and is another reason that my bill should be enacted.

An added reason that I believe that this program will be harmful to small business is the shocking loss rates which the Small Business Administration is now incurring on loans to small business contractors. I am informed that on all construction loans now in force at the Small Business Administration the loss and arrears rate is running at 17 percent. This is very dangerous and shocking when one realizes that in all other categories of SBA loans, the loss rate is under 2 percent. Therefore, from the point of view of good business, SBA's loans to so-called small business contractors are very unsound.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to emphasize again in closing that I am not against the Small Business Administration, nor am I against its legitimate objectives. I am simply persuaded that the construction industry by its very nature already meets the requirements of our interest in small business by its historic subcontracting system. I believe that the great majority of work in this industry has been and will continue to be performed by legitimate small businessmen. On the other hand, I believe that all elements in this industry—prime contractors, subcontractors and labor unions—must conduct themselves in such a way as to guarantee that our Government will have the advantage of the finest construction techniques at the lowest possible dollar cost. I hope that the Committee on Banking and Currency of which I am a member will have hearings soon on this measure in order that the House may express its will.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL] is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. HEMPHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk again about a subject which, unfortunately, because of the treatment afforded the industry so near and dear to my people, the textile industry, to talk about textile problems.

Mr. Speaker, periodically in the House, along with my distinguished friend from North Carolina, the Honorable BASIL

WHITENER, from the 11th North Carolina Congressional District, I have taken occasion to rise to make remarks about an industry and about what has been happening to that particular industry, and more importantly, about what is going to happen to the textile industry and the textile jobs in my part of the world and other parts of the country having textile industries as their major industrial complex.

We approach here a situation in which we have to vote on a new trade proposal, as opposed to or in place of the reciprocal trade agreements extensions from time to time since 1934, and under the guise and label of which various administrations and particularly some departments of those administrations, have seen fit to betray the textile industry and when the American public servants in the textile workers. It is a sad thing when the American public servants in administrative jobs have to betray their own textile people. It is a sad thing when textile people who pay taxes cannot get any measure of protection from their Government. It is even sadder when we who are trying to present this problem are bombarded with propaganda paid for by the American taxpayers and written at the instigation and direction of these particular betraying administrative agencies uptown, and put out at the taxpayers' expense to sell something that sells American jobs and American industry down the river, particularly in the textile industry. I say it is a sad thing. Not only is it a sad thing to contemplate but we have now arrived at a condition in the affairs of this country when those espousing a cause which would protect or safeguard American industries which are hurt by imports are assailed with name calling instead of reason. They cannot resort to reason because there is no reason for taking any industry, or any part of any industry, and letting it go down the drain because of Government policy or letting it go partially down the drain, because we seek to protect other countries or to promote other countries and then say to those who want to protect American industry, "You are protectionists, isolationists."

I do not like such propaganda, I criticize it for what it is and from time to time I intend to point out as we get more of this propaganda the waste of the taxpayer's money which is used for putting out the propaganda against the very taxpayer whom it seeks to destroy.

We have heard from those who seek to justify their fallible policies that the textile industry is not an efficient industry. I would refer them to the magazine called *Investor News*, a publication issued by Du Pont & Co., an investment firm, in which it says that the American textile industry has the most efficient and modern textile plants in the world. If we have the most efficient and modern plants, what is wrong? Why are we having trouble? I think that is elementary. I think most people know the reason we are having trouble. It is because of the fact that we are having to compete with cheap labor, cheap over-

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10904

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 28, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
5 the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances
6 or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and
7 their employees for services rendered, \$14,158,000.

8 REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor
10 Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including not
11 to exceed \$250,000 for temporary employees at rates to
12 be fixed by the Secretary of Labor (but not to exceed a rate
13 equivalent to that for general schedule grade 9) without re-
14 gard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949,
15 as amended, \$1,333,000.

16 BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the conduct of international
19 labor affairs, \$785,000.

20 OFFICE OF AUTOMATION AND MANPOWER

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
23 the performance of the functions of the Secretary in the fields
24 of automation and manpower, \$800,000.

1 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16
4 and 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-
5 27), including grants or reimbursements to States,
6 \$11,041,000.

7 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
10 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as author-
11 ized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611),
12 and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$5,026,000.

13 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

14 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the general administration of
16 the employment service and unemployment compensation
17 programs, including temporary employment of persons, with-
18 out regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement
19 migratory labor program; not more than \$11,500,000 may
20 be expended from the employment security administration
21 account in the Unemployment trust fund, of which \$1,-
22 400,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of
23 title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Read-
24 justment Act of 1944.

1 LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
2 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMIN-
3 ISTRATION

4 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the
5 Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n),
6 for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
7 Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as
8 authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended
9 (42 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any
10 State, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental
11 for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
12 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
13 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection
14 with the operation of employment office facilities and serv-
15 ices in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a
16 building through such arrangements as may be required to
17 provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District
18 of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment
19 Compensation Board, including conveyance by the Com-
20 missioners of the District of Columbia to the United States
21 of title to the land on which such building is to be situated,
22 subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of
23 these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the
24 procurement of buildings for other State employment

1 security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise provided
2 for, necessary for carrying out title XV of the Social Secu-
3 rity Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), not more than
4 \$350,000,000 may be expended from the employment
5 security administration account in the Unemployment trust
6 fund: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision
7 to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act,
8 as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time
9 certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each
10 State found to be in compliance with the requirements of
11 the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Guam
12 and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section 303
13 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as
14 he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient
15 administration of its unemployment compensation law and
16 of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That
17 such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department
18 of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for
19 the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly
20 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail
21 matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-
22 ment compensation systems and employment services by
23 States receiving grants herefrom.

24 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
25 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social

1 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
2 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
3 apply.

4 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
5 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
6 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
7 of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of
8 officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
9 from the said agencies of any States which have established
10 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit
11 system and classification and compensation plan covering
12 the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their
13 employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel
14 or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
15 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

16 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
17 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
18 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
19 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
20 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
21 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
22 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
23 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropria-
24 tion therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the pay-

1 ments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the
2 amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current
3 fiscal year.

4 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL
5 EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

6 For payments to unemployed Federal employees and
7 ex-servicemen, either directly or through payments to States,
8 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
9 amended, \$129,000,000.

10 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees
11 and ex-servicemen, next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
12 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States,
13 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
14 amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to
15 unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen for the
16 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the
17 obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to
18 the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That
19 the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
20 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
21 of the current fiscal year.

22 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to de-
24 termine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered

1 into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
2 \$1,640,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR
4 PROGRAM

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
6 to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
7 the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1461-
8 1468), including temporary employment of persons without
9 regard to the civil-service laws, \$2,178,000, which shall be
10 derived by transfer from the Farm labor supply revolving
11 fund.

12 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS
13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
15 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
16 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
17 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act
18 of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army Re-
19 serve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
20 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
21 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App.
22 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
23 \$633,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784 (c)) and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 977); and not less than \$281,700 for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409); \$3,800,000: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits.

BUREAU OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports. \$5,675,000.

1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary administrative expenses and not to ex-
4 ceed \$103,225 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals
5 Board, \$3,845,000, together with not to exceed \$55,800 to
6 be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the
7 Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act,
8 as amended (33 U.S.C. 944).

9 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

10 For the payment of compensation and other benefits
11 and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized
12 by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal
13 year, including payments to other Federal agencies for
14 medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement ap-
15 proved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continu-
16 ation of payment of benefits as provided for under the
17 head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security
18 Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs
19 for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnish-
20 ing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment,
21 and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation
22 and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and
23 burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps
24 as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving
25 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on

1 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto
2 as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
3 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
4 (5 U.S.C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
5 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
6 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948
7 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012); \$62,071,000: *Provided,*
8 That, in the adjudication of claims under section
9 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits payable from this
10 appropriation, authority under section 32 of the Act to make
11 rules and regulations shall be construed to include the nature
12 and extent of the proofs and evidence required to establish
13 the right to such benefits without regard to the date of the
14 injury or death for which claim is made.

15 WOMEN'S BUREAU

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
18 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29
19 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material
20 for informational exhibits, \$718,000.

21 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
24 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,
25 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of sup-

tion with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL

EDUCATION

For carrying out the provisions of titles I and II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C. 15i-15m, 15o-15q, 15aa-15jj), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), \$34,672,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be for practical nurse training under such title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended, and \$180,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades and industry including distributive occupations therein: *Provided*, That the amount of allotment which States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States and Territories applying therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were originally apportioned.

1 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND
2 THE MECHANIC ARTS

3 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
4 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$11,950,000.

5 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

6 For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19,
7 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000.

8 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

9 For payments to local educational agencies for the main-
10 tenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act
11 of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13),
12 \$282,322,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also
13 be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of
14 such Act.

15 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

16 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
17 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally af-
18 fected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950,
19 as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 19), including not to exceed
20 \$800,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal
21 year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$63,-
22 686,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
23 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for

1 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of
2 Health, Education, and Welfare.

3 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

4 For grants, loans, and payments under the National
5 Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605),
6 \$229,450,000, of which \$91,270,000 shall be for capital
7 contributions to student loan funds and loans for non-Federal
8 capital contributions to student loan funds, of which not to ex-
9 ceed \$1,300,000 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital
10 contributions; \$54,000,000 shall be for grants to States and
11 loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics,
12 or modern foreign language equipment and minor remodeling
13 of facilities; \$3,750,000 shall be for grants to States for
14 supervisory and other services; \$15,000,000 shall be for
15 grants to States for area vocational education programs;
16 and \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing,
17 guidance, and counseling: *Provided*, That no part of this
18 appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science,
19 mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or
20 equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of
21 education, which can be identified as originating in or hav-
22 ing been exported from a Communist country, unless such
23 equipment is unavailable from any other source: *Provided*
24 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be avail-
25 able for graduate fellowships awarded initially under the

1 provisions of the Act after the date of enactment of the De-
2 partment of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation
3 Act, 1962, which are not found by the Commissioner of
4 Education to be consistent with the purpose of the Act as
5 stated in section 101 thereof.

6 Loans and payments under the National Defense Edu-
7 cation Act, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after
8 May 31 of the current fiscal year, loans and payments under
9 title II of the National Defense Education Act, for the first
10 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may
11 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
12 made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation for
13 the same purpose for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the
14 payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed
15 the amount paid for the same purposes for the first quarter
16 of the current fiscal year.

17 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE

18 MENTALLY RETARDED

19 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
20 higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant
21 to the Act of September 6, 1958, as amended (20 U.S.C.
22 611-617), \$1,000,000.

23 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

24 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of

1 higher education for courses of study and scholarships for
2 training teachers of the deaf, \$1,500,000.

3 COOPERATIVE RESEARCH

4 For cooperative research, surveys, and demonstrations in
5 education as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20
6 U.S.C. 331-332), \$6,985,000.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education,
9 including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regard-
10 ing libraries; coordination of library service on the national
11 level with other forms of adult education; development of
12 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribu-
13 tion, and exchange of education documents, motion-picture
14 films, and lantern slides; \$12,250,000.

15 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

16 GRANTS TO STATES

17 For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational
18 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$72,940,000, of which
19 \$71,240,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under
20 section 2 of said Act; and \$1,700,000 is for extension and
21 improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Provided*,
22 That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for
23 the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of
24 \$110,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the
25 sum available for allotments under such section for such

1 fiscal year: *Provided further*, That additional allotments,
2 not exceeding \$240,000 in the aggregate, for grants under
3 section 2 of said Act may be made, in accordance with regu-
4 lations of the Secretary, to States in which the Federal share
5 of the costs of rehabilitation services under such section ex-
6 ceeds their respective allotments from such \$110,000,000:
7 *Provided further*, That the allotment to any State under
8 section 3 (a) (1) of said Act shall be not less than \$15,000.

9 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
10 making, after May 31, of the current fiscal year, grants to
11 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation
12 Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding
13 fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
14 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
15 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*,
16 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall
17 not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
18 of the current fiscal year.

19 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

20 For grants and other expenses (except administrative
21 expenses) for research, training, traineeships, and other spe-
22 cial projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabil-
23 itation Act, as amended, for expenses of carrying out the
24 training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and
25 for expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and

1 reports, and of dissemination of information with respect
2 thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, \$24,500,000.

3 RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
4 PROGRAM)

5 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury
6 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-
7 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the
8 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, as authorized by law,
9 \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
10 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to
11 other appropriations to such agency, for the purchase of the
12 foregoing currencies.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
15 for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, \$2,486,000.

16 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 PREAMBLE

18 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
19 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (here-
20 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
21 expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
22 Corps and for not to exceed two thousand six hundred com-
23 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; expenses incident
24 to the dissemination of health information in foreign
25 countries through exhibits and other appropriate means;

1 expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents,
2 in foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel
3 stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an
4 average of \$285 per student, when it is determined by the
5 Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality
6 are unable to provide adequately for the education of such
7 dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents
8 between such schools and their places of residence when the
9 schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular
10 means of transportation; not to exceed \$1,000 for enter-
11 tainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by
12 the Surgeon General; purchase, erection, and maintenance
13 of temporary or portable structures; and for the payment
14 of compensation to consultants or individual scientists ap-
15 pointed for limited periods of time pursuant to section
16 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act at rates established
17 by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$19,000 per annum;
18 as follows:

19 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

20 For construction, major repair, improvement, extension,
21 and equipment of Public Health Service facilities, not other-
22 wise provided, including plans and specifications and acquisi-
23 tion of sites, \$31,000,000, to remain available until
24 expended.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

To carry out section 301 of the Act, and for expenses necessary for demonstrations and training personnel for State and local health work pursuant to section 314(c) of the Act, with respect to accident prevention, \$3,668,000.

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

To carry out sections 311 and 316 of the Act, and for expenses necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assistance under section 301 of the Act and demonstrations and training personnel for State and local health work under section 314 (c) of the Act, with respect to chronic diseases and health problems of the aged, and for allotments and payments to States under section 314 (c) of the Act for establishing and maintaining adequate public health services for the chronically ill and the aged, \$22,942,000, of which \$13,000,000 shall be available only for such allotments and payments to States under section 314 (c) of the Act.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314(c), and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase of not

1 to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for replacement
2 only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
3 \$10,062,000.

4 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

5 To carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided,
6 sections 306, 309, 311, and 314(c) of the Act and for
7 expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for research,
8 technical assistance, and demonstrations pursuant to section
9 301 of the Act, \$25,776,000.

10 CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

11 To carry out the purposes of section 314(b) of the Act,
12 \$6,493,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for
13 grants of money, services, supplies and equipment to
14 States, and with the approval of the respective State
15 health authority, to counties, health districts and other po-
16 litical subdivisions of the States for the control of tubercu-
17 losis in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions
18 as the Surgeon General may determine, and of which not
19 less than \$3,000,000 shall be available only for grants
20 to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State
21 and local funds expended for the same purpose, for
22 direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects, in-
23 cluding salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly en-
24 gaged in prevention and case finding and the necessary

1 equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and
2 case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care
3 in hospitals and sanatoriums.

4 CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

5 To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363
6 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants
7 of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities
8 to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of
9 the respective State health authorities, to counties, health dis-
10 tricts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for
11 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon
12 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may deter-
13 mine; \$7,000,000.

14 DENTAL SERVICES AND RESOURCES

15 To carry out section 311 of the Act, and for expenses
16 necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assist-
17 ance under section 301 of the Act, with respect to dental
18 health activities, except as otherwise provided for the
19 National Institute of Dental Research, \$2,506,000.

20 NURSING SERVICES AND RESOURCES

21 To carry out section 311 of the Act, and for expenses
22 necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assist-

1 ance pursuant to section 301 of the Act, with respect to
2 nursing services and resources, and to carry out section 307
3 of the Act, \$8,438,000.

4 HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

5 To carry out the provisions of title VI of the Act, as
6 amended, \$188,572,000, of which \$125,000,000 shall be
7 for grants or loans for hospitals and related facilities pur-
8 suant to part C, \$1,800,000 shall be for the purposes au-
9 thorized in section 636, and \$60,000,000 shall be for grants
10 or loans for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$20,000,-
11 000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$20,000,000 for
12 hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$10,000,000
13 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$10,000,000 for nursing
14 homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G
15 to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made
16 on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified
17 herein: *Provided further*, That funds made available under
18 section 636 for experimental or demonstration construction
19 or equipment projects shall not be used to pay in excess of
20 two-thirds of the cost of such projects as determined by the
21 Surgeon General.

AIR POLLUTION

2 To carry out the Act of July 14, 1955, as amended
3 (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and for expenses necessary to
4 carry out the purposes of sections 301 and 311 of the Act
5 relating to air pollution, including hire, maintenance, and
6 operation of aircraft; \$11,069,000, to remain available
7 only until June 30, 1963.

8 MILK, FOOD, INTERSTATE, AND COMMUNITY SANITATION

9 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act, and
10 for expenses necessary for demonstrations and training per-
11 sonnel for State and local health work under section 314 (c)
12 of the Act, with respect to milk, food, and community sani-
13 tation, and interstate quarantine and arctic health activities,
14 including purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor
15 vehicles, \$7,502,000.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

17 To carry out sections 301 and 311 of the Act, and for
18 expenses necessary for demonstrations and training per-
19 sonnel for State and local health work under section 314 (c)
20 of the Act, with respect to occupational health, \$4,022,000.

RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH

22 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 314 (c) of the Act,
23 with respect to radiological health, including grants for
24 training of radiological health specialists; purchase of not to
25 exceed four passenger motor vehicles of which two shall be

1 for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation
2 of aircraft; \$15,875,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be
3 available only for allotments and payments to States pursuant
4 to such section 314 (c) for the establishment and maintenance
5 of adequate radiological public health services.

6 WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

7 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act with
8 respect to water supply and water pollution control, and
9 to carry out the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as
10 amended (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-466k), \$24,607,000,
11 including \$4,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,000 for
12 grants to interstate agencies under section 5 of the Federal
13 Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

14 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

15 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
16 Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$90,000,000.

17 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

18 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
19 Service, not otherwise provided for, under the Act of
20 August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150), including \$2,657,000
21 to be available only for payments for medical care of dependents
22 and retired personnel under the Dependents'
23 Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7) and under sections
24 301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed

1 by this appropriation), 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332,
2 341, 343, 344, 502, and 504 of the Act, section 810 of
3 the Act of July 1, 1944, as amended (33 U.S.C. 763c),
4 Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended,
5 and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including
6 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; pur-
7 chase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for
8 replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammuni-
9 tion; \$50,259,000, of which \$1,200,000 shall be available
10 only for payments to the State of Hawaii for care and treat-
11 ment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when
12 the Public Health Service establishes or operates a health
13 service program for any department or agency, payment for
14 the estimated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to
15 the credit of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this
16 appropriation shall be available for medical, surgical, and
17 dental treatment and hospitalization of retired ships' officers
18 and members of crews of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels,
19 and their dependents, and for payment therefor.

20 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

21 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369
22 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of com-
23 municable diseases from foreign countries, the medical ex-
24 amination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the

1 Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
2 pursuant to section 322(e) of the Act in private or other
3 public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service
4 are not available, including insurance of official motor ve-
5 hicles in foreign countries when required by law of such
6 countries, and purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor
7 vehicles for replacement only, \$5,892,000.

8 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES
9 OF HEALTH

10 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health,
11 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
12 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
13 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
14 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
15 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
16 strations and research; \$155,826,000: *Provided*, That
17 funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health
18 management fund from appropriations included in
19 this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
20 thirteen passenger motor vehicles, of which twelve shall be
21 for replacement only; and not to exceed \$2,500 for enter-
22 tainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by
23 the Surgeon General: *Provided further*, That all appropria-
24 tions made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and

1 available for research or training projects, may be expended
2 pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for
3 supplies and services, including indemnification of contractors
4 to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title
5 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval
6 and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon
7 General.

8 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

9 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
10 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
11 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
12 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
13 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
14 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
15 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
16 carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
17 \$150,409,000.

18 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
20 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the
21 Act with respect to mental diseases, \$133,599,000.

22 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

23 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
24 the National Heart Act, \$143,398,000.

1 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

2 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
3 to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
4 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
5 \$19,199,000.

6 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
8 Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases,
9 \$98,721,000.

10 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

11 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
12 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and
13 infectious diseases, \$62,142,000, of which \$250,000 shall
14 be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute
15 for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial
16 Laboratory.

17 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
19 the Act relating to neurology and blindness; to cooperate
20 with State health agencies, and other public and private
21 nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradi-
22 cation of neurological and sensory diseases and blindness
23 by providing for consultative services, training, demonstra-

1 tions, and other control activities, directly and through
2 grants-in-aid, \$77,506,000.

3 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH
4 FACILITIES

5 For grants pursuant to Title VII of the Act, \$50,000,-
6 000.

7 SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN
8 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

9 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury
10 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-
11 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the
12 Public Health Service, as authorized by law, \$2,800,000,
13 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this
14 appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appro-
15 priations to the Public Health Service, for the purchase of
16 the foregoing currencies.

17 NATIONAL HEALTH STATISTICS

18 For expenses of the National Center for Health Statis-
19 tics in carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 305,
20 312 (a), 313, 314 (c), and 315 of the Act, \$5,150,000.

21 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

22 To carry out section 301 of the Act with respect to
23 translation of foreign scientific documents and for expenses,
24 not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the

1 National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C. 275) , includ-
2 ing purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle,
3 \$3,335,000.

4 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

5 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
6 by law, and for payments under the Uniformed Services
7 Contingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be
8 required during the current fiscal year.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON

10 GENERAL

11 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
12 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health
13 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
14 information, articles, and publications related to public
15 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
16 health methods, \$5,850,000.

17 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
20 tion of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger
21 motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with
22 organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the
23 nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness,
24 \$6,332,000.

1 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

2 For construction, alterations, extension, and equipment,
3 of buildings and facilities on the grounds of the hospital,
4 including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising,
5 and supervision of construction, \$8,095,000, to remain avail-
6 able until expended.

7 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

8 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF

9 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

10 For necessary expenses, not more than \$280,400,000
11 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
12 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
13 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary
14 travel incident to medical examinations for verifying
15 disabilities of individuals who file applications for dis-
16 ability determinations under title II of the Social Security
17 Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000
18 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use
19 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended
20 (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process
21 claims workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and
22 after maximum absorption of the costs of such claims work-
23 load within the existing limitation has been achieved.

24 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
25 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances

1 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
2 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
3 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
4 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and sur-
5 vivors insurance trust fund.

6 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

7 For grants to States for old-age assistance, medical as-
8 sistance for the aged, aid to dependent children, aid to the
9 blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as
10 authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security
11 Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and
12 XIV), \$2,538,300,000, of which such amount as may be
13 necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the
14 prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

15 ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED UNITED STATES

16 NATIONALS

17 For necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions
18 of the Act of July 5, 1960 (74 Stat. 308), and for care
19 and treatment in accordance with the Acts of March 2,
20 1929, and October 29, 1941, as amended (24 U.S.C. 191a,
21 196a), \$467,000.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

23 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Family
24 Services, \$3,585,000.

1 GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

2 For grants for maternal and child-health services, serv-
3 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as au-
4 thorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
5 Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V; 74 Stat. 995-
6 997), \$75,795,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be available
7 for services for crippled children, \$25,000,000 for maternal
8 and child-health services, \$25,000,000 for child-welfare
9 services, and \$795,000 for research or demonstration projects
10 in child welfare: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State
11 pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not
12 be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
13 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
14 expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available
16 under section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for
17 special projects for mentally retarded children.

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

19 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April
20 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V of the
21 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch.
22 V), including purchase of reports and material for the pub-
23 lications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribu-
24 tion, \$2,853,000: *Provided*, That no part of any
25 appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pro-

1 mulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation
2 relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate
3 between persons licensed under State law to practice obstet-
4 rics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not
5 be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the
6 services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out
7 of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That any State plan which provides standards
9 for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the
10 laws of the State shall be approved.

11 COOPERATIVE RESEARCH OR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS
12 IN SOCIAL SECURITY

13 For grants, contracts, and jointly financed cooperative
14 arrangements for research or demonstration projects under
15 section 1110 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
16 U.S.C. 1310), \$1,100,000.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

18 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
19 sioner of Social Security, \$711,000, together with not to
20 exceed \$418,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
21 and survivors insurance trust fund.

22 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
23 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
24 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
25 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter

1 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be neces-
 2 sary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made
 3 thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be
 4 charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

5 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
 6 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
 7 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
 8 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
 9 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a
 10 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
 11 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to
 12 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
 13 plan was submitted for approval.

14 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

15 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

16 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

17 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
 18 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$718,000.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

20 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
 21 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of
 22 wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of
 23 their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation
 24 "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of
 25 technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital;

1 payments to the appropriations of Howard University
2 for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished
3 by such university; \$3,909,000: *Provided*, That no
4 intern or resident physician receiving compensation from
5 this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compen-
6 sation in the form of wages or salary from any other appro-
7 priation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District
8 of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital,
9 upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the begin-
10 ning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General
11 calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by
12 the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified
13 by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon
14 General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject
15 to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper
16 adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on
17 the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of
18 each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General
19 may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the
20 foregoing proviso.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GALLAUDET COLLEGE

22 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
23 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
24 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
25 1954 (Public Law 420), \$1,410,000: *Provided*, That

1 Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia,
2 in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at a rate not
3 less than \$1,295 per school year for each student receiving
4 elementary or secondary education pursuant to the Act of
5 March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

6 CONSTRUCTION, GALLAUDET COLLEGE

7 For construction, alteration, renovation, equipment, and
8 improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of
9 Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
10 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the
11 General Services Administration, including planning, archi-
12 tectural, and engineering services, \$355,000, to remain
13 available until expended.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

15 For the partial support of Howard University, including
16 personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to
17 buildings and grounds, \$7,492,000.

18 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

19 For necessary expenses for the preparation of plans and
20 specifications for construction, under the supervision of the
21 General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard
22 University, of a social work building, and for conduct of a
23 master development study, including architectural and engi-

1 neering services, \$86,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 CONSTRUCTION AND PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS, HOWARD
4 UNIVERSITY

5 For the construction and equipment of a classroom build-
6 ing, a women's dormitory, and powerplant facilities under the
7 supervision of the General Services Administration, on the
8 grounds of Howard University, and for purchase, renovation
9 and equipment, under such supervision, of a warehouse serv-
10 ice building, including engineering and architectural services
11 and travel, \$5,531,000, to remain available until expended.

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
15 \$2,621,000, together with not to exceed \$359,000 to be
16 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
17 trust fund.

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

19 ADMINISTRATION

20 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Adminis-
21 tration, \$3,335,000, together with not to exceed \$1,457,000
22 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
23 insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$38,000 to be

1 transferred from the Operating fund, Bureau of Federal
2 Credit Unions.

3 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

4 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
5 of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal
6 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
7 amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess
8 property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes,
9 and protection of public health, \$870,000.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

11 COUNSEL

12 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
13 Counsel, \$813,000, together with not to exceed \$29,000 to
14 be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
15 certification, inspection, and other services", and not to
16 exceed \$696,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
17 and survivors insurance trust fund.

18 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES

19 For grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training
20 projects, and for technical assistance, relating to control of
21 juvenile delinquency, and youth offenses, and for salaries and
22 expenses in connection therewith, \$5,810,000, to remain
23 available only until June 30, 1963.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 201. None of the funds appropriated by this title
3 to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of
4 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
5 operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses
6 of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
7 from the said agencies of any States which have established
8 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit
9 system and classification and compensation plan covering
10 the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their
11 employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel
12 or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
13 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

14 SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to make such trans-
15 fers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without
16 transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the
17 operations of the Department.

18 SEC. 203. None of the funds provided herein shall be
19 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
20 research project an amount for indirect expenses in connec-
21 tion with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the
22 direct costs.

23 SEC. 204. The Secretary is authorized to make

1 available not to exceed \$1,000 from funds available for
2 salaries and expenses under this title for entertainment, not
3 otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and
4 other experts of other countries.

5 SEC. 205. Appropriations to the Public Health Serv-
6 ice available for research grants pursuant to the Public
7 Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same
8 terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions,
9 for research grants to hospitals of the Service, and to Saint
10 Elizabeths Hospital.

11 This title may be cited as the Department of Health,
12 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963.

13 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

14 BOARD

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Rela-
17 tions Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the
18 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended (29
19 U.S.C. 141-167), and other laws, \$20,250,000: *Provided*,
20 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organ-
21 ize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in
22 connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders
23 concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers

1 as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935
2 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Manage-
3 ment Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in
4 section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203),
5 and including in said definition employees engaged in the
6 maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and
7 waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, non-
8 profit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored
9 or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

10 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
13 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-
14 188), including temporary employment of referees under
15 section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not
16 in excess of \$100 per diem; and emergency boards appointed
17 by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45
18 U.S.C. 160) ; \$1,904,000.

19 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

20 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
22 Board, \$9,640,000, to be derived from the railroad retire-
23 ment account.

1 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
2 CONCILIATION SERVICE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the
5 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
6 Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses
7 of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205
8 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the
9 President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
10 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
11 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem;
12 and Government-listed telephones in private residences
13 and private apartments for official use in cities where
14 mediators are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation
15 and Conciliation Service office is maintained; \$4,923,000.

16 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
17 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

18 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
19 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

20 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in
21 advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
22 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
23 Commission during the current fiscal year in the administra-
24 tion of its business in the conservancy district established

1 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
2 \$5,000.

3 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
4 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
5 CAPITAL OUTLAY

6 For maintenance and operation of the United States
7 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home per-
8 manent fund, \$6,128,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
9 shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of
10 members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at
11 rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the
12 Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Com-
13 missioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the
14 Army.

15 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 901. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
17 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
19 U.S.C. 55a).

20 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act available
21 for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
22 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
23 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

24 SEC. 903. Appropriations contained in this Act available

1 for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
2 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the
3 functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
4 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
5 management of those functions or activities.

6 SEC. 904. None of the funds contained in this Act shall
7 be paid, for the purpose of conducting or assisting in con-
8 ducting a research or demonstration project, to any person
9 or organization registered with the Clerk of the House and
10 the Secretary of the Senate under the Regulation of Lobby-
11 ing Act.

12 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
13 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
14 1963".

Passed the House of Representatives March 27, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

MARCH 28, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 19, 1962
For actions of June 18, 1962
87th-2d, No. 99

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated sugar bill. Rep. Bass charged obstruction of farm legislation by Republican leadership. Rep. Jensen urged establishment of National Soil Tillage Research Center in Iowa.

SENATE

1. FORESTRY. The Public Lands Subcommittee ordered reported to the full Interior and Insular Affairs Committee with amendment S. 3112, adding lands to the Pike National Forest, Colo., and S. 1878, adding lands to the Wasatch National Forest, Utah, and without amendment H. R. 9822, to provide that lands within a national forest acquired under the Taylor Grazing Act may be added to the forest. p.D484
Sen. Morse announced the death of Lyle F. Watts and commended his service as Chief of the Forest Service. p. 9983
Sen. Morse inserted an article on the importance of tree planting. p.9988
2. TAXATION. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11879, to provide for a 1-year extension of corporate normal-tax and excise-tax rates (S. Rept. 1604). p. 9942
3. CONTRACTS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 3203, to extend the Defense Production Act (S. Rept. 1605). p. 9942

4. WILDERNESS PRESERVATION. Sen. Long, Hawaii, inserted an article by Wallace Stegner on the importance of preserving wilderness regions. pp. 9949-51
5. EXPORTS. Sen. Morse inserted an article, "Oregon's Share in Agricultural Exports" pp. 9987-8
6. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL. The subcommittee concluded markup of this bill, H. R. 10904. p. D483
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Mansfield announced his intention that the Senate begin meeting from about 10:00 a. m. to 7:00 or 8:00 p. m. until the end of the session, as may be necessary. pp. 9941-2

HOUSE

8. SUGAR. Began debate on H. R. 12154, the sugar bill (pp. 10004-36). The Rules Committee had reported earlier in the day a resolution for consideration of this bill (p. 10138). By a vote of 262 to 32 agreed to consider the Rules Committee resolution (pp. 10004-5).
Rejected an amendment by Rep. Abernethy to provide that the total amount of sugar needed to meet requirements of consumers in the continental United States shall not be less than the amount required after allowances for normal carryover, to give consumers of the continental United States a per capita consumption of 100 pounds (pp. 10033-5). By a vote of 77 to 95, rejected an amendment by Rep. Dole to strike a provision from the bill to authorize the payment of \$22.8 million to the Dominican Republic Government and to American sugar companies for the entry fee imposed on nonquota sugar purchases during the Trujillo regime (pp. 10035-6). Pending at adjournment was a motion by Rep. Dole to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee with instructions to report it back with deletion of certain language, proposed in his amendment above (p. 10036).
Attached to this Digest is the committee summary of the bill as reported.
9. TERRITORIES; DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 1742, to extend the authority of the Federal Disaster Act of 1950, authorizing Federal assistance to States and local governments in national disasters, to include Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9992
10. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 11753, to establish a uniform principle of backpay to be followed by all Federal agencies in restoring to any employee pay and other benefits which he may have lost because of an unjustified or unwarranted personnel action that is later corrected by appropriate authority. pp. 9992-3
11. TRANSPORTATION. Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. McFall, H. R. 11643, to clarify the Interstate Commerce Act relating to users of motor-water services between Alaska or Hawaii and the other 48 States. p. 9993
12. PUBLIC WORKS. Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. Ford, S.J. Res. 68, to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating the 7-day period beginning Oct. 14, 1962, as National Public Works Week. p. 9996
13. CONTRACTS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 12061, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951. pp. 9998-10000

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate debated communications satellite bill.

House debated Sugar Act extension, and passed 26 sundry bills.

Senate committee reported 1 year extension of Defense Production Act.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 9941-9957

Bills Introduced: Six bills were introduced, as follows:
S. 3431-3436. Pages 9942-9943

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H.R. 11879, extending the existing normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates, with amendments (S. Rept. 1604); and

S. 3203, to extend for 1 year the Defense Production Act of 1950, with amendment (S. Rept. 1605).

Page 9942

Bills Referred: Six House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees. Pages 9941, 9949

Communications Satellite: Senate continued debate of H.R. 11040, to provide for the establishment, ownership, and regulation of a commercial satellite system.

Pages 9957-9958, 9964-9965, 9971-9983

Nomination: Nomination of Philip D. Sprouse, of Tennessee, to be Ambassador to Cambodia, was received.

Page 9989

Quorum Call: One quorum call was taken today.

Page 9957

Program for Tuesday: Senate met at noon and adjourned at 5:49 p.m. until noon Tuesday, June 19, when it will continue on H.R. 11040, commercial communications satellite.

Page 9989

Legislative Program: Majority leader announced his intention to call Senate into session at about 10 a.m. on Wednesday, June 20, and on most mornings thereafter, and to continue in session until 7 or 8 p.m. until the end of the session, as may be necessary. Also, as may be necessary, beginning this week, Saturday sessions will be held until the end of the session. It is planned for Senate to recess from the time it concludes its business on Monday, July 2, until July 5.

Majority leader also stated that it is expected that consideration of H.R. 11040, communications satellite,

will take up the major portion of this week, to be followed by measures which must be sent to President by June 30—H.R. 11879, extension of corporate and excise tax rates; H.R. 11990, debt ceiling increase; and H.R. 11730, Sugar Act extension. Also to follow the satellite bill are H.R. 11309, export control; a bill to make changes in the public welfare program; H.R. 12061, renegotiation act extension; and H.R. 11131, military construction.

Pages 9941-9942

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—LABOR-HEW

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee, in executive session, concluded markup of H.R. 10904, fiscal 1963 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.

STOCKPILING

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on the National Stockpile continued its hearings on the disposal of national stockpile materials under existing procedures, hearing testimony from William Wickes, Acting Director, Economic and Marketing Division, Defense Materials Service, General Services Administration; and Russell H. Hughes, Director, Mobilization Base Analysis Branch, Office of Emergency Planning.

Subcommittee continues tomorrow.

SOFTWOOD LUMBER INDUSTRY

Committee on Commerce: Committee concluded its hearings on the impact of competitive imports on the softwood lumber industry, receiving a statement from Representative Ullman, and testimony from Edward P. Cliff, Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and Edward Altman, executive vice president, American Maritime Association.

TAX AMENDMENTS

Committee on Finance: Committee heard the following witnesses on amendments proposed by the Treasury Department on May 10 under sections 13, 15, 16, and 20 of H.R. 10650, Internal Revenue Act amendments: Edward L. Luter, Abbott Laboratories; John L. Connolly, Council of State Chambers of Commerce; John M. Barker, General Mills, Inc.; Thomas G. Corcoran, American International Underwriters; Joseph B. Brady, National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.; Ira T. Wender, Baker, McKenzie & Hightower; Paul D. Seghers, Institute on U.S. Taxation of Foreign Income, Inc.; Emile Faure, El Centro, Calif.; Dr. N. R. Danielian, International Economic Policy Association; John J. Cooper, Varian Associates; Warren S. Adams II, Corn Products Co.; and H. J. Bowen, Industrial Models, Inc.

Committee announced that hearings on the above legislation, which were scheduled for June 20 and 21, will be postponed until early in July, and if the Sugar

Act extension passes the House before June 20, hearings will be held thereon on June 20 and 21.

PUBLIC LANDS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: The Public Lands Subcommittee ordered favorably reported to the full committee without amendment S. 3089, extending time for selection of public lands for conveyance to State of Nevada, and H.R. 9822, providing for addition to the national forest of lands within exterior boundaries of a national forest; and with amendment S. 3112, adding lands to the Pike National Forest, Colo., and the Carson National Forest and the Santa Fe National Forest, N. Mex.; S. 1878, adding certain lands to the Wasatch National Forest, Utah; S. 2213, authorizing conveyance of U.S. interest in certain land to the city of Sitka, Alaska; S. 2916, to change the name of the Edison Home National Historic Site and the Edison Laboratory National Monument; and S. 2973, to revise the boundaries of Capulin Mountain National Monument, N. Mex.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 21 public bills, H.R. 12170-12190; 8 private bills, H.R. 12191-12198; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 748, H. Con. Res. 496 and 497, and H. Res. 691 and 692, were introduced.

Pages 10138-10139

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H.R. 12121, to amend the Small Business Act, reported on June 16 (H. Rept. 1830);

H. Res. 691, closed rule waiving points of order and providing for consideration of and 3 hours of debate on H.R. 12154, to amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (H. Rept. 1831);

S. 46, providing for establishment and administration of basic public recreation facilities at Elephant Butte and Caballo Reservoir areas, New Mexico, amended (H. Rept. 1832);

H.R. 8983, relating to construction of a bridge at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C., amended (H. Rept. 1833);

H.R. 10485, declaring that certain U.S. land is held by the United States in trust for the Oglala Sioux Indian Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, amended (H. Rept. 1834);

H.R. 10541, proposed Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962, amended (H. Rept. 1835);

H.R. 11309, to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports, amended (H. Rept. 1836); and

H.R. 4753, amending section 5 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to provide benefits to certain Guamanians (H. Rept. 1837).

Page 10138

Postal Claims: H.R. 7532, relating to funds received by the Post Office Department from payments for damage to personal property, was cleared for Presidential consideration by House concurrence in Senate amendments thereto.

Pages 9990-9991

Consent Calendar: Passed the following bills on the call of the Consent Calendar:

Cleared for the President:

Disaster aid: S. 1742, authorizing Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters; and

Indians: S. 2893, declaring that certain U.S. land is held in trust by the United States for the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians in Kansas.

Sent to the Senate without amendment:

California—Lake Kaweah: H.J. Res. 417, designating the lake formed by Terminus Dam on the Kaweah River in California as Lake Kaweah;

Emancipation Day: H.J. Res. 717, designating January 1, 1963, as "Emancipation Proclamation Day";

Veterans' paraplegic housing: H.R. 4012, relating to paraplegic housing program;

Hawaii: H.R. 7278, to remove certain restrictions on the real property conveyed to the Territory of Hawaii by the United States;

Buggs Island Lake: H.R. 8243, to designate the reservoir created by the John H. Kerr Dam as Buggs Island Lake;

Veterans—Aphonia: H.R. 10066, to provide additional compensation for veterans suffering the loss or loss of use of both vocal cords with resulting complete aphonia;

June 29, 1962

5. EXPORT CONTROL. Both Houses received the conference report on S. 3161, to provide for continuation of authority for the regulation of exports for three years until June 30, 1965. (H. Rept. 1955)(pp. 11410-11, 11440-1). The Senate agreed to the conference report (pp. 11410-3).
6. ATOMIC ENERGY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 11974, to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. pp. 11442, 11487
7. PERSONNEL; PROCUREMENT. Passed without amendment H. R. 12180, to extend for two years, until July 1, 1964, the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation for personal and household effects brought into the U. S. by military and civilian personnel returning to the U. S. under Government orders. pp. 11443-4
8. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Reps. Chamberlain and Price commenced the work of the land-grant colleges on their 100th anniversary. pp. 11456-9, 11471

SENATE - JUNE 29

9. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10904, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1963 (S. Rept. 1672). p. 11376
10. ATOMIC ENERGY. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported with amendments S. 3392, to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission (S. Rept. 1671). p. 11376
11. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATION. The Government Operations Committee reported an original resolution, S. Res. 359, authorizing the creation of a Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations. p. 11377
12. VETERANS LOANS. Sen. Sparkman commended the program for guaranteed and direct home loans for veterans and stated that certain of the authorities for these loans will begin expiring this year. pp. 11378-9
13. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Sens. McGee, Hartke, and Carroll commended the work of the land-grant colleges on their 100th anniversary. pp. 11382, 11384, 11386-7
14. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed as reported S. 2429, to revise the boundaries of the Virgin Islands National Park. pp. 11387-8
15. WHEAT. The Foreign Relations Committee voted to report the International Wheat Agreement, 1962. p. D539
16. TRANSPORTATION. Passed with amendment S. 2560, to provide for stricter enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Act relating to common carriers. pp. 11388-9, 11394-402
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a report by John Hoke, Communications Resources Division of AID, "A Report on Small Power Sources." pp. 11390-1
18. CONTRACTS. Passed with amendments H. R. 12061, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951. pp. 11402-10, 11421-4, 11428-32
19. HEALTH INSURANCE. Sens. Anderson, Javits, Case (N. J.), Carroll, Cooper, Humphrey and Morse discussed proposed legislation for health insurance for the

rather than units of land and where personal history was generally used prior to 1962. The conferees stipulated that no language in the bill agreed upon could be deemed to deny the Secretary authority to make State allocations with respect to cane sugar as well as to beet sugar.

"5. Places limitations on direct-consumption sugar substantially similar to those in the House bill. This would limit the direct-consumption sugar that may be entered from foreign countries other than the Republic of the Philippines to the average entries during the years 1957-59 of such sugar from countries which receive a proration of 20,000 tons or less. No direct-consumption imports would be permitted from countries, other than the Philippines, with quotas of more than 20,000 tons. Provides that replacement supplies of sugar authorized for importation in lieu of quotas of countries not in diplomatic relations with the United States, such as Cuba, shall be in raw sugar so long as raw sugar is reasonably available from all authorized sources combined. If the Secretary finds that raw sugar is not reasonably available, he may authorize the purchase of direct-consumption sugar as required.

"6. Provides that a deficit in the quota or proration for any domestic area or foreign country would be prorated, in accordance with their basic quotas or prorations, to quota countries with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and which are able to fill such deficit. If these countries cannot fill all of such deficit, the remainder would be apportioned by the Secretary to nonquota countries with which we are in diplomatic relations.

"7. Provides that any nation or political subdivision thereof which hereafter unlawfully expropriates American-owned property or otherwise seriously discriminates against such property and fails to take remedial action within a reasonable time will have its quota, proration, or authorization to import sugar suspended. Further provides that if the President, in his discretion, finds that any nation discriminates against U. S. citizens in its sugar program, he shall suspend the quota or other authorization of such nation.

"8. Provides that quotas apply to the sugar content of any sugar-containing product or mixture which does not have a recent history of importation unless the Secretary finds that importation will not substantially interfere with attainment of the objectives of the act. The Secretary may also apply quotas to the sugar content of any sugar-containing product or mixture that has a history of importation in recent years if he finds that importation of the product or mixture will substantially interfere with attainment of the objectives of the act.

"9. Sets up a small liquid sugar quota to permit the importation of sirup of cane juice of the type of Barbados molasses and eliminates other liquid sugar quotas.

"10. Prohibits the importation into the Virgin Islands of any sugar not produced in domestic areas and only sugar produced in the Virgin Islands would be eligible to be brought into the continental United States within the quota for the Virgin Islands."

2. FARM BILL. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 12266 (amended, a clean bill to be introduced), the new general farm bill." p. D540
3. FARM LABOR. Rep. Roberts commended proposed legislation to authorize grants for family clinics for the domestic agricultural migratory workers and inserted several articles on "the need for assistance in this field for the migratory farmworkers." pp. 11479-81
4. ESTES INVESTIGATION. Rep. Andersen defended his actions in the Estes case, stating that he had been "a victim of circumstances." p. 11440

Calendar No. 1634

87TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE {

REPORT
No. 1672

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI- ATION BILL, 1963

JUNE 29, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 10904]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill passed by House..... \$5, 170, 788, 000

Amount added by Senate (net)..... 162, 296, 000

Total of bill as reported to Senate..... 5, 333, 084, 000

Amount of appropriations, 1962..... 5, 275, 843, 000

Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates,
1963..... 5, 386, 363, 100

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Over the appropriations for 1962..... 57, 241, 000

Under the estimates for 1963..... 53, 279, 100

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$12, 667, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	15, 297, 000
House allowance.....	14, 158, 000
Committee recommendation.....	14, 158, 000

The committee concurs in the House action, allowing \$14,158,000, a reduction of \$1,139,000 below the budget estimate but an increase of \$1,491,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

None of the funds requested in this item for defense mobilization activities, \$139,000, nor in any other item in the bill, has been approved by the committee. The Department sought restoration of \$557,000 of the funds disallowed by the House, but in view of the poor exposition of the purposes for which the funds were sought and the fact that the House allowance provides an increase of 12 percent over the 1962 appropriation which was in turn an increase of 14 percent over the 1961 appropriation, it is felt that the funds recommended will be adequate.

REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1962 appropriation.....	\$2, 100, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	1, 333, 000
House allowance.....	1, 333, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 333, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of \$1,333,000, the full budget estimate, a reduction of \$767,000 from the 1962 appropriation. The revision will be completed and the revised index issued in January 1964, the committee was advised.

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$500, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	950, 000
House allowance.....	785, 000
Committee recommendation.....	785, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance of \$785,000, a reduction of \$165,000 from the request and an increase of \$285,000 over the 1962 appropriation, or 57 percent. No request was made for restoration of any part of the House cut.

OFFICE OF AUTOMATION AND MANPOWER

1962 appropriation.....	¹ \$70, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	900, 000
House allowance.....	800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	800, 000

¹ Contained in the appropriation for "Office of the Secretary."

The committee approves the House allowance of \$800,000 a reduction of \$100,000 from the request, restoration of which was not sought by the Department.

There was available to the Department in fiscal year 1962 \$70,000 to initiate a program in this field and the funds recommended by the

committee will provide a force of 47 employees, 8 less than sought, to delve into the problems of automation and technological changes as they affect the manpower of our Nation.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$14, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	15, 041, 000
House allowance.....	11, 041, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 041, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of \$11,041,000, a reduction of \$4 million from the budget estimate, and a reduction of \$2,959,000 from the 1962 appropriation. The Department did not appeal for restoration of the funds disallowed.

From the first year's experience in this program the Department advised that in view of the limitation of \$4,500,000 contained in section 16 of the authorization for occupational training, \$6,541,000 would be sufficient for retrainingsubsistence payments under section 17.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation.....	¹ \$2, 850, 000
1963 budget estimate, S. Doc. No. 90.....	100, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	50, 000, 000

¹ Allowed by Senate in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 11038.

The committee recommends \$50 million, a reduction of \$50 million from the budget estimate, not considered by the House, to provide funds authorized by the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, relating to manpower requirements, resources, development, and utilization.

There were authorized by the act appropriations of \$100 million for fiscal year 1963, and \$5 million for fiscal year 1962 for planning and starting programs under the act. No funds have as of this date been appropriated for fiscal year 1962 so that the necessary planning and initiation of programs has not been accomplished. This estimate contemplated the training programs to start on the first day of fiscal year 1963 and to operate for a full 12 months. The absence of funds for planning and starting programs will delay the start of training programs for an indefinite period. It is believed that the \$50 million recommended by the committee will be quite adequate to finance this program throughout the year.

The justifications presented in behalf of this program did not contemplate the full use of established agencies and talent in the Department but the committee was assured by the Secretary that such use would be made of the agencies in his Department.

The estimate contemplated State grants of \$91,500,000, of which \$28,500,000 was budgeted for vocational education agencies, and \$63 million for allocation to State employment security agencies for selection, referral, and placement, and for payment of trainee allowances. Also contemplated in the estimate were 529 departmental positions and 70 positions in the Bureau of Employment Security, and funds for 84 positions in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The committee will expect the maximum utilization of available funds for the program under title II for training and skill develop-

ment programs—for the selection, referral, and placement of trainees, for the training of the unemployed, and for the payment of trainee allowances—and the minimum utilization of funds for a departmental staff.

WELFARE AND PENSION PLAN REPORTS ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation-----	¹ \$556, 200
1963 budget estimate, S. Doc. No. 90-----	1, 532, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 532, 000

¹ Contained in "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards."

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, \$1,532,000, for the administration of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, as amended by Public Law 87-420, approved March 20, 1962, with respect to the method of enforcement and to provide certain additional sanctions.

The estimate contemplates a total of 189 employees, an increase of 104 over those employed under the original act, to issue rules and regulations for the guidance of the administrators of the plans, to provide authoritative opinions and interpretations, and to conduct investigations.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

1962 appropriation-----	\$4, 976, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	5, 026, 000
House allowance-----	5, 026, 000
Committee recommendation-----	5, 026, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance, which is \$50,000 over the 1962 appropriation, and the amount requested. The estimate, however, contemplated \$100,000 for defense mobilization activities which was denied, thus providing \$50,000 increase over 1962 in the regular activity to encourage management and labor jointly to formulate systematic training for apprentices, journeymen, and other workers.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation-----	\$10, 500, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	12, 865, 000
House allowance-----	11, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	11, 500, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of \$11,500,000, a reduction of \$1,365,000 from the budget estimate, but an increase of \$1,800,000, on a comparable basis, over the 1962 appropriation in view of the termination of the temporary extended unemployment compensation program on June 30, 1962. The amount here recommended will provide an increase of 18.56 percent over the 1962 level, a quite substantial increase which should make adequate provision for the administrative oversight of the employment security program.

These administrative funds are derived from the unemployment trust fund into which is deposited revenue from the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES

1962 appropriation-----	\$405, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	424, 900, 000
House allowance-----	350, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	405, 000, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$55 million over the House allowance, but \$19,900,000 under the budget estimate, and the amount of the 1962 appropriation.

The budget estimate was for \$424,900,000, or \$74,900,000 more than is authorized under the present law, section 901(c)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act, as amended, which authorizes for administrative expenditures for fiscal year 1963 "such amounts (not in excess of \$350 million for any fiscal year) as the Congress may deem appropriate." The authorization was temporarily raised to \$415 million for fiscal year 1962.

The committee has received many appeals from State officials requesting the allowance of the full budget estimate, coupled with the addition of a proviso to increase the authorization for fiscal year 1963. It does not appear that the appropriate legislative committees will be able to act on pending bills to increase the authorization during the current session of Congress. The committee has therefore added \$55 million to the House allowance to provide the same amount as appropriated for fiscal year 1962, contingent upon the increased authorization, and has added a proviso to authorize a temporary increase in the limitation on the amount authorized to be made available for administrative expenditures.

The recommendation of the committee while it would provide the same amount as appropriated for fiscal year 1962, would allow an increase, on a comparable basis, of some \$25 million, after adjusting for the expiration of the temporary extended unemployment compensation program and the reduced insured unemployed workload.

The committee is concerned with the mounting cost of the employment security program, and in the interest of economy and efficiency it is essential that administration of the unemployment compensation and employment services be directed and coordinated, geared to local conditions, at all levels. Separation of the services would greatly increase administrative costs and should under no conditions be thrust upon State officials. Separation would result in less exposure of claimants to job openings, and through less effective application of the work test cause the payment of benefits to claimants neither seeking work nor willing to work.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND
EX-SERVICEMEN

1962 appropriation-----	\$147, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	131, 000, 000
House allowance-----	129, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	129, 000, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, a decrease of \$2 million from the budget estimate, and a decrease of \$18 million from the 1962 appropriation. The benefit payment record of recent months indicates that the allowance should be adequate to meet the Federal obligations. The benefits are statutory and whatever sums are required must be made available by the Congress.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

1962 appropriation.....	\$1, 149, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	1, 740, 000
House allowance.....	1, 640, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 049, 000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$1,049,000, a reduction of \$691,000 from the budget estimate, and a decrease of \$591,000 from the House allowance, and \$100,000 below the amount as appropriated for 1962.

The committee is unable to approve an increase in operating funds when the number of Mexican agricultural workers contracted is diminishing year by year.

The committee is concerned with the effect of the 210-day limitation on employment of Mexican nationals on farms operating in some areas of the United States, especially where there is a year-long growing season and a lack of domestic labor. The committee is informed that the application of this limitation to an individual farmer may have the effect of denying him necessary labor to grow and harvest a portion of his crops after expiration of the 210-day period.

The legislative authority under which this limitation apparently is issued is Public Law 87-345, to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, which provides that alien farm labor may be imported for "temporary or seasonal occupations". The Department should apply the "seasonal" requirement to the growing season for a single crop in a specific locale, and it should bear a definite relationship to the agricultural practices of the local area in which the crop is grown. A farmer should not be denied needed foreign labor if the United States Employment Service certifies that domestic labor is not available, that the crop for which foreign labor is sought is a seasonal one, and if the employer complies with all legal requirements. The Department of Labor should use the undue hardship authority to assure that farmers operating vegetable and fruit (including citrus) farms where there is a year-long growing season are not penalized.

It is recognized that the migrant agreement, as amended February 1, 1962, relating to Public Law 78, limits the period an individual bracero can be in the United States to 6 months, with the exception that 15 percent can be extended for an additional 3 months. This serves to eliminate the previous problem of "specials" and emphasizes the use of supplemental foreign labor to temporary occupations.

The committee is also concerned about the impact of the regulation issued which revokes hourly rates in connection with the field packing of lettuce. Lettuce growers state that an hourly rate, which often results in higher cost in lettuce packing, does, however, insure the harvesting and marketing of a better quality of crop. This enables the producer to prescribe field marketing practices which result in cutting lettuce at the proper stage of maturity and of uniform size, which will ship better and arrive at the consumer levels with less spoilage. The committee therefore recommends that the Secretary of Labor review existing regulations with a view to modifying them to meet the needs of established local custom and requirements.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

1962 appropriation.....	\$1, 519, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	2, 269, 000
House allowance.....	2, 178, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 919, 000

The committee recommends allowance of \$1,919,000, a reduction of \$259,000 from the House allowance and \$350,000 from the budget estimate, and a reduction of \$100,000, on a comparable basis, from the amount available for fiscal year 1962.

As in the item immediately preceding this one, the committee is unable to approve an increase in operating funds when the number of Mexican agricultural workers contracted is diminishing year by year.

The funds for the noncompliance functions of the Mexican farm labor program are derived from the farm labor supply revolving fund.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

1962 appropriation.....	\$633, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	633, 000
House allowance.....	633, 000
Committee recommendation.....	633, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the full budget estimate, \$633,000, the same amount as was appropriated for 1962.

This allowance will enable the Bureau to retain its present personnel of 64 and while there is projected a significant increase in the number of separations from the military forces, such increase was foreseen at the time the budget was prepared.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

1962 appropriation.....	\$3, 258, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	3, 356, 000
House allowance.....	3, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 244, 000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$3,244,000, a reduction of \$556,000 below the House allowance.

The original budget estimate for \$3,919,000 was amended, Senate Document 90, to reduce it by \$563,000 inasmuch as the welfare and pension plan disclosure activity has been removed from the Bureau. The committee proposes a reduction of \$556,000, the amount contained in the original estimate for this activity, the difference being the amount estimated to be derived by the sale of documents.

The funds recommended by the committee will provide an increase of \$542,200 on a comparable basis over the 1962 appropriation, and 50 additional employees.

BUREAU OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS

1962 appropriation.....	\$5, 775, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	5, 850, 000
House allowance.....	5, 675, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 675, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, a reduction of \$175,000 from the budget estimate, and \$100,000 less than the 1962 appropriation. The Bureau should be able to carry its 1962 person-

nel—561 employees—in view of a nonrecurring item of \$42,000 and an unjustified request for an increase in travel costs “to annualize the cost of per diem increases” for which the estimate is approximately the same as was allowed for 1962.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$3, 889, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	3, 900, 800
House allowance.....	3, 900, 800
Committee recommendation.....	3, 900, 800

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate, which will provide, on a comparable basis, an increase of \$131,800 over the 1962 appropriation with 15 additional employees. This increase will permit the improving of rehabilitation service to permanently disabled beneficiaries to facilitate their return to remunerative employment and to provide more detailed studies of the causes of injury to Federal employees to aid in the prevention of work accidents.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$64, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	62, 071, 000
House allowance.....	62, 071, 000
Committee recommendation.....	62, 071, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, the full budget estimate, a reduction of \$1,929,000 from the 1962 appropriation. In addition this direct appropriation will be supplemented by \$2,928,685 to be transferred to the fund by Federal agencies in repayment of the cost of benefits paid on account of injuries to their employees sustained after November 30, 1960, in accordance with the 1960 amendments to the Compensation Act.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

1962 appropriation.....	\$668, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	1, 034, 500
House allowance.....	718, 000
Committee recommendation.....	893, 000

The committee received a supplemental estimate, Senate Document 90, not considered by the House, for \$257,500 to provide funds for the operation of the President's Commission on the Status of Women created by Executive order in December 1961 and financed through fiscal year 1962 by funds derived from Department agencies.

The estimate contemplated 21 additional employees to service the Commission which is to complete its task and make a final report to the President by October 1, 1963. It is the committee's belief that not more than one-half of the personnel sought could provide the necessary assistance to the members of the Commission.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

1962 appropriation.....	\$17, 307, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	17, 765, 000
House allowance.....	17, 715, 000
Committee recommendation.....	17, 715, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance, a reduction of \$50,000 from the budget estimate requested for defense mobilization activities. The Division will be able to operate without cutback with its 1962 staff of 1,818 employees.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

1962 appropriation.....	\$4, 116, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	4, 303, 000
Revised budget estimate.....	4, 414, 600
House allowance.....	4, 303, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 403, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance of the full original budget estimate. The Senate received a supplemental estimate, Senate Document 90, in the amount of \$111,600, for legal activities in connection with the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act Amendments of 1962. The estimate contemplated 13 additional employees, 7 of which would be attorneys. The committee has allowed \$100,000 for this added work.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1962 appropriation.....	\$1, 796, 000
1963 original budget estimate.....	2, 353, 000
Revised budget estimate.....	2, 547, 000
House allowance.....	2, 037, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 198, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$161,000 over the House allowance, an increase of \$402,000 over the 1962 appropriation, and a decrease of \$349,000 from the budget estimate.

The House denied the funds sought for defense mobilization activities, \$96,000, for a Department historian, \$20,000, and for expenses of commissions or boards to resolve labor-management disputes, \$200,000. The increase allowed by the House included \$109,000 for the celebration of the Department's 50th anniversary.

The committee has approved restoration of the amounts sought for the Department historian and for expenses of commissions or boards to resolve labor-management disputes, \$220,000, but has disallowed \$59,000 of the amount sought for celebration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Department.

The committee considered a supplemental estimate, not considered by the House, for \$194,000, of which \$130,000 was sought for a policy and planning staff and \$64,000 in connection with servicing the recognition of Federal employee unions as bargaining units for Federal employees. This supplemental request is denied as it is not deemed a proper subject for a supplemental estimate—there is no new legislation and no emergency demanding its implementation.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$23, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	28, 400, 000
House allowance.....	28, 280, 000
Committee recommendation.....	28, 280, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$28,280,000, a decrease of \$120,000 below the budget estimate, but an increase of \$5,280,000 over the 1962 appropriation. The reduction relates wholly to civil defense activities which the House did not include in this bill and which will be considered on a Government-wide basis in the independent offices appropriation bill.

Over the past several years, Congress has provided increased appropriations to improve the protection afforded consumers through the activities of the Food and Drug Administration, and the recommended allowance will permit further progress to be made along these lines. These increases have largely followed the recommendations of a citizen's advisory committee that reviewed the programs of the Food and Drug Administration in 1955. Since that time, there have been developments in technology, increases in population, and enactments of measures placing additional responsibilities on this agency, and these changes have outmoded the findings of that group. Consequently, the committee will view with interest the results of a pending study being done by a newly appointed citizens' committee and of a review which will be undertaken to determine the status and adequacy of State and local food and drug programs.

CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION, AND OTHER SERVICES

(ANNUAL INDEFINITE)

Services anticipated to be provided in 1963 under this account include (1) the pretesting and certification of certain antibiotic drugs, insulin, and color additives; and (2) the establishment of tolerances for pesticide residues on raw agricultural products as well as the listing and establishment of tolerances for color additives.

These activities are financed by fees levied on users of the services provided. Users are required to make advance deposits to insure payment, and refunds are made in those instances where no service is rendered or where the level of services is below that originally forecast.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1962 appropriation.....	\$33, 672, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	34, 672, 000
House allowance.....	34, 672, 000
Committee recommendation.....	34, 716, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$44,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,044,000 over the 1962 appropriation. An indefinite authorization is available for the four categories of agricultural, home economics, trade and industrial, and distributive education to provide minimum State allotments. Data based on 1960 census information became available after the budget estimate was submitted to the Congress which indicated that an additional amount of \$44,000 was needed to meet the authorized minimum allotments.

In total, the amount recommended by the committee provides (1) the full amount of \$29,536,000 authorized by the Vocational Education Act of 1946 and supplemental acts, (2) an increase of \$1 million to make available the full \$5 million authorized for practical nurse training, and (3) \$180,000 of the \$375,000 authorized for fishery trades training.

FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE
MECHANIC ARTS

1962 appropriation.....	\$8, 194, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	11, 950, 000
House allowance.....	11, 950, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 950, 000

The committee recommends \$11,950,000, the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance, but an increase of \$3,756,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The committee's recommendation represents the second of two steps to increase the appropriation for the further endowment of the land-grant institutions to the level authorized by the 1960 amendments to the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935. These increases are designed to reflect increases in population and in the cost of education which have occurred since the passage of the 1935 act.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

1962 appropriation.....	\$7, 500, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	7, 500, 000
House allowance.....	7, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 500, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance which is the same as the budget estimate and is the maximum authorization for this program.

As a result of the stimulus of this program during the last 5 years, over 36 million persons living in rural areas have had new or improved library services made available to them, including the extension of public library services to over 2 million persons who formerly had no access to them. However, the American Library Association reports that there are still 20 million persons in rural areas without library service and 16 million who need improved service.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1962 appropriation.....	\$247, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	232, 293, 000
House allowance.....	282, 322, 000
Committee recommendation.....	282, 322, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, an increase of \$50,029,000 over the budget estimate and \$35,322,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The committee concurs with the House action in providing for full entitlements of local educational agencies, as authorized by law, for maintenance and operation payments related to pupils whose school attendance is connected in some manner to Federal activities in the

area. The budget estimate would have funded only 81 percent of these entitlements. The committee has indicated on numerous occasions that it believes local school districts should receive the full amounts to which they are entitled by statute.

The committee's allowance includes \$266,322,000, an increase of \$34,322,000, for payments to local educational agencies and \$16 million, an increase of \$1 million, for payments to other Federal agencies to maintain schools on Federal property. The increase for local agencies is based mainly on the following projections: (1) an 11 percent increase in the average daily attendance of children whose parents both live and work on Federal property and a 6 percent increase in the average daily attendance of children whose parents either live or work on Federal property, increases which are based on surveys of the affected districts and on recent experience under the act; and (2) a 7 percent increase in the average rates of payments for these children as estimated on the basis of national per pupil cost data and experience in administering the act.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1962 appropriation.....	\$54, 850, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	55, 045, 000
House allowance.....	63, 686, 000
Committee recommendation.....	63, 686, 000

The committee approves the House allowance which is \$8,641,000 over the budget estimate and \$8,836,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

This is a companion program to that financed by "Payments to school districts" and provides construction aid to school districts primarily for increases in the number of schoolchildren who are connected in some manner to Federal activity in the area. For the same reason mentioned above, the committee is recommending sufficient funds to pay all approvable construction projects of local educational agencies rather than the 84 percent of such projects which could have been financed by the budget estimate.

The recommended amount will provide \$54,834,000 for assistance to local educational agencies, \$8,052,000 for school construction on Federal property, and \$800,000 for technical services provided by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$211, 627, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	229, 450, 000
House allowance.....	229, 450, 000
Committee recommendation.....	229, 450, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance which is the same as the budget estimate and an increase of \$17,823,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The committee's recommendation will support all programs under this appropriation, except two, at the level of the maximum authorization. Funds are provided for the two exceptions, Title III: Grants and Loans for Science, Mathematics, and Foreign Language Instruction and Title X: Grants to States for Statistical Services, in the amounts which it is anticipated will actually be used by the States.

The purpose of the various programs authorized under the National Defense Education Act is to develop enough trained manpower of sufficient quality and quantity to meet national defense needs. The following table sets out for each title of the enabling act the distribution of the 1962 appropriation, the 1963 authorization, and the committee's recommendation:

Title	Description	1962 appropriation	1963 authorization	1963 estimate
II	Student loans:			
	(a) Contribution to loan funds.....	\$73,845,000	¹ \$90,000,000	\$90,000,000
	(b) Loans to educational institutions.....	1,270,000	-----	1,270,000
	(c) Cancellation of student loans.....	30,000	-----	30,000
III	Science, mathematics, and foreign language instruction:			
	(a) Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling:			
	(1) Grants to States.....	47,520,000	61,600,000	47,520,000
	(2) Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	6,480,000	8,400,000	6,480,000
	(b) Grants to States for supervision and administration.....	3,750,000	5,000,000	3,750,000
IV	National defense fellowships.....	22,262,000	² 21,200,000	21,200,000
V	Guidance, counseling, and testing:			
	(a) Grants to States.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
	(b) Institutes for counseling personnel.....	7,100,000	7,250,000	7,250,000
VI	Advanced training in foreign areas and languages:			
	(a) Training centers.....	6,000,000	8,000,000	6,200,000
	(b) Research.....	2,000,000	-----	1,800,000
	(c) Institutes for language teachers.....	7,250,000	7,250,000	7,250,000
VII	Educational media research.....	4,770,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
VIII	Grants to States for area vocational programs.....	12,800,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
X	Grants to States for statistical services.....	1,550,000	³ 2,750,000	1,700,000
	Total obligations.....	211,627,000	246,450,000	229,450,000

¹ Additional \$25,000,000 authorized for appropriation, as necessary, to make loans to institutions for non-Federal share of capital contributions. Amounts are authorized, as necessary, for cancellation of student loans.
² Amount necessary to provide total number of authorized fellowships: 1,500 new, 1,290 2d-year, and 1,298 3d-year fellowships.
³ Authorization of not to exceed \$50,000 per State.

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

1962 appropriation.....	\$1,000,000
1963 budget estimate.....	1,000,000
House allowance.....	1,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,000,000

The committee recommends the House allowance which is the same as the budget estimate and is the maximum amount authorized.

The amount recommended will provide for the fourth year of a 10-year authorization to train professional personnel who will in turn train teachers in fields related to the education of mentally retarded children. With the recommended amount for fiscal year 1963, it is anticipated that 68 fellowships with supporting grants for costs of education will be awarded to institutions of higher learning; 2 fellowships, together with supporting grants, will be awarded each State educational agency; and a small number of stimulation grants will be made to assist selected colleges and universities to develop programs in regions of the country where they are presently lacking.

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

1962 appropriation.....	\$1,575,000
1963 budget estimate.....	1,500,000
House allowance.....	1,500,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,500,000

The committee approves the House allowance which is the same as the budget estimate, but is a technical reduction of \$75,000 from the 1962 appropriation due to the transfer of administrative funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses."

The committee's recommendation will provide for the second and final year the full amount authorized to be distributed as grants-in-aid to institutions of higher education in order to encourage and facilitate training teachers of the deaf. These funds would permit the award of 160 graduate scholarships, 200 undergraduate scholarships, and 30 grants to higher educational institutions to improve and strengthen their training programs for teachers of the deaf.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH

1962 appropriation.....	\$5, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	11, 000, 000
House allowance.....	6, 985, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 985, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance which is a reduction of \$4,015,000 below the budget estimate but an increase of \$1,985,000 over the 1962 appropriation. The reduction below the estimate represents the amount which was requested for financing the continuation of projects after fiscal year 1963. This action by the House was not appealed by the Department.

The amount recommended will provide \$4,735,000 to finance projects initiated by individual educational researchers and \$2,250,000 to support research focused on the problems of the identification and development of talented youth and the development of curriculums in the fields of English and the social studies.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$11, 594, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	12, 741, 000
House allowance.....	12, 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 300, 000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$12,300,000 which is an increase of \$50,000 over the House allowance but a decrease of \$441,000 from the budget estimate.

Last year the committee recommended, and the Congress approved, additional funds to strengthen the Office of Education staff that provides consultation and assistance in the field of library services. Testimony presented to the committee indicated that this action had been helpful in partially meeting needs but that deficiencies still exist in the services which the Office is able to offer in this field. Consequently, the committee recommends that funds again be added to this appropriation to permit expansion of the staff of the Library Services Branch.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1963 budget estimate.....	\$400, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$400,000 over the House allowance and the same amount as requested in the budget estimate.

With the funds recommended, the Office of Education can undertake comparative education studies and can support educational research in nine foreign countries utilizing foreign currencies derived from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities under the terms of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. The committee believes that experience under similar programs conducted by other agencies indicates that they can be a useful supplement to domestic research activities.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES

1962 appropriation.....	\$64, 450, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	72, 940, 000
House allowance.....	72, 940, 000
Committee recommendation.....	72, 940, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance which is the same as the budget estimate and an increase of \$8,490,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The committee reaffirms its support for the joint Federal-State vocational rehabilitation programs by recommending the full amount requested for this purpose. With these funds, the Federal Government will be able to match every dollar of State funds which are expected to be available for the basic program in 1963. In addition, the extension and improvement project program will be strengthened.

As a result, it is estimated that over 110,000 disabled individuals will be rehabilitated in fiscal year 1963. If the experience of recent years continues, about one-fifth of those who are rehabilitated will have been receiving support from public funds at the time they were accepted for rehabilitation or during their period of rehabilitation. These thousands of individuals are thus able to shift from reliance on public support to contribution to public treasuries through their tax payments and contribution to the economy generally through the millions of man-hours they add to the Nation's productive effort.

The committee concurs with the stated intention of the House that greater attention be given by the States to the rehabilitation of the deaf and agrees that data highlighting efforts to serve this group be given greater prominence in future budget presentations.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

1962 appropriation.....	\$20, 250, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	23, 900, 000
House allowance.....	24, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 500, 000

The committee recommends an amount of \$25,500,000, an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance and \$1,600,000 over the budget estimate.

The increase of \$600,000 provided in the House allowance will permit an expansion of the training program with primary emphasis placed on training in the fields of speech and hearing activities and rehabilitation of the deaf.

The recommended increase of \$1 million over the House allowance is for the establishment of two additional special centers with comprehensive teaching and research programs in physical and rehabilitation medicine and support of other programs for the severely disabled. The committee is convinced that centers of this type, of which two

were supported during the current fiscal year, will significantly contribute to advances in the whole field of rehabilitation. The committee also expects the same high standards which were used in considering applications for centers during the current year to be applied to future applications.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1962 appropriation.....	\$1, 372, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$500,000 over the House allowance.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has embarked on an aggressive program in the last 2 years to extend its research and related programs through the use abroad of foreign currencies derived from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities under the terms of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. Although the program is restricted to the nine countries with currencies excess to the normal requirements of the United States, it has demonstrated that real benefits can be achieved which are useful to the foreign country and are of value in dealing with vocational rehabilitation problems of the United States.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$2, 325, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	2, 486, 000
House allowance.....	2, 486, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 486, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance which is the same as the budget estimate and an increase of \$161,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The funds recommended will permit the agency to expand its staff in order: (1) to provide additional administrative support for its expanding grant programs and (2) to establish a small intramural research staff that will work closely with the special research and training centers and with the large-scale research and demonstration projects dealing with the severely disabled.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PREAMBLE

The language of the preamble paragraph has been modified so as to extend to commissioned officers and civilian employees of the Service stationed overseas, benefits comparable to those provided overseas personnel of other Federal agencies.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$18, 230, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	27, 000, 000
House allowance.....	31, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	33, 200, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$2,200,000 over the House allowance, and \$6,200,000 over the budget estimate, and \$14,970,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The committee has added \$2,200,000 for the construction of a water pollution control laboratory in the southeastern area of the United States at the site selected by the Secretary in Athens, Ga., as authorized by section 4(e) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

1962 appropriation.....	\$3, 618, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	3, 668, 000
House allowance.....	3, 668, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 668, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate and \$50,000 more than the 1962 appropriation.

Statistics reveal that 92,000 Americans die each year from accidents; 45 million are injured, of which 37 million require medical attention; and that accidents are the leading cause of death in persons 1 to 35 years of age.

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

1962 appropriation.....	\$10, 958, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	22, 942, 000
House allowance.....	22, 942, 000
Committee recommendation.....	22, 942, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$11,984,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

An increase of \$7 million is provided for grants to States, to bring the total to \$13 million, to assist in expanding and improving statewide programs for the development of community facilities and services for the care of the aged and chronically ill. An increase of \$3,681,000 is provided for project grants to States or other public or nonprofit private agencies for studies and demonstrations which look toward the development of new and improved methods of providing services outside the hospital. To expand early detection activities providing for the development and improvement of techniques and methods for the identification and prevention of chronic illness, \$474,000 and 30 positions additional are provided; and an increase of \$100,000 and 7 positions are provided to expand restorative services activities providing for the care and restoration of the chronically ill and aged, and for meeting special health problems of older people.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$10, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	10, 062, 000
House allowance.....	10, 062, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 662, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$600,000 over the House allowance and \$600,000 over the budget estimate, and an increase, after adjusting for nonrecurring items, over the 1962 appropriation of \$1,656,000, and 82 positions.

The committee increase will provide funds for an initial intensification of the international exchange of medical audiovisual aids to stimulate the application of existing medical knowledge and the acquisition of new knowledge through research and thus to raise the level of health services, resulting in substantial benefits to the people of the United States and other parts of the world.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

1962 appropriation.....	\$24, 336, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	25, 776, 000
House allowance.....	25, 776, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 776, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$1,440,000 over the 1962 appropriation, to provide on a comparable basis after adjusting for the comparative transfers to and from the account an increase of \$3,571,600.

There is included in this item the grants to States for general health in the amount of \$15 million, and \$7,900,000, an increase over 1962 of \$2,727,000, for public health training.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

1962 appropriation.....	\$6, 493, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	6, 493, 000
House allowance.....	6, 493, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 493, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance and the budget estimate and the 1962 appropriation, for additional grants to States and project grants.

Of the additional funds, \$500,000 is provided for the regular formula grants, to maintain these at the 1962 level of \$3.5 million, and \$500,000 is provided for the special project grants, to allow \$1,500,000 as contemplated in the budget estimate.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASE

1962 appropriation.....	\$6, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	7, 000, 000
House allowance.....	7, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 000, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance and budget estimate and \$2 million more than the 1962 appropriation. The committee increase is to provide \$750,000 additional for State grants and \$250,000 for the intramural operations.

The rise in infectious syphilis has been particularly sharp since 1959 and more than a 50-percent increase has been reported per year for each of the past 2 years. The rising trend of infectious syphilis can be reversed through intensification and further improvement of the case-finding process; through quicker access to, and use of, operational information; through increased participation in venereal disease control by private physicians; and through a fact-based, plain-talking venereal disease education effort. The additional funds here recommended will permit a start on this objective.

DENTAL SERVICES AND RESOURCES

1962 appropriation.....	\$2, 500, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	2, 506, 000
House allowance.....	2, 506, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 006, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 over the House allowance and budget estimate, and \$506,000 more than the 1962 appropriation.

The committee has provided an increase of \$300,000, to allow a total of \$610,000, for the Dental Health Center, established late in 1961 in San Francisco, whose objective is to develop new knowledge and to bridge the gap between the availability of new knowledge and its application; and \$200,000 additional for the oral cancer cytology program for which a demonstration project has been underway since the fall of 1960. Oral cancer represents 9 percent, or 40,000, of new cancer cases yearly.

NURSING SERVICES AND RESOURCES

1962 appropriation.....	\$7, 675, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	8, 438, 000
House allowance.....	8, 438, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 438, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$878,900 over the 1962 appropriation on a comparable basis. There is included in this appropriation \$7,325,000 for training grants for traineeships for advanced training of professional nurses. These training funds will provide for 1,800 nurses in the long-term program, a full academic year, and 5,000 nurses in the short-term program of 1 or 2 weeks' duration.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$211, 500, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	176, 220, 000
House allowance.....	188, 572, 000
Committee recommendation.....	226, 220, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$37,648,000 over the House allowance, and \$50 million over the budget estimate, to provide the full amounts authorized for parts C and G, \$150 and \$70 million, respectively, and \$4,200,000 for hospital and medical facility research as authorized by section 636, and \$2,020,000 for the administrative expenses of the programs.

For fiscal years 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1962 the Congress appropriated the full amount authorized, \$150 million, for the general hospital program, for which budget estimates were \$99, \$79, \$95, and \$125 million, respectively. The 1963 estimate for part C would provide, coupled with beds constructed outside of the Hill-Burton program, only enough beds to meet the needs of obsolescence and population increase, and nothing to meet any of the deficiencies of approximately 160,000 beds.

The committee reiterates its interest in support of experimental and demonstration hospitals as integrated units, insofar as possible. The Rochester, Minn., Methodist Hospital offers a prime illustration of an institution which has developed significant plans for overall changes in hospital design which merit continued strong support.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

1962 appropriation.....	\$8, 800, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	10, 069, 000
House allowance.....	11, 069, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 069, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance, an increase of \$1 million over the budget estimate, and \$2,816,000, on a comparable basis, more than the 1962 appropriation.

The objective of this activity is an effective program for the prevention and control of air pollution, with specific attention given to its effects upon the health of man, its effects on agriculture, and the general widespread economic losses which it causes. These objectives can be achieved through (1) a program of research to determine what pollutants are in the air, what their effects are upon man and his environment, and the means to control such air pollution; and (2) a program to assist States and communities in controlling their air pollution problems by providing them with technical assistance, by training State and local personnel engaged in air pollution control work, and by financial assistance for educational programs to increase the supply of trained technical personnel.

MILK, FOOD, INTERSTATE, AND COMMUNITY SANITATION

1962 appropriation.....	\$7, 424, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	7, 502, 000
House allowance.....	7, 502, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 536, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,034,000 over the House allowance and an increase, on a comparable basis, of \$2,265,596 over the 1962 appropriation.

The increase here recommended is to provide \$959,000 to equip and properly staff the two shellfish laboratories for which construction funds were added by the Congress last year, and \$75,000 additional for the Arctic Health Research Center.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

1962 appropriation.....	\$3, 981, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	4, 022, 000
House allowance.....	4, 022, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 542, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$520,000 over the House allowance and an increase of \$689,000, on a comparable basis, over the 1962 appropriation.

The increase recommended is for the establishment of a research laboratory in the bituminous coal region of southern West Virginia to study pulmonary diseases in soft coal miners with particular reference to pneumoconiosis, chronic emphysema, and related lung diseases.

RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH

1962 appropriation.....	\$10, 647, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	15, 875, 000
House allowance.....	15, 875, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 875, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$5,382,401 over the 1962 appropriation on a comparable basis.

The increased funds over the 1962 appropriation will provide \$1 million additional, for a total of \$2 million, for training grants to educational institutions and will permit the training of 150 radiation health specialists annually; \$1.5 million to initiate a program of formula grants to States to stimulate the development of State radiological health programs; an additional \$347,000, for a total of \$1,545,000 for research grants; and the balance for the direct operations of the Division.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

1962 appropriation-----	\$20, 328, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	23, 607, 000
House allowance-----	24, 607, 000
Committee recommendation-----	25, 407, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$800,000 over the House allowance and an increase of \$6,296,225, or 32.94 percent, over the comparable 1962 appropriation.

The committee has added \$500,000 to initiate the development of a comprehensive water quality control program for the Ohio River Basin with initial studies in the upper portion of the basin, and \$300,000 additional for the comprehensive pollution control program for the Columbia River Basin.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

1962 appropriation-----	\$80, 000, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	90, 000, 000
House allowance-----	90, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	90, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate and the full amount authorized for fiscal year 1963. These funds are apportioned among the several States in accordance with a formula prescribed in the statute for the construction of necessary treatment works to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated sewage or other waste into any waters.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1962 appropriation-----	\$50, 009, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	50, 259, 000
House allowance-----	50, 259, 000
Committee recommendation-----	47, 602, 000

The committee recommends the removal from this account of provision for the payment of medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents Medical Care Act, reducing the appropriation by the amount estimated for the purpose, \$2,657,000, and the inclusion of it in an annual indefinite appropriation account.

The Congress has received annual requests, and sometimes several for a single year, for additional amounts for the payment for medical care furnished dependents and retired personnel. The Department is unable to accurately predict the obligations to be incurred; the care is furnished the beneficiaries, and later a bill is received from the Department of Defense acting as agent. It is felt that an annual indefinite appropriation for the purpose should be made.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation-----	\$6, 084, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	4, 292, 000
House allowance-----	5, 892, 000
Committee recommendation-----	5, 892, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance, an increase \$570,005 over the 1962 appropriation on a comparable basis. The estimate contemplated the crediting to this account of all fees collected for the medical examinations of aliens, but this method of financing the quarantine activities is not approved.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The committee has again reviewed with particular care the programs of the National Institutes of Health which constitute a major effort by the Federal Government to enhance the future well-being of each citizen and represent a major investment in the national welfare. The strength and vitality of the Nation—its industrial capacity, military potential, economic vigor, and social stability—depend, first and foremost, on the health of the people. In a very realistic sense, then, the first essential of national defense is to wage relentless war against the scourge of disease, disability, and premature death that each year inflicts on the community as a whole incalculable economic losses and causes so much individual hardship and grief.

The Congress has long recognized that conquest of the dread diseases and physical and mental disabilities is an important national goal.

It has, therefore, consistently taken the initiative in providing the means for the rapid but orderly expansion of the medical and basic biological research effort through which this goal must be achieved.

This initiative has been widely and enthusiastically endorsed by the public. The vast majority of Americans rightly regard the expenditure of public funds for medical research as less an expense of Government than a high-interest investment of tax dollars from which they and their families will reap the benefit.

The wisdom of rapidly increasing the national health-research effort has been amply demonstrated. Again this year the committee heard impressive accounts of significant achievements in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases; of encouraging progress in the correction and prevention of congenital disabilities, including some forms of mental retardation; of new developments in surgical techniques; and of promising applications of electronics to disease problems. Examples of specific successes in the battle against disease are mentioned in the sections of this report devoted to the individual Institutes; many more will be found in the nearly 600 pages of expert testimony on the NIH programs which the committee took during the hearings on the bill.

Even more important than the progress that has been made in the clinical management of disease are the major advances reported to the committee in the fundamental work of attaining a more precise knowledge and better understanding of the nature and causes of various diseases and of the factors that seem to predispose some individuals to certain diseases. A much more comprehensive and exact knowledge of basic biological processes than now exists is necessary for the solution of many complex disease problems that still baffle the practicing physician. The committee is particularly encouraged by, and concerned to maintain, the momentum that has been built up during the past few years in basic biological research.

In this connection, one achievement that deserves special mention is the so-called cracking of the genetic code. During the past year two NIH scientists succeeded in developing a method for detecting and identifying the role played by particular nucleic acids (which are believed to be the means by which hereditary characteristics are transmitted) in controlling the synthesis of protein which is the body's basic growth process. The discovery of a specific relationship between particular nucleic acids and the formation of particular kinds of protein

seems to provide the key to the chemistry of heredity. This work, therefore, may well prove to be a really significant breakthrough. It holds out the promise that it may become possible to influence the hereditary process and thus provide medical science with a powerful tool for combating genetic defects including mental retardation, congenital physical disabilities, and the apparent hereditary predisposition of some individuals to contract certain nonhereditary diseases.

The key step in this important achievement was taken by two intramural NIH scientists but it was made possible, as are most of the important advances in scientific research, by the work of many other scientists. The committee was gratified, but not surprised, to learn that of the 14 scientists in the United States who are regarded as having made major contributions in this field the work of all but 1 has been made possible at least in part by NIH support. This illustrates the important contribution which NIH is making to the advancement of biomedical research and which, in the opinion of the committee, it must continue to make on an even broader scale in the years immediately ahead if the attack on basic biological problems and the major crippling and killing diseases is to be pressed with the full vigor of which the scientific community of this country is capable when given the necessary facilities and support.

The committee was greatly disturbed by the arbitrary action of the Secretary in withholding from NIH more than \$60 million of the amount appropriated by the Congress. A small part of this administrative reserve was subsequently released but this action came too late for NIH to be able to use all of the released funds effectively. The operating level of the NIH programs was therefore at a substantially lower level than that authorized by the Congress and NIH was, consequently, unable to broaden its programs in the way or to the extent that the Congress intended. It is impossible to assess what damage has been done by the arbitrary restraint imposed on these vital programs; no one can say what progress will not be reported during the next few years because potentially important projects were not started this year or how many skilled investigators have been lost to medical research, or had their training delayed, because fellowship and training grant funds were not available. The committee considers it important that the lost momentum be regained before irreparable damage is done to these essential national programs which have grown so productively during the past 5 years.

At the insistence of the Congress the NIH has, in recent years, become the primary force for establishing and sustaining a vigorous national research effort in the health-related sciences. Progressive increases in appropriations have enabled the several Institutes and the Division of General Medical Sciences not only to provide really substantial support for research and research training in medical and related institutions throughout the country but have also broadened the scope of their activities to encompass health research objectives that do not fall into the narrow mold of the major categorical diseases or the traditional clinical sciences. With the consent and support of the Congress, the National Institutes of Health have addressed themselves to research in the broad field of child health, human development, and aging. They have undertaken long-term epidemiological studies and have launched systematic and cooperative research projects on the significance of the perinatal experiences of both mother

and child and on the usefulness of a large number of drugs in the treatment of cancer. They have given increasing attention to neglected interdisciplinary areas of research to bring the complementary skills and techniques of several sciences to bear on complex biological problems. They have recognized the contribution which the behavioral sciences can make to the advancement of both physical and mental health and are gradually extending their programs in this direction. They have increasingly concerned themselves with the need for more adequate and better-equipped research facilities to house the growing national research effort. They have, at the specific request of both Houses of Congress, made a thoughtful assessment of future research-manpower needs and have developed plans for meeting them.

The committee, in considering the estimates for the National Institutes of Health, has given careful attention to these broad aspects of the NIH programs. The increases recommended, totaling \$60 million over the House allowance, are designed to meet pertinent program needs and to strengthen research and training in neglected areas of great promise. The committee is convinced that such an additional investment will be handsomely repaid by further rapid advances all along the health-research front.

In response to its request, the committee received a report on the long-range objectives of the NIH training programs and an assessment of probable future needs for research-manpower in the medical and related sciences. The report agrees with and is based on the estimate, made in 1959 by the Committee of Consultants to the Subcommittee on Labor and HEW, that national expenditure for medical and related research would reach a level of \$3 billion by 1970—or approximately three times the 1961 level. The report estimates that such an increase in dollar expenditure will require a doubling of research manpower between 1960 and 1970 and that this will require an average increment of 5,000 professional workers a year—in comparison with a net increase of about 3,500 a year between 1954 and 1960.

In the opinion of NIH witnesses, the recruitment of medical investigators from those already trained to the doctoral level in the biological or clinical sciences cannot be further expanded without diverting essential manpower from the medical service or other important research fields. Entry into the corps of medical research manpower can, therefore, be significantly increased only if the common pool of professional manpower to meet all national requirements for competence in biology, medicine, and related sciences is substantially expanded. In the absence of a comprehensive national program for training additional professional manpower in all these fields, the need for competent biomedical investigators must be met by broader predoctoral training programs both in the medical and other health-related professional schools and in the graduate schools of universities.

It was emphasized, however, that in the future, even more so than in the past, quality will be more important than quantity. The complexities of the newer and most promising research areas—genetics, molecular biology, biophysics, medical electronics—require high intellectual competence and broader training than is now usually available in the professional schools. NIH is therefore exploring the feasibility of developing some highly concentrated and finely focused programs in a few selected institutions for the training of clinical

scientists who will have the necessary background and experience required by the new frontiers in medical research.

The committee feels that, if the Nation's requirements for competent medical research manpower in 1970 are to be met, an immediate start must be made on the orderly expansion of the NIH fellowship and training grant programs. In its recommendations for appropriation increases for the several institutes it has therefore included \$25.5 million in additional funds for these programs.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

1962 appropriation.....	\$127, 637, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	147, 826, 000
House allowance.....	155, 826, 000
Committee recommendation.....	161, 826, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$161,826,000 for this activity, an increase of \$6 million over the House allowance and \$14 million over the budget estimate.

This appropriation includes funds for the Division of General Medical Sciences and the Division of Biologics Standards.

As pointed out by numerous witnesses before this committee, the programs of the Division of General Medical Sciences represent the foundation upon which progress in all the other research programs of the National Institutes of Health must ultimately depend. The fundamental biomedical research supported by this Division is directed toward a more precise understanding of the nature of basic biological processes rather than a frontal attack on any specific category of diseases. Such research—conducted by biochemists, biophysicists, cytologists, microbiologists, geneticists, physiologists, pharmacologists, pathologists, zoologists, etc.—has already achieved a breadth and depth of understanding of living systems which would have been impossible to imagine only 10 years ago. An eminent biochemist assured the committee that—

it is no exaggeration that at least 90 percent of our current understanding of living systems has been gathered during the relatively brief history of the National Institutes of Health.

Progress in all the categorical disease areas is severely hampered by the absence of exact knowledge of the cause and course of many diseases and of the precise mechanisms of normal and abnormal body functions. Great advances in the diagnosis and treatment of disease have, of course, been made by empirical clinical investigations and there must be no let up in any segment of direct categorical research. However, progress will always be very much faster and surer—and the treatments developed will usually be more reliable and safer—when the exact cause of a disease is understood. The objectives of the programs of the Division of General Medical Sciences are therefore not so much complementary to the objectives of the categorical institutes as common to them. Significant advances in basic biological research will find immediate application in practically all of the categorical research programs.

The Division conducts no intramural research but currently supports more than 1,500 research projects of which about 60 percent are in the basic biomedical sciences, and the balance in the clinical sciences, public health, and the methods and tools of science. During

the past year, special emphasis has been given to research in genetics, the basic behavioral sciences, biomedical engineering and biophysics because these fields offer highly promising opportunities for investigations that are likely to lead to widely applicable results. It is estimated, for example, that man is subject to no less than 120 hereditary diseases. Concentrated research in genetics and molecular biology is therefore of very broad importance to a wide range of diseases and congenital disabilities. As a result of basic research, physicians can now correct a number of inherited diseases, such as sickle cell anemia, and further research should make it increasingly possible to intervene in the transmission of or to compensate for congenital defects.

One of the most important activities of the Division is support of general clinical research centers. Under this program, which was initiated by the Congress 3 years ago, grants have now been made to establish 50 centers at medical schools and research hospitals throughout the country. Many of these are still in process of organization but the work being done by those that have already been in operation for some time gives ample assurance that this program will prove to be a major step forward in the advancement of medical research in this country. For example, one of the first centers to be opened initiated 60 research projects during its first 16 months of operation. During this period it had the cooperation of 354 patients who spent a total of 4,811 patient-days in the center. Most of these projects are still in progress but the results that have already been published attest to the long-term value of the work being done.

Last year the Congress appropriated \$5 million to extend the centers concept to the support of specialized facilities for instrument and electronic development, computing and data processing, animal research and other specialized services in support of institutional research programs. Thus far 14 of these special resource centers have been established with grants which provide funds for the support of basic technical services, trained technical personnel, specialized equipment, tools, and other materials necessary for conducting advanced research activities. The program now includes centers for computer research, biomedical engineering, information storage and retrieval including translating devices, and biophysical investigations.

An important feature of this program is the support it makes available for computer centers. One of the centers established has already demonstrated the effectiveness of the computer not only in the research projects of the medical center of the university in which it is located but also in those of several other institutions which, through a cooperative arrangement with the center, have used the computer in their own research studies. Among those institutions and agencies are State mental hospitals, Veterans' Administration hospitals, public health departments, other medical schools, and voluntary health agencies. Studies for which the center has been used include the monitoring of fetal heart sounds, factor analyses of surgical risks, air pollution, blood pressure and tranquilizers, the analysis of electroencephalographic records, correlation of ketosteroids to obesity, and the relation of methods of therapy to type of cancer.

As more scientists have become aware of the potential of computers for speeding research and facilitating investigation into problems once considered either too difficult or insoluble, the demand for computer centers has rapidly increased. To meet this demand and to provide

more adequately for the specialized facilities which sophisticated modern research requires, the committee recommends an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance for the further development of these very important special resource centers.

The training grant and fellowship programs of the Division of General Medical Sciences are at the core of the effort which will be required to meet this country's professional manpower needs by 1970. It is from these programs that the trained scientists will emerge who will staff all the diverse biomedical research endeavors that lie before the Nation. The need for these trained basic scientists is not only apparent in the fight against disease but also the national space effort, the programs in environmental health, and the national defense effort depend upon an acceleration of the production of these scientists. A well-informed witness reported to the committee that "the biomedical problems which confront our Military Establishment are of an appalling magnitude."

Biomedical engineering, for example, is severely handicapped by the lack of trained technical personnel. During the coming years, academic institutions, research groups, and governmental agencies will need thousands of biomedical engineering experts. Because of the scarcity of biomedical engineers, research centers are now forced to meet their urgent needs by hiring interdisciplinary groups—consisting for example, of an electrical engineer, a biophysicist, a clinician, a physiologist, a chemist, and a mathematician—instead of one or two highly qualified biomedical engineers who could do the job more quickly, more effectively and at considerably less expense.

At present, though there is no dearth of applicants for training in biomedical engineering, funds for their support are inadequate and programs for their training are in their infancy and very few in number.

The need in other relatively new fields is similarly urgent. Moreover, it is imperative to start now to train the additional scientists that will be needed by 1970 because a minimum of 7 to 8 years of intensive training is required to develop a scientist capable of conducting a basic research program.

The committee therefore recommends \$3 million over the House allowance to make a start on the necessary expansion of the research fellowship and training grant programs of the Division of General Medical Sciences.

A year ago, on the basis of voluminous testimony, the committee directed the Division of General Medical Sciences to devote special attention to the field of anesthesiology. The committee received further testimony this year to the effect that the 30,000 to 40,000 annual anesthetic and surgical deaths constitute a substantial public health problem. The economic value of better anesthetic procedures is equally impressive. It was pointed out to the committee that if the length of postoperative recovery could be reduced by only 2 days per patient, through better procedures, at least 20 million man-days could be restored to the economy, effecting an annual saving of at least \$480 million. However, such a goal cannot be realized until there is a sufficient supply of competent anesthesiologists in this country. It is estimated that only 40 percent of the number of anesthesiologists needed are in practice with especially critical shortages of teachers of anesthesiology and of research workers in this field.

The committee therefore recommends an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance in the field of anesthesiology for training grants in research anesthesiology and for special and career development fellowships.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1962 appropriation.....	\$142, 836, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	139, 109, 000
House allowance.....	150, 409, 000
Committee recommendation.....	158, 409, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$158,409,000 for this activity, an increase of \$8 million over the House allowance and \$19,300,000 over the budget estimate.

Twenty-five years ago the 96 Members of the Senate joined in sponsoring the legislation which created the National Cancer Institute—the first of the seven categorical Institutes. Cancer research then was small in amount, meagerly supported, inadequately housed, and pitifully understaffed. There was not a single research program in cancer in the United States with sufficient support to utilize the trained manpower then available. Nor was there a single institution in the country with resources great enough to give all the care to cancer patients that the knowledge of the period would have permitted.

In 1937 cancer was generally regarded as a hopeless disease, not only by the general public, but by most of this country's physicians. Only seven States had cancer control programs. The outlook was so dismal that only a handful of young scientists were willing to risk careers of research in this field.

Today research is being conducted on cancer by more than 6,000 first-rate scientists. Successful treatment is common—though far from common enough—and research seems to be well on the way toward major breakthroughs in the attack on the more prevalent forms of cancer. Thousands of practicing physicians have received postgraduate instructions in the early detection and treatment of cancer, and all States have active cancer control programs.

Supervoltage therapy, which has saved thousands of patients with so-called inoperable cancer, was only in its infancy in 1937. Today, there are nearly 400 facilities to give 1-million-volt therapy to cancer patients. Since 1937 enormous strides have also been made in the use of drugs to treat cancer. Thirty types of cancers—including lymphomas, childhood and adult leukemia, breast, prostate, stomach, and thyroid cancers, and many others—respond to drugs now available. Of 125 drugs discovered and extensively tested during the past 5 years, 25 have been found effective against various types of cancer and some prolong life by 5 years or more.

Twenty-five years ago, only one in every seven Americans stricken by cancer was saved. Today one in every three cancer victims is saved and this proportion could be raised to one in every two if the American people would regularly take advantage of routine detection examinations. Well over a million Americans are alive today 5 or more years after the onset of cancer.

Until a few years ago, cancer of the uterus was the leading cause of cancer death among women. Today the death rate from uterine cancer has been cut in half; 60 percent of the 40,000 women who develop uterine cancer annually are now being saved. Satisfaction with these results must, however, be tempered by the fact that prac-

tically all deaths from cancer of the uterus could be prevented if all American women would submit to the simple and readily available test for the detection of this type of cancer. The committee is greatly disturbed by a recent survey which showed that 23 million American women had never heard of this test, and strongly urges the Public Health Service to take all possible steps to insure that the public is fully informed and constantly reminded of the importance and availability of cancer diagnostic tests.

Twenty-five years ago, surgical techniques in the field of cancer were rudimentary. Today thousands of surgeons routinely perform cancer operations that were impossible several decades ago. Surgery, combined with newly developed radiation techniques or with the use of some of the newer chemical compounds, is saving thousands of lives among those with cancers that would previously have been thought hopeless.

The National Cancer Institute and a number of other research centers have, for many years, focused a great deal of effort on the problem of leukemia. This type of cancer is responsible for the deaths of half of the children under 15 who die of malignant disease and is an important cause of death among adults as well. No cure has yet been found but substantial progress is being made in the control of hemorrhage and infection which are the two most frequently fatal complications of acute leukemia.

Institute investigations have developed a technique of blood platelet replacement therapy which effectively controls hemorrhage in 85 percent of leukemia patients. The technique incorporates improvements developed at the Division of Biologics Standards, National Institutes of Health, and involves taking whole blood from a donor and spinning it in a centrifuge to separate red cells from the plasma and the platelets. Platelet-rich plasma is prepared from whole blood after which the red cells are returned to the donor, frequently a parent, who can usually furnish all the platelet-rich plasma that a child with leukemia needs. In a still more recent development, National Cancer Institute physicians have given transfusions of white blood cells from chronic myelogenous leukemia patients to nearly 50 acute leukemia patients with severe infections at the time of transfusion. In the majority, virulent infection, which previously had proved universally fatal, subsided within 12 hours.

In this technique, scientists have taken advantage of one disease to cure another. Persons suffering from chronic myelogenous leukemia, one of the most common forms of the disease in adults, produce an overabundance of mature, functioning white blood cells—almost 100 times the normal number. Some acute leukemia patients have a low white blood count, particularly after they have received otherwise beneficial drug treatment. Since the white blood cells are the body's principal defense against invading bacteria, these persons often die of infection. The transfusion of white blood cells from those with too many to those with too few actually benefits the donor as well as the recipient.

Useful new therapeutic methods are resulting from intensive clinical investigation especially of the effect of various drugs on the course of leukemia. During the past year, for example, preliminary results of tests conducted by Institute investigators showed that a chemical agent known as methyl GAG can induce complete remission in patients

with a type of acute leukemia that commonly occurs in adults. Another drug, vincristine, which is derived from the periwinkle plant, has similarly induced remissions in acute childhood leukemia.

Progress in the biochemistry of cancer over the past few years has been greater than in the previous half century. A potentially significant recent advance was the apparent discovery of a substance that is produced by normal cells as a defense against cancer. If subsequent studies confirm the initial report, cancer researchers may have achieved their long-sought goal of isolating a substance that specifically attacks cancer cells while sparing the normal ones. This would be of the greatest importance because all presently used chemical compounds against cancer destroy healthy cells as well as malignant cells.

Diagnostic research continues to concentrate on the development of tests for the detection of early cancer. A technique now under investigation is the use of X-ray photography to detect cancer of the breast when it is so small that an examining physician could not find it by palpation. The technique was found to be 98-percent effective in one study, in which 19 otherwise undetectable cancers were found in a series of 1,000 patients tested.

The committee is aware that the National Cancer Institute has had some difficulty in adopting the guidelines developed by the NIH for all of the categorical clinical research center grants to the special requirements of clinical centers for cancer research. The need for comprehensive long-term support for integrated facilities for the clinical study of specific diseases has been amply demonstrated. The urgency of this need and the benefits to be derived from such centers—both of which were said by competent witnesses to be particularly great in the field of cancer—led the Congress, 2 years ago, to expand the general clinical research center program to include categorical centers.

It is the intent of the Congress that these categorical center awards should augment the Nation's research resources by making available to investigators additional facilities and support for clinical research. The guidelines of these programs must clearly be adapted to the actual research needs. If, as the committee understands is true in the fields of both cancer and heart research, it is impractical and wasteful to include all necessary facilities (such as, for example, surgery suites and radiology equipment) within the area designated as a center or if it is undesirable to limit the research conducted in the center to bed patients, the conditions of the grant should not impose arbitrary conditions on the grantee institution which would have the effect of detracting from the usefulness of the centers. The committee directs that the provision of bed costs in a center grant should not bar a center from using outpatients when the study of such patients can contribute to its research nor should the provision of laboratory space and equipment under a center grant preclude the use by the center—and the payment of a pro rata share of the cost from center funds—of diagnostic or treatment facilities which it is impractical to include physically in the center area itself.

In order to further this vital program, the committee has allowed an additional \$2 million over the House allowance for the support of categorical clinical research centers and broad program grants designed to meet the physical costs and the research costs of regional units engaged in comprehensive attacks on cancer.

To meet the urgent training needs that have arisen concurrently with the rapid increase in new research knowledge in the field of cancer, the committee recommends an increase of \$2 million over the House allowance for the training activities of the National Cancer Institute.

The tremendous upsurge in research on the possible relationship of viruses to cancer is one of the most promising developments in the history of man's long battle against cancer. The isolation and proof that certain tumors in animals are caused by viruses and can be transmitted from one animal to another and the recent demonstration that viruses of a kind known to cause common respiratory illnesses in man are also capable of causing cancer in animals, raises the hope that cancer-causing viruses in man may shortly be identified and that it may then be possible to develop an effective vaccine. This is clearly a field of the greatest promise which must have maximum support.

Virus-cancer research on the scale necessary to investigate the human disease requires large numbers of special experimental animals, large amounts of animal viruses, a constant supply of normal and tumor cells, expensive viral diagnostic reagents, and the concerted efforts of a large number of investigators throughout the country.

The committee therefore recommends an additional allocation of \$2 million over the House allowance for virus contract activities.

An enormous body of evidence has accumulated showing that many forms of cancer are readily treatable if detected in their earliest stages. A survey several years ago found that among patients whose cancers were detected before there was any spreading of the disease from the original site, 43 percent survived 5 years or more while among those in whom the cancer had spread to nearby regions of the body, the 5-year survivor rate was only 20 percent. Of those in whom the cancers had spread and taken root in distant parts of the body, only 2 percent lived as long as 2 years. It is reliably estimated, for example, that if every adult had annual rectal and colon examinations, 50,000 lives could be saved every year.

In order to accelerate efforts to achieve new and more effective diagnostic tools and to intensify the efforts of the National Cancer Institute to educate physicians and the general public in the use and availability of detection techniques, the committee has added \$2 million to the House allowance.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$108, 876, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	126, 899, 000
House allowance.....	133, 599, 000
Committee recommendation.....	148, 599, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$148,599,000 for these activities, an increase of \$15 million over the House allowance and \$21,700,000 over the budget estimate.

During the past year, there has again been considerable progress in the difficult battle against mental illness. A further drop of 9,000 in the number of patients in the State mental hospitals has brought the total decline over a 6-year period to 32,000 patients which is far more than the most optimistic witnesses dared to predict in 1956. This rate of progress is most encouraging and the committee

feels strongly that productive research on the most effective and expeditious treatment of mental patients—as well as on the causes and prevention of mental illness—can be, and must be, further accelerated.

The final report of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health was issued almost exactly a year ago. In that short time, a number of States have substantially increased their appropriations specifically in order to carry out the major recommendations of the Joint Commission report. In a special health message to the Congress on February 27 of this year, the President expressed strong approval of the recommendation for increased mental health efforts by the States and offered Federal cooperation in the achievement of the Joint Commission goals. The President outlined the vast challenge ahead and stated that—

far more needs to be done. * * * We are making progress—but the total effort is still far short of the need. It will require still further Federal, State, and local cooperation and assistance.

In the special health message the President pointed out that the shortage of psychiatric manpower is the greatest single obstacle to the mounting of intensive treatment programs which would return thousands of mental patients to their homes and to productive employment. The committee, on the basis of extensive testimony and inquiry, fully agrees that the provision of adequate care requires a much greater supply of well-trained personnel working both in and out of mental hospitals and that a major effort of the National Institute of Mental Health should be directed toward the training of mental health personnel.

While the committee was pleased to note that the budget estimate includes some increase for the training programs of the Institute, it has heard considerable testimony indicating that the proposed funds will fall far short of meeting the demonstrated needs in this field. In the light of the critical shortages of professional mental health manpower, the committee is convinced that all possible sources of ancillary and supporting personnel must be explored to provide more adequate care for the mentally ill and it will expect the Institute to broaden its training grant programs in this regard.

The committee, therefore, recommends an increase of \$4,950,000 over the House allowance for the training programs of the Institute.

Four years ago, the Congress initiated a program to enhance the psychiatric skills of family physicians. Since the inception of the general practitioner training program, training institutions have been flooded with applications from general practitioners seeking to participate in this postgraduate program. Despite the fact that a number of institutions have adopted the most rigorous screening procedures and, in some cases, have had to reject 9 out of 10 applicants, heavy backlogs of approved applications for participation in this program have continued to accumulate. The continuing success of the Institute's general practitioner program clearly demonstrates the tremendous potential of this largely untapped resource in providing a positive approach to meeting the critical manpower shortages in the mental health field. Inadequate funds have also made it impossible to support a large number of approved applicants in the parallel program providing training support for family physicians and non-

psychiatric specialists in the full 3-year residency course leading to certification as psychiatrists. In view of the past success of this program and the urgency and importance of alleviating the critical mental health manpower shortage, the committee recommends that approximately \$2.5 million of the increase in training grant funds be devoted to the general practitioner program.

The committee has repeatedly emphasized the continuing need for expanding both research and service manpower to insure continued progress in the mental health field. In response to this need, the Congress has, during the past 4 years, appropriated increased funds to permit the gradual buildup of the mental health research fellowship program. Last year, \$4.4 million was appropriated for this program, but the administration imposed a reserve of \$1.5 million thereby holding the program to the level of the previous year. This cutback reduced the number of new research fellows that could be supported from 300 in 1961 to 90 in 1962. The committee is deeply disturbed by this slowdown in so important a program and was greatly disappointed that the 1963 budget estimate proposed the continuation of the inadequate 1962 level for the fellowship program. The committee therefore recommends an increase of \$2 million over the House allowance for the research fellowship program of the Institute. This increase, while a considerable step forward, will still not support all of the meritorious research fellowship and career award applications that are expected.

The committee has, on a number of occasions, expressed its concern over the slow progress being made in providing an adequate number of clinical research centers in the mental health field. Last year, on the basis of carefully documented testimony showing that there were a large number of specialized psychiatric institutes and research units in State mental hospitals which could qualify for this program, the Congress voted \$3 million for such research centers. The administration, however, imposed reserves amounting to \$2 million for this program with the result that the number of applications for research center support fell below the level of applications received a year ago—not because the need for such support had declined but because potential applicants knew that funds were not available.

The committee has heard convincing testimony concerning the importance of developing clinical research centers in various parts of the country, devoted to specific, regional attacks on mental illness. The committee recommends an increase of \$2 million over the House allowance for the support of clinical research centers and will expect the National Institute of Mental Health to accelerate its efforts to expand this very important program.

The Joint Commission report underlined the need for a tremendous expansion of up-to-date community mental health services in order, ultimately, to replace many of the outmoded and inadequate State custodial institutions. The Commission pointed out that existing mental health clinics have such long waiting lists that urgently needed help is often delayed a year or more and it recommended that the number of community clinics should, at least, be doubled. The report noted that the State and local governments provided more than \$85 million for community mental health clinics and community psychiatric services last year while the Federal Government contributed only \$6,750,000.

The committee, therefore, recommends an increase of \$4.4 million over the House allowance for State control programs with \$4.2 million specifically allocated for planning grants to the States for the development of comprehensive mental health plans. The Joint Commission report and the special National Governors' Conference on Mental Health, held last November, both strongly endorsed this planning grant mechanism as a first and essential step in implementing the Joint Commission report. Although the budget estimates do not include any plans for implementing the report, it is vitally important that no time be lost in initiating Federal-State cooperation in this area because the major State legislative sessions occur in 1963. If this planning grant mechanism is not implemented during 1963, cooperative action at the State level will have to wait until 1965.

The proposed planning grants would be administered on a suitable matching basis following the precedent of the Hill-Burton legislation which provides grants to the States for the planning of general hospital services. The same kind of comprehensive, cooperative Federal-State planning is urgently needed if we are to plan intelligently and wisely for the provision of community mental health services during the coming decade. The committee suggests that a basic planning grant of \$50,000 be awarded to each State with additional funds awarded on the basis of the Hill-Burton formulas with regard to State population and per capita income.

The committee heard testimony this year showing that the funds available to the Institute for research, training and demonstration projects in the field of juvenile delinquency are not sufficient to meet the needs created by the newly awakened interest in this problem.

In order to insure continued progress in dealing with this difficult and tragic problem, the committee recommends an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance for work on juvenile delinquency.

The problem of alcoholism is another research area of continuing concern to the committee. While considerable progress has been made with respect to this problem, far too little has been done on research into its cause and prevention. The committee therefore urges an acceleration of research studies on alcoholism with particular attention to its physiological aspects.

The committee heard a great deal of testimony from both governmental and nongovernmental witnesses on the necessity of creating a centralized clearinghouse, at Bethesda, for the communication and dissemination to all the States and local communities of data on the status of present knowledge in the field of mental illness, analyses of experimental mental health programs in various parts of the country, studies related to the training and recruitment of psychiatric manpower, etc. The National Governors' Conference on Mental Health strongly endorsed the establishment of such a clearinghouse at its special conference last November. The committee, therefore, recommends that an initial \$500,000 of the appropriation increase for the National Institute of Mental Health be used to establish such a clearinghouse.

The committee also recognizes that the Institute must provide technical advice, consultation and other assistance to the States in the development of State plans and in the planning of comprehensive community mental health programs. Such staff assistance is particularly needed at the regional level in order to strengthen the Institute's

cooperative activities with the States and communities. The committee, therefore, recommends that \$150,000 of the appropriation increase be devoted to the provision of such staff assistance.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

1962 appropriation.....	\$132, 912, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	126, 898, 000
House allowance.....	143, 398, 000
Committee recommendation.....	149, 398, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$149,398,000 for this activity, an increase of \$6 million over the House allowance and \$22,500,000 over the budget estimate.

The cumulative testimony heard by the committee during the past few years clearly shows that there has been more progress against heart disease in the past decade than in all the preceding years since medicine became a science. Progress in the field of heart surgery, for example, has been miraculous. The outlook in the field of congenital heart disease has been almost completely reversed. Whereas, formerly all of these forms of heart diseases were incurable and usually fatal, at the present time the great majority of infants and children afflicted with these disorders can be cured by surgical methods of treatment. Knowledge derived from research in this area has made possible effective operative techniques undreamed of only a few years ago. Literally thousands of successful operations are now being performed in medical centers throughout the country, and these patients, mostly infants and children, who formerly were doomed to an early death or a short life of misery and disability, can now look forward to a normal, healthy life.

A great deal of progress has also been achieved in alleviating acquired diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Highly effective therapy is now available for rheumatic heart disease and surgical corrections—including even the replacement of damaged heart valves resulting from this disease—are now being successfully made. Cardiovascular surgery has advanced to the point that a damaged portion of the aorta, the main trunk of the entire arterial system, can be replaced; lesions in the arteries leading from the neck to the brain have been removed and replaced with plastic material; an electronic pacemaker can be implanted under the skin of a patient who has suffered from heart block; a hole in the wall that separates the auricles of the heart can be closed. The committee heard of a young boy who ordinarily would have lived only a couple of years longer because of blood seepage through the septum whose heart was repaired in a dramatic operation and who a few weeks later was out playing football.

Although arteriosclerosis is still the leading cause of death in the country, doctors no longer view this condition as the inevitable consequence of aging. On the basis of a number of remarkable research findings, most of them financed by the National Heart Institute, medical scientists are now optimistic about the prospects of discovering the cause and finding effective measures for the treatment of arteriosclerosis.

Improved techniques for accurately locating clots and lesions obstructing coronary arteries and for preventing constriction of small blood vessels at the site of surgical incision have greatly increased

the safety and effectiveness of the surgical removal of such atherosclerotic obstructions. Results have been sufficiently encouraging that an investigative team has also recommended this direct surgical approach for carefully selected patients with angina pectoris.

One of the risks attending the surgical removal of clots blocking large blood vessels is the possibility that the clot may re-form or that new clots will develop in collateral vessels. This risk is not entirely eliminated by anticoagulants but it has been found that fibrinolytic therapy—the infusion of drugs that activate the body's own clot-dissolving mechanisms—is effective against such clots if treatment is begun promptly.

The value of anticoagulants in the prevention of further heart attacks has been documented by the work of investigators in all parts of the country. The systematic administration of anticoagulants during the first 4 weeks after a heart attack has cut the mortality rate by 50 percent. The committee heard encouraging reports on progress in the use of hormones to prevent heart attacks. Studies by two large groups of investigators, over a period of 8 years, have shown that the administration to males of a female hormone preparation (premarin) has reduced the death rate 50 percent and substantially increased the survival time following a heart attack.

The development of new drugs against hypertension during the past decade has reduced the death rate from this condition by 32 percent. In addition, highly successful surgical treatment has been developed for certain forms of hypertension resulting from lesions in the arteries leading to the kidneys. However, hypertension still kills more than 100,000 persons each year and disables some 5 million. There must clearly be no let up in the vigor with which research in this area is pursued.

In order to accelerate research in cardiovascular diseases, which are still the Nation's No. 1 killer, the committee recommends an increase of \$3 million over the House allowance and directs that \$1 million of this increase be allocated to the support of clinical research centers, under whatever guidelines will most effectively achieve the purposes of these centers, and that the other be used to hasten the search, including the conduct of clinical evaluations and field trials, for additional drugs and hormones effective in reducing deaths from arteriosclerosis.

The committee is convinced that the expanding opportunities in heart research dictate an immediate expansion of programs designed to train more full-time research workers, to expand cardiovascular training in the medical schools and to step up the postgraduate training of physicians so that they may keep abreast of the immediately applicable findings of cardiovascular research. The committee is of the opinion that the staggering heart mortality rate in this country could be appreciably reduced if all practicing physicians were aware of the newer techniques now used by only a relatively small number of cardiovascular specialists. The committee therefore recommends an additional \$3 million over the House allowance for the expansion of the research fellowship and training programs of the National Heart Institute.

The Gerontology Branch of the National Heart Institute has for the past 20 years conducted a research program in conjunction with the Baltimore City hospitals which has attained an international

reputation as the most comprehensive gerontology program in the United States. The Congress, on the recommendation of the committee, last year appropriated \$1 million for the planning of a gerontological research facility, to be built on the grounds of the Baltimore City Hospital, to meet the needs of this direct operation of the Heart Institute and to provide space for collaborative or related research involving other investigators. The committee, when it requested a progress report on this project, was informed that agreement has been reached with the city of Baltimore for the deeding of the necessary land to the Federal Government but that there was some question about the extent to which the facility can be made available to other investigators. To clarify the situation, the committee wishes to make it clear that it is the intent of the Congress that this Heart Institute building should be planned to include space and facilities to provide for collaborative and other related research programs in the field of gerontology so that the building may serve as a center for national and regional research by Federal as well as non-Federal investigators and bring together a broadly competent group of those interested in working on the problems of aging.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

1962 appropriation-----	\$17, 340, 000
1963 budget estimate-----	17, 199, 000
House allowance-----	19, 199, 000
Committee recommendation-----	22, 199, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$22,199,000 for this activity, an increase of \$3 million over the House allowance and \$5 million over the budget estimate.

The research programs of the National Institute of Dental Research have steadily grown in sophistication and effectiveness until they are, today, not only achieving remarkable results in the study of dental problems but are making significant contributions to the common pool of basic biological knowledge and to the development of research techniques (such as in the use of germ-free animals) which have broad application in other fields.

The Institute has done much effective research using germ-free animals to provide controlled conditions for studying the pathologic effects of oral bacteria and for evaluating the constitutional and dietary factors in dental disease. Research in oral microbiology has not only shown that dental caries is probably a very specific disease of bacterial origin, but has demonstrated that it is transmissible. Institute scientists have, in fact, identified the specific causative agent in two different animal species which suggests that different micro-organisms cause dental caries in different animals. These experimental results also reaffirm previous laboratory evidence that dental caries, as an infectious and transmissible disease, is a far more specific disease than scientists had realized and that its course depends on the critical interaction between host, diet, and microflora.

Research on periodontal disease has been focused on the relationship of general systemic factors to the disease and the role of various microbic and enzymatic factors in causing periodontal difficulties. In some parts of the world, dental decay is very rare but periodontal disease is widespread and so severe that many young adults are virtually toothless from this cause. In cooperation with the Interdepart-

mental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense, the Institute has conducted epidemiological studies on the patterns of periodontal disease and dental caries among various ethnic groups in foreign countries and among selected population groups in the United States. Research involving relatively primitive societies is particularly rewarding because it provides a rare—and slowly disappearing—opportunity to study dental disease in its natural habitat, that is, under conditions in which it has not been disturbed by the ministrations of a dentist. The data from these epidemiological studies are being analyzed to determine whether populations deprived of specific nutrient will show a higher incidence of disease in the hope that this will suggest an etiologic factor for that disease. The wide differences in the prevalence of dental caries is illustrated by the fact that it varies from virtual absence in Ethiopia and parts of Alaska to rates as high or higher than those found in the continental United States. On the other hand, few populations were found in which periodontal disease was not a major problem.

The formation of dental calculus (tartar) in the gum area is now regarded as the most important contributing factor to periodontal disease though the factors controlling its formation are not understood. However, recently completed studies show that various species of streptococcal bacteria outnumber all other types at all stages of calculus formation. This discovery provides a new lead for research on tartar formation and may well open new avenues for the study of periodontal diseases. Germ-free techniques, electron diffraction and X-ray and electron microscopy are also being used in the study of calculus formation and the results being obtained are said to offer some hope that methods for controlling the process can eventually be developed.

A particularly important program which the Institute has initiated is research into the relationship of genetic factors to dental and oral diseases and malformations. This is an area which has, in the past, had little attention but which, in the light of developments in other branches of medical research, is likely to prove highly productive. To stimulate the interest of the dental profession in genetic research, the council on dental research of the American Dental Association, in cooperation with NIDR, conducted a special symposium that brought together for the first time outstanding geneticists and dental investigators to exchange information on present and proposed studies. The Institute has launched a number of fruitful collaborative projects with scientists in other institutes of NIH, as well as with investigators in several universities. These collaborative studies have already thrown some new light on the occurrence of abnormalities as malformed teeth, disturbed dental eruption, and diseases of the soft tissues of the mouth associated with eye lesions and renal disorders.

In related studies focused on growth and development, research has continued on the causes of harelip and cleft palate both of which are rather common deformities. The problem is complicated by the fact that present evidence suggests that a specific injurious agent may cause different types of developmental anomalies while a specific type of malformation may also be caused by a wide variety of environmental factors. Ample evidence now exists that the nature of a congenital deformity may well be determined by the period of preg-

nancy during which an injurious agent was present. A high dosage of X-ray, for example, may produce different abnormalities depending on which organs or tissues of the fetus were developing at the time of exposure. Similarly, a number of different injurious factors, such as oxygen deprivation, nutritional deficiency, or endocrine change, can cause various types of malformation including cleft palate and harelip.

The broadening scope of dental research is reflected in changes in the organization of the Institute which were made physically possible by the new laboratory building. During the past year a new research unit was established for the study of protein chemistry, paralleling an enzyme chemistry unit set up a year ago. A new clinical program was also organized to study the performance of the mouth, pharynx, and larynx during mastication and speech.

The year 1963 will mark the 15th anniversary of the National Institute of Dental Research. During this period—a very short time in the long history of the health sciences—dental research has made tremendous strides not only in specific achievements but in maturity of outlook and refinement of techniques. In the broader context of biomedical research, dental research is no longer a thing apart but a full pattern in the multifaceted effort of science to conquer disease, prevent or correct disabilities, and nurture man's physical and mental well-being.

The momentum which has been gained as the result of the establishment of a national focus for the encouragement and support of dental research must be maintained. The scope of the programs must keep pace with expanding opportunities and growing capabilities for serious and productive investigators into the causes and cures of oral disease. The committee therefore recommends that the appropriation for the research and training programs be increased \$3 million over the House allowance and that \$1 million of this increase be used to establish and support clinical research centers and broad research programs for comprehensive multidisciplinary investigations.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$81, 831, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	91, 921, 000
House allowance.....	98, 721, 000
Committee recommendation.....	105, 721, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$105,721,000 for this activity, an increase of \$7 million over the House allowance and \$13,800,000 over the budget estimate.

The remarkable progress that is being made in areas with which the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases is concerned is dramatically illustrated by the development and practical use, during the past year, of an artificial kidney as a permanent replacement for patients with seriously damaged kidney function. This brilliant triumph of medical research has already resulted in fact that, as a prominent newspaper admiringly reported, "a handful of men and women who should have been dead, by normal medical criteria, are alive and leading nearly normal lives." One of the people saved by this new device was a young physics graduate student. He was dying last summer. By fall, he was well enough to go back to his studies in research. In December he was married. A few weeks, ago, at a

scientific meeting, he delivered a paper on the mathematics behind the device that keeps him alive.

The main purpose of the human kidney is to filter from the blood chemical compounds and waste products that would be poisonous if they accumulated. No person can survive for very long if this cleansing action ceases. Heretofore, artificial kidney devices could work for a few days to replace kidney function temporarily damaged by disease. Over the past several decades, scientists all over the world have struggled to develop an artificial kidney device which could permanently replace a damaged kidney. The main feature of the new device, whose development was supported by an NIH research grant, is the use of small tubes that are permanently implanted so that the patients can be plugged in for blood-cleansing sessions. The treatment has been so simplified that one nurse can handle the kidney purification of three patients at a time.

However, the triumph of this new device has been far from complete. While thousands of persons are dying of kidney diseases in the country, only a few can be accepted for treatment at the center where it was developed because of shortages of space and personnel. Because of these shortages, a medical screening committee has had to be set up which, in effect, has the heart-rending task of choosing who is to live and who is to die. Furthermore, a great deal of additional research is needed to perfect the treatment and to reduce its cost. It is estimated that it now takes about \$10,000 a year to treat one patient by this new process.

A number of striking advances in research on diseases of the kidney have opened up a promising new area of inquiry. The committee therefore recommends an additional \$1 million over the House allowance for expanded research in diseases of the kidney, and it suggests that a considerable portion of this increase be devoted to the continuation of research leading to the further development of replacements for malfunctioning kidneys.

In arthritis research, extensive efforts to uncover the basic cause of rheumatoid arthritis, its most crippling form, have led further and further into the area of immunological mechanisms. Current research points to hypersensitivity as a possible cause of rheumatoid arthritis, and suggests that individuals may develop the disease because they have become overly sensitive to certain substances. Whether these particular substances are viral, bacterial, or metabolic, and why some persons seem to be hypersensitive to them while others are not, are questions that have yet to be answered.

Meanwhile, however, a number of diagnostic tests have been developed which can pinpoint rheumatoid arthritis with remarkable accuracy and it has been discovered that one of the blood-testing methods used for the disease yields results from which the course the disease may follow in future years can be predicted. This test will thus assist the physician in selecting the best form of treatment and determining the likelihood of a spontaneous remission. Several more effective drugs have also been developed to suppress the painful, inflammatory symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis.

Increasing success has been reported this year in the treatment of arthritis in children. One of the witnesses brought before the committee several children who several years ago could not walk and whose arthritis was then so painful that their parents dared not even touch

them. Today, after treatment with gold injections, these children are in school and leading happy lives.

There has been dramatic progress against gout, an age-old affliction of mankind. In addition to the development of new drugs to prevent its recurrence, there is now in use a drug which exerts a strong preventive action by promoting the rapid excretion of uric acid from the body. Basic research on gout has also shattered the long-accepted belief that the deposits of urate salts, typically found in the tissues of patients with gout, had little to do with the painful attacks of the disease and has cast a new light on the metabolic cycle that seems to be an essential condition for the continuation of acute attacks of gouty arthritis.

There have also been significant advances in research on gastroenterology. One of the most notable of these is the development of new procedures for the postoperative treatment of patients who have undergone surgery for ulcers. A new preoperative test, developed by Institute grantees, now also makes it possible to predict whether a given patient is apt to have any serious problem after gastric surgery and to determine what type of surgical operation is best suited to his case.

The development of the new oral antidiabetic drugs, now well established, has already made it possible for more than a third of the Nation's diabetics to substitute tablets taken by mouth for the injection of insulin by syringe. The value of these drugs has recently been greatly enhanced by the discovery that combinations of the drugs can be successfully used for many diabetics who are not helped by any one of them alone. This "combination therapy" is also proving useful in the treatment of patients who become resistant to a single oral drug after a period of time. It now appears that combination therapy may enable these diabetics to remain on oral medication without having to revert to insulin injections.

Of great potential value for diabetes research in general is the organization of a new ultramodern data storage and retrieval system for diabetes research information and literature. This new system, which is being established with NIH support, will have facilities for collecting and abstracting scientific data on diabetes published anywhere in the world. It will, if necessary, translate the original articles and then code and incorporate them into a storage and retrieval system which can be used by all interested physicians and scientists. This unique project is an important pioneering exercise in storage and retrieval of biomedical information on a specific topic which may, it is hoped, be adaptable to similar efforts in other specialized fields of medicine.

In basic research, the outstanding achievement of the Institute was the "cracking of the genetic code" by two of the scientists on its staff. The importance of this achievement can hardly be exaggerated—it marks the beginning of a new research era in molecular biology and holds the greatest promise of giving man a powerful tool for compensating for defects in his own heredity and, ultimately, of exercising some control over the heredity of his offspring.

Also of great importance was the discovery by Institute scientists that the blood contains at least seven different types of blood platelets. Blood platelets are essential for the clotting of blood after injury and until recently it was thought that all persons had the same type. It

has been found that mismatching platelets can cause the same kind of diseases and complications as the mismatching of the different kinds of red cells by which blood is now typed. Many cases of platelet deficiency and bleeding in newborn infants are apparently due to an antibody formed by the mother against platelets which the unborn baby has inherited from the father but which are foreign to the mother. In the families studied, the mother's antibody was transmitted through the placenta and caused bleeding in the infant by destroying the infant's platelets. This disease is thus similar to the anemia in infants caused by the incompatibility of the red cell Rh factor of mother and baby.

This discovery and the detection technique that has been developed are also of great importance in enhancing the safety and reliability of blood transfusions. It now appears that platelets have frequently been mismatched and may have provoked antibodies which have destroyed platelets in subsequent transfusions—just as mismatched red cells are destroyed. Destruction of platelets by these antibodies is probably the cause of some transfusion reactions and may well be responsible for the failure of some patients with a platelet deficiency to respond to the newly developed technique of platelet transfusion which is used, for example, in the treatment of leukemia.

A clinical research center program for arthritis and metabolic diseases was inaugurated last year. However, the Institute was only allotted \$500,000 for these centers and the committee was informed that there is now a considerable backlog of high-quality applications. The centers program is proving so effective in other areas of research that the committee is convinced that much progress would result from a substantial expansion of research centers and program grants devoted to attacks on arthritis, diabetes, and the many disorders of the blood, liver, and bone. The committee, therefore, recommends \$2 million above the House allowance for these categorical research centers.

The committee is concerned about the lack of adequate funds for the fellowship and training grant programs of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, especially as many of the disease categories which fall within the purview of this Institute have been somewhat neglected in the past—perhaps because they are less glamorous, though no less important to the health of the American people, than some other research areas. Every opportunity should, therefore, be taken to encourage and support young scientists interested in research careers in the metabolic diseases. The committee was particularly disturbed to learn that the Institute has a backlog of over 200 approved fellowship applications, from well-qualified applicants with promising research and academic potential, which cannot be financed because of the lack of funds. Only a fraction of these fellowship candidates could find support through other institutes because of their understandably different program interests and medical research has thus sustained the loss of many promising young scientists who have since been recruited by industry. To remedy this unfortunate situation the committee recommends \$2 million over the House allowance for the research fellowship activities of the Institute.

An important responsibility of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases is the training of qualified individuals for biomedical research and to remedy the acute shortage of clinicians spe-

cially trained in the various metabolic diseases. The efforts of the Institute to attract and encourage high-quality scientists to become the biomedical investigators, teachers, and clinicians has been seriously hampered by the lack of sufficient funds. Since an adequately trained manpower pool appears to be the most critical factor in medical progress, the committee feels that the training grant programs of the Institute must also be bolstered and it, therefore, recommends an additional \$1 million over the House allowance for the training activities of the Institute.

The committee was much interested in the testimony concerning the collaborative studies of the Institute, particularly those in the field of international nutrition research. The combination of direct domestic nutrition research with collaborative international nutrition surveys and field research promises to add greatly to our fund of nutritional and medical knowledge, and the committee feels that such efforts should be encouraged.

ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$56, 091, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	59, 342, 000
House allowance.....	62, 142, 000
Committee recommendation.....	68, 142, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$68,142,000 for this activity, an increase of \$6 million over the House allowance and \$8,800,000 over the budget estimate.

Research in the broad and diversified disease areas of primary concern to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has, during the past year, advanced on many fronts—against measles, asthma and hay fever, hepatitis, psittacosis, Q fever, respiratory diseases, rabies, smallpox, tuberculosis, streptococcal and staphylococcal infections, histoplasmosis, and a host of other illnesses.

The Institute is also deeply involved in viral research—a field that has seen a number of major achievements during the past few years and in which dramatic further advances seem to lie just over the horizon. The accelerated pace of research in this field is largely due to improved laboratory techniques, to better tissue culture methods which have facilitated the isolation and cultivation of viruses and the production of vaccines, to the more refined use of the electron-microscope which has made it easier to identify viruses, and to more sophisticated immunological methods which have made it possible to relate specific viruses to specific diseases. Institute scientists played an important part in each of these important technical developments.

A most important recent achievement in viral research—as important in many parts of the world as the development of the Salk vaccine—was the development of both a live-virus and a killed-virus measles vaccine. Successful trials of these vaccines have been conducted both in the United States and in West Africa, where measles is accompanied by a very high death rate, and initial production of the vaccine and the development of standards of safety and potency are underway. Although measles is usually a fairly mild disease in this country, because general health and nutritional standards and clinical care of the disease are good, it is actually responsible for more deaths than poliomyelitis and may lead to encephalitis, with resultant

mental retardation, to deafness or to other complications. A practical measles vaccine is thus an important contribution to the national welfare.

Trials are also underway on an experimental encephalitis vaccine which was administered last year to several Institute investigators at the middle America research unit in the Panama Canal Zone who are working with scientists of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory on epidemiological studies of a recent epidemic of Venezuelan equine encephalitis. The transmission of such a virus disease from horses to man is pertinent to sporadic equine encephalitis outbreaks which occasionally result in paralysis or death in the United States.

Perhaps the most significant long-term development is to be found in the progress being made toward a better understanding of the nature of viruses. The long-accepted concept of viruses as entities—somewhat analagous to bacteria but very much smaller—has given way to the view that a virus may be only a phase in the life cycle of large and biologically important molecules. A chemically definable nucleic acid has been extracted from some viruses and was found to have the same infectious properties as the virus itself. It therefore appears probable that nucleic acids are sometimes contained in a corpuscular structure known as a virus and sometimes exist in a free state in which they cannot be detected even by the most powerful electron microscopes now available. Nucleic acids, which are one of the principal building blocks of living matter and play an important but not yet fully understood role in genetics, may thus also be responsible for many diseases now attributed to viruses.

A major enterprise of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is its new viral reference reagent program. The standardization of reagents used by virologists was not necessary when only a few dozen microbiologists were working with viruses. Now that hundreds are conducting research and making use of one another's findings the need for reliable standards has become acute. The Institute, through contracts with industry and by other means, is providing for the production of standardized viral reference reagents for use by NIH scientists, grantees, and other qualified investigators. A beginning has also been made on the standardization of adenovirus reagents. Specific antisera and prototype viral antigens for all 37 known adenovirus types are being produced.

A very important recent development is that a member of an obscure group of microbes (pleuropneumonia-like organisms known, for short, as PPLO) has for the first time been identified as an important cause of pneumonia. This PPLO, called the Eaton agent, was discovered in 1944 but was not known to be responsible for any disease in man. The discovery of its morbid role and the method that has now been developed for growing this organism will permit the specific diagnosis of a common form of pneumonia and may facilitate the development of a vaccine. However, the even more important long-range significance of this work, done by two NIH scientists and a member of the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, is that a whole group of organisms about which little is yet known must now be suspected of causing human disease. Microbiologists are thus faced with a new research frontier which demands thorough and painstaking exploration.

Great strides are being made in the attack on acute respiratory diseases which are a leading cause of death among infants and are

responsible for more temporary disability among adults than any other factor—the population as a whole averages 1.2 respiratory illnesses per year. It is estimated that the common cold costs \$3 billion a year in medical costs alone.

Well over half of these illnesses are believed to be due to viruses. Some 30 or 40 respiratory viruses have already been identified and many more are suspected. A very important development of the past year was the discovery that one of these viruses is responsible for a major portion of severe respiratory disease in young children and for a significant amount of milder adult illnesses. This holds out the hope that a single vaccine may be developed which will effectively reduce the incidence of respiratory illness, especially among children. In fact, competent witnesses appearing before the committee predicted that a concerted research effort should make it possible to develop an all-purpose vaccine which would virtually eliminate respiratory illnesses in adults. The committee feels that such a vaccine would be a tremendous boon not only to the health of the American people but to the economy by eliminating the lost production, lost wages, and lost taxes now due to the widespread susceptibility to the common cold and other respiratory ailments. The adenovirus vaccines, useful in preventing respiratory illness in military recruits, are credited by the Army with a saving of \$5 million in a single season.

The committee therefore directs that \$1 million of the increased funds recommended for the Institute be devoted to collaborative and direct research under its new vaccine development program which is designed to bring accumulating knowledge about "colds" to practical application and produce prototype vaccines against respiratory disease.

Among the parasitic diseases, malaria is again emerging as a major health problem. Not only is resistance of the malaria parasite to the commonly used antimalaria drugs becoming widespread but Institute scientists have shown that monkey malaria is transmissible to man (which was heretofore not thought to be possible) and that a great natural reservoir of malarial infection therefore exists from which man can be infected.

American assistance programs to underdeveloped countries are also focusing attention on the problem of schistosomiasis, a serious parasitic disease which afflicts millions of people in other parts of the world. Institute scientists are searching for more effective drugs against the disease and are also conducting research, in Puerto Rico, on the influence of nutrition on schistosomiasis. A promising development in the battle against this insidious disease is the discovery by an Institute grantee that the rhesus monkey who, like man, is not susceptible to infection by the nonhuman strain of the parasite built up a fairly strong protection against the disease-causing human strain after being inoculated by the harmless nonhuman strain. This experiment offers some hope that full or partial immunization against schistosomiasis may be possible.

The Institute is devoting considerable effort—including the support of some 200 extramural research projects costing over \$4 million—to studies in allergy-immunology. This field includes such prevalent allergies as hay fever and asthma as well as on diseases of unknown causation, such as lupus erythematosus, nephritis, and rheumatoid arthritis, which are believed to result from the body's reactions to ma-

terials produced within itself. The committee feels that considerably more funds should be made available for the study of these little understood but widespread and seriously debilitating diseases.

The Institute has also participated in development of pragmatic methods for the control of hospital-spread staphylococcal infections and in the development of the new synthetic penicillins which are providing a critical stop-gap measure in control of antibiotic resistant staphylococcal infections. These new antibiotics have been particularly useful in the treatment of cystic fibrosis patients who often succumb to staphylococcal pneumonia.

During the coming year the Children's Bureau, in cooperation with the National Center for Health Statistics and with financial support from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, will collect data on the extent of cystic fibrosis along the eastern seaboard. A pilot survey indicates an incidence of one cystic fibrosis case to each 2,300 live births, with fatalities extending frequently into childhood and adolescence.

The programs of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases cover a wide range of health programs almost all of which are clearly susceptible to solution under a sustained and comprehensive research attack. In order that this attack can be maintained and to provide sufficient funds for the varied training programs on which its long-term effectiveness must depend, the committee recommends an increase of \$6 million over the House allowance for the research and research training programs of the Institute.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$70, 812, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	71, 206, 000
House allowance.....	77, 506, 000
Committee recommendation.....	86, 506, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$86,506,000 for this activity, an increase of \$9 million over the House allowance and \$15,300,000 over the budget estimate.

The toll exacted by neurological and sensory disorders in this country is still a staggering one. According to figures recently released by the National Health Survey, there are more than 10 million persons suffering from one or another of the common neurological disorders. Among individuals receiving social security benefits as completely disabled dependents, over 90 percent suffer from disorders of the nervous system. In spite of these rather sobering statistics, the American people can take heart from the fact that the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, in the decade since it was founded, has been directly responsible for tremendous research accomplishments which have resulted in the saving of many lives and in significant reductions in the economic burden of disease.

A dramatic example is provided by the conquest of retrolental fibroplasia which formerly caused 2,000 cases of blindness among newborn infants each year. In 1954, a cooperative research project supported by this Institute and involving 18 hospitals throughout the Nation disclosed that this form of blindness was caused by an excessive use of oxygen with premature babies. As a result of this discovery, the incidence of retrolental fibroplasia has been practically

eliminated. It is estimated that in the past 7 years at least 13,000 children have been saved from blindness as a result of this new research knowledge. Care for a normal lifespan of these persons alone would have cost approximately \$800 million. This out-of-pocket cost, and human misery beyond measure, was avoided by a research project which cost only \$50,000.

Other important advances in the prevention of blindness have occurred since retrolental fibroplasia was eliminated as a major threat to infants. New developments in the diagnosis and management of glaucoma are saving the sight of thousands of Americans. Glaucoma has been the second ranking cause of blindness in the United States and is responsible for one out of every eight cases of blindness but a simple examination of the eye with a tonometer now permits early detection of the disease and prompt treatment with drugs before extensive loss of vision occurs. The rate of decline in the incidence of blindness resulting from glaucoma now depends (as in the case of uterine cancer) on the willingness of the public to avail itself regularly of the available early-diagnosis test.

In view of the emphasis which it has placed on the need for training in the neurological and sensory disciplines, the committee is pleased to note that two important discoveries in ophthalmological research during the past year were products of the Institute's continuous investment in such training. One of the Institute's trainees has discovered that an antiviral drug, originally developed by investigators at the National Cancer Institute, can cure herpes keratitis or winter pinkeye—a common inflammation of the eye caused by a virus. The treatment rapidly clears acute inflammation without scarring the cornea.

Another trainee, working with an Institute grantee, has found that diabetic retinopathy—a degenerative vascular condition affecting the smaller vessels of the retina and often causing blindness in diabetic patients—may be caused by an immunological reaction. This new finding makes a significant contribution to research on the prevention of blindness as a tragic side effect of diabetes.

Last year the committee singled out blindness as an area in critical need of accelerated research and training endeavors. The remarkable progress that has been made in certain areas of this field indicates that few comparable investments in medical research can pay so rapid and satisfactory return in the prevention of disease. The committee therefore directs that \$2 million of the increases recommended for research and research training grants be used for programs in the field of blindness and suggests that particular emphasis be placed on the development of training programs and on the establishment of additional neurosensory research centers.

In the field of epilepsy, which afflicts more than 1 million Americans, 20 new anticonvulsant drugs make it possible for seizures to be controlled in more than half of the epileptic patients. Thousands of epileptics, formerly doomed to a lifetime of institutional care, now hold full-time jobs and pay taxes. During the past year the Institute's small program for the screening of new anticonvulsants has turned up two new drugs for the control of seizures in types of epilepsy previously resistant to medication. One of these drugs was found

to be particularly effective with a large percentage of children who had not responded to therapy.

The Institute's long-term perinatal research project, now in its sixth year, is making good progress despite the difficulties of so complex and unique an undertaking; 23,000 expectant mothers are now participating, 16,000 babies have been delivered and a number of useful results and hopeful clues have begun to emerge from the studies at the collaborating institutions across the country. For example, the finding that premature births, an important factor in brain damage and infant deaths, may be caused by a symptomless infection of the urinary tract as well as by infections of the vagina or cervix has called attention to the need for improved diagnosis and early treatment of these infections during pregnancy. Statistical analysis of information collection on 7,500 of the pregnancies has confirmed the indication of earlier studies that expectant mothers who smoke are likely to give birth to smaller and less healthy babies than the non-smokers. Evidence is also emerging on the relationship of German measles and incompatibility of the RH blood factor to several forms of mental retardation and cerebral palsy.

Scientists throughout the country are making steady progress toward the eventual elimination of many forms of mental retardation which now disable an estimated 5 million Americans. A simple and inexpensive test was developed during the year by an Institute grantee for the early detection of phenylketonuria (commonly known as PKU) which is an easily treatable congenital disorder that can cause severe brain damage if not treated in time. Another important advance was the discovery that intravenous injections of glucose and sodium bicarbonate can prevent brain damage resulting from breathing difficulties of premature infants.

New leads have been found in the so far fruitless search for the cause and an effective treatment for multiple sclerosis. The recent discovery in animals of virus diseases similar to human multiple sclerosis suggests that further investigation of a possible viral cause may be fruitful. It has also been demonstrated that an allergic mechanism has an important relationship to this disorder.

The development of drugs and their clinical evaluation continues in relation to a wide variety of disorders. In the area of cerebrovascular disorders, scientists have this year not only produced new drugs for dissolving firm blood clots but have also offered hope that clotting may be prevented. A new anticoagulant (thromboplastinase) is a promising preventive since it strikes selectively at early phases of coagulation. Last year cerebral strokes caused 177,000 deaths. The committee expects that the joint committee on strokes set up by the Neurology Institute and the Heart Institute will expedite broad clinical trials of drugs for their effectiveness either in preventing strokes or in limiting the possibility of their recurrence and that both the Heart and Neurology Institutes will encourage the development of research centers devoted to a multidisciplinary attack on strokes.

In relation to headache—a vast economic problem and a confusing medical one—a new drug (methysergide maleate) is now available for the prevention of migraine headache. A committee appointed by the Institute's Advisory Council has also drawn up a new classification of headaches which will serve as a framework for diagnostic criteria and

provide a logical approach to the planning of therapeutic trials of various drugs now available.

Much further work is required in the broad range of debilitating neurological disorders and much progress is possible if adequate support is available to pursue the many promising research leads. The committee feels that a substantial increase is essential in the appropriation for research grants and therefore recommends an increase of \$4,800,000 over the House allowance of which \$2 million shall be used to carry out the recommendations of the joint committee on strokes.

The committee was particularly impressed with the urgent need for the development of categorical research centers and broad program grants in the fields of neurology, blindness, speech and hearing. The budget estimate of \$1 million is clearly inadequate for handling the backlog of existing applications and will fall very far short of meeting the need for support of new applications. The committee therefore directs that \$1.5 million of the increase in research grant funds be devoted to the support of research centers and their complementary research program grants.

The need for a much greater training effort, which is evident in all areas of medical and biological research, is nowhere more acute than in the field of neurology in which research workers, teachers, and clinical specialists are in equally short supply. There are, for example, only about 1,000 neurological specialists in this country today to meet a minimum need for approximately 3,000. The committee therefore recommends an increase of \$2,200,000 over the House allowance for the research fellowship and training grant programs of the Institute.

Although the committee has, over the past several years, stressed the importance of giving increased attention to research on the speech and hearing defects which affect millions of Americans, it is not satisfied that the Institute is moving forward as rapidly as it should in this area. It was pointed out in testimony that training institutions in the field of hearing and speech are relatively small and operate on the fringes of university budgets. Because of their financial situation, the great majority of these institutions cannot support research fellows. The committee therefore recommends that \$1 million of the increase in training funds be used for predoctoral and postdoctoral training in the field of communicative disorders and that \$1 million of the increase for research grants be used for the support of research and training centers in the field of the communicative disorders.

The committee continues to be disturbed by the gap between the acquisition of research knowledge in the neurological and sensory field and its communication to practitioners of medicine and to the general public. Many examples of the lag in application of existing knowledge can be cited. It is estimated that of the 1,300,000 people in the United States who have increased intraocular tension (a frequent precursor of glaucoma) at least half do not know that they may have the disorder and that they may lose their eyesight if the condition is untreated. The fact that 1 out of every 50 adults is blind in one eye is similarly—and equally unnecessarily—due to untreated squint (lazy eye) during early childhood.

Because of the critical shortage of neurologists, the burden of diagnosis and early care of these conditions will rest for the foreseeable future upon the general practitioner and the internist. It is vitally important that these physicians be given the latest research knowledge which they can apply immediately to their patients.

The professional and technical assistance program inaugurated this year, as the result of congressional initiative, by the Institute, in cooperation with the Division of Chronic Diseases in the Bureau of State Services, is specifically designed to insure that the latest research knowledge on neurological and sensory disorders is available to practicing physicians at the community level. This program is now seriously hampered by the severe shortage of trained medical specialists and other health personnel required to provide community leadership and patient service in this area. The committee therefore feels that the professional and technical assistance program should expand its efforts to strengthen undergraduate and graduate training activities designed to produce physicians and paramedical personnel who can provide competent services in the neurological and sensory disease area. There is no source of Federal support for this purpose and no significant non-Federal resources are available. The committee therefore recommends an increase of \$2 million over the House allowance for the professional and technical assistance activities of the Institute and directs that these funds be used for training grants and fellowships.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$30,000,000
1963 budget estimate.....	50,000,000
House allowance.....	50,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	50,000,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate, the full amount authorized, and \$20 million more than was appropriated for 1962.

Grants are made to non-Federal public and private nonprofit institutions for construction of research facilities on a matching basis, with the Federal share not to exceed 50 percent of the costs of the research facility portion of the projected construction.

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1962 appropriation.....	\$9,000,000
1963 budget estimate.....	2,800,000
House allowance.....	2,800,000
Committee recommendation.....	2,800,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate, and \$6,200,000 under the 1962 appropriation.

The estimate contemplated \$2,444,000 for use by the Bureau of State Services and \$356,000 by the National Library of Medicine.

NATIONAL HEALTH STATISTICS

1962 appropriation.....	\$4,642,000
1963 budget estimate.....	5,250,000
House allowance.....	5,150,000
Committee recommendation.....	5,150,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance, a reduction of \$100,000 from the budget estimate but an increase of \$781,700 on a comparable basis, over the 1962 appropriation.

The estimate contemplated program increases totaling \$881,700. This allowance will provide \$781,700 for these purposes and permit the continuation of programs underway without reduction.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1962 appropriation.....	\$2, 066, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	3, 335, 000
House allowance.....	3, 335, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 335, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$534,000 on a comparable basis over the 1962 appropriation.

The major portion, \$220,000, is for the completion of the development and testing phase of the Medlars project (medical literature analysis and retrieval system) and \$178,000 for the operation and maintenance of the new building for a full year.

RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS (INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION)

The committee has included in this item provision for the payment of benefits for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act. The benefits are statutory and whatever amounts are required must be made available by the Congress. The Service is unable to control obligation of funds under the program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

1962 appropriation.....	\$5, 375, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	5, 850, 000
House allowance.....	5, 850, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 850, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$339,000, on a comparable basis, over the 1962 appropriation, and 25 additional employees, of which 10 are in personnel and 5 are in the Office of Information.

GENERAL PROVISION—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The committee has added language which extends the availability of planning and construction funds for four projects until June 30, 1963.

This paragraph is identical to that adopted by the Senate as an amendment to H.R. 11038, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1962.

COMMUNICATION OF MEDICAL RESEARCH FINDINGS

The tremendous expansion of medical research knowledge over the past 15 years makes it imperative that we support all communications mechanisms designed to bring this knowledge as quickly as possible to the practicing physician and to the general public.

In the communication of technical knowledge to the physician, the National Library of Medicine plays a key role. It indexes thousands of medical journals each year, and its Index Medicus reports more than 140,000 citations from the medical literature annually. In the dissemination of this enormous amount of technical data, the library now uses films, perforated tapes, and IBM machines.

The present methods will soon be made obsolete by an electronic computer system (MEDLARS) which will not only index with lightning speed, but will make available to the inquiring doctor a complete bibliography in any area of disease. This remarkable machine will carry the entire medical literature for 1 year on 6 reels of magnetic tape which can be electronically searched in only 30 minutes. As an aid to the more rapid dissemination of medical data, it has been suggested that regional medical research information centers be established in various parts of the country. There are a number of these specialized centers in the physical sciences, but only a handful in the life sciences. The committee therefore requests the Public Health Service to investigate the possibility of establishing such regional centers as outposts of its main operations.

The report of the National Institutes of Health to the Congress on the communications problem indicates that some progress is being made, but that much more remains to be done.

For example, witnesses before our committee have called attention to the need for the dissemination of medical motion pictures both here and abroad. A special committee has made a series of specific recommendations to the Public Health Service concerning both improvement of the distribution of existing medical films and the production of new films designed to highlight recent research discoveries. We believe that the Public Health Service should lose no time in implementing the major recommendations, and the committee has added funds for "Communicable disease activities" to initiate this work.

Apart from the need to improve dissemination of technical research discoveries to the medical profession and allied scientists, there is an equally important need to communicate the major research accomplishments of the National Institutes of Health to the general public. Through their taxes the people support these research efforts, and they have a right to know the results which have been achieved. It was recently pointed out that two-thirds of the major medical research discoveries in this country in the past decade were supported wholly or partially from NIH grants; this kind of information should be brought to the attention of the public.

We believe that the National Institutes of Health has a continuing responsibility to present a broad review of its accomplishments to the people. In past years, this information has been most frequently presented in a highly fragmentary and overly technical fashion.

We therefore endorse the recommendation of the House Appropriations Committee that the National Institutes of Health develop a unified Communications Office responsible for the continuing dissemination of research knowledge to the people.

Stepping up the tempo of communication of medical research efforts supplied by the National Institutes of Health will decrease the possibility of any duplication of existing research projects by other branches of the Government or private agencies. Furthermore, a most important step in the direction of cross-checking all Government research efforts came with the recent creation of the Office of Science and Technology within the executive branch of the Government. In testifying for the establishment of the Office, Government witnesses

pointed out that one of its major functions would be an auditing of all federally supported research and development programs to remove any possibility of duplication.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$5, 240, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	5, 974, 000
House allowance.....	6, 332, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 332, 000

The committee approves the House action in allowing \$358,000 more than the budget request.

The total appropriation of \$6,332,000 is \$1,092,000 more than was appropriated for 1962. This increase will allow an increase of 350 new positions to help overcome identified deficiencies in services and care. This action is similar to that approved by Congress for the last 2 years, and it is designed to follow out the recommendations of a committee of consultants which showed these increases to be necessary.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$575, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	8, 095, 000
House allowance.....	8, 095, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 095, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$7,520,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The largest single item provided for in this combined account is \$6,735,000 for the construction and equipment of a 450-bed rehabilitation facility which would help prepare patients to return to their communities. This building, for which plans and specifications are currently being developed, will replace a number of obsolete structures now being used.

The remainder of the appropriation would be used for restoration and modernization of existing facilities.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

1962 appropriation.....	\$267, 570, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	285, 400, 000
House allowance.....	280, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	280, 400, 000

The committee approves the House allowance which is \$5 million below the budget estimate, but an increase of \$12,830,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The increase over 1962 is accounted for by (1) higher mandatory salary costs and a small increase in overall workloads and (2) the re-establishment of a \$10 million contingency fund to meet the costs of workloads which are, for the most part, not subject to administrative control.

The reduction of \$5 million below the budget estimate is related wholly to the request for an increase in the contingency fund; experience indicates that the amount allowed by the House should be sufficient for this purpose.

The committee recommends, however, that the language controlling the use of the contingency fund be broadened to include all workloads rather than just those associated with old-age, survivors, and disability claims. This change will permit, for example, the Bureau to cooperate with the Internal Revenue Service in issuing social security account cards for taxpayer identification purposes, bearing the expenses of these issuances (approximately \$4 million) initially from the social security trust funds. This method of operation is consistent with the Senate's action on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, H.R. 10526, when it required the expenses of the taxpayer project to be precisely determined on the basis of workloads actually realized before considering the reimbursement of the trust funds by the general fund of the Treasury.

The Department is directed to submit an analysis to the committee before its appearance next year of the usefulness of the contingency fund and the extent to which it has obviated the congressional consideration of supplemental requests.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR MILITARY SERVICE CREDITS

1962 appropriation.....	0
1963 budget estimate.....	\$78, 600, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	0

The committee concurs in the House action in disallowing the budget estimate of \$78,600,000 for partial reimbursement of the social security trust funds for costs of benefits paid on the basis of military service credits for which no contributions were made to these funds.

Since this reimbursement is only one example of several similar actions of this sort which need to be taken, the committee believes that action on this item should be deferred until all related requirements of this nature can be considered at one time. Meanwhile, the trust funds will not suffer any loss inasmuch as interest will continue to accrue to this obligation of the Treasury until payment is made to the trust funds.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1962 appropriation.....	\$2, 481, 200, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	2, 688, 300, 000
House allowance.....	2, 538, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 538, 300, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, which is a reduction of \$150 million from the budget estimate but an increase of \$57,100,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

Of the total reduction from the estimate, \$52,100,000 is based on an assessment of recent program trends which have been lower than had been anticipated and \$97,900,000 is the cost of extending legislative authorizations which, on the basis of current law, are scheduled to expire at the close of the current fiscal year. The House and the Senate Finance Committee have both recently approved the extension of the expiring provisions and have made other extensive changes in the public assistance laws. The Congress will have to consider a supplemental appropriation to carry out these new authorizations, and the total requirements of the public assistance programs can be reviewed again at that time.

The recent investigation into the welfare programs in the District of Columbia has been followed with great interest by the committee. The final result of the investigation of the 5-percent sample of the aid to dependent children program disclosed that 66 percent of the cases were ineligible, thus leaving only 34 percent of the cases as eligible. This, in the committee's opinion, constitutes a shocking waste of Federal and local funds. The committee has previously been advised by the Federal agency that ineligibility in the caseload throughout the country is estimated to be less than 2 percent. If the situation found to exist in the District is common to other large cities, it is estimated that the waste of public funds would run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

The committee will expect the Department to make an all-out effort to carefully review eligibility under the ADC program throughout the country. This review should include local, State, and Federal personnel organized into a concerted effort to eliminate any abuses of the program. A full report of the Department's findings will be expected when the Department appears before the committee next year. It is incumbent upon the committee to insist upon a thorough check in view of the seeming complacency exhibited by Federal, State, and local community officials, particularly in light of the results disclosed through the special investigation in the Nation's Capital.

ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED U.S. NATIONALS

1962 appropriation.....	\$764, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	875, 000
House allowance.....	467, 000
Committee recommendation.....	467, 000

The committee recommends \$467,000, the same amount as the House allowance but a reduction of \$408,000 from the budget estimate.

The amount recommended provides, under a permanent authorization, for the temporary hospitalization and care of mentally ill American nationals who are returned to this country. The reduction represents the cost of assisting needy or ill U.S. citizens who are returned from foreign countries and who are without resources and those who are brought back from abroad because of threat of war, invasion, or other crisis and are in need. The current authorization for this latter program expires at the close of the current fiscal year. However, the House and the Senate Finance Committee have approved the temporary extension of this authority for another 2 years as a part of H.R. 10606, the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962.

As a result, the committee proposes a change in the appropriation language to reinstate a reference to the authorization for assistance to the non-mentally-ill repatriates. Without such language, no payments could be made to these individuals when this authority is extended until such time as a supplemental appropriation for this purpose could be enacted.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR TRAINING OF PUBLIC WELFARE PERSONNEL

1962 appropriation.....	0
1963 budget estimate.....	\$3, 500, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	1, 500, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,500,000 over the House allowance, a reduction of \$2 million from the budget estimate.

The budget proposed to implement the authorization for 100-percent Federal financing of programs designed to increase the number of trained public assistance personnel through grants to States. The committee recognizes that a serious shortage of adequately trained public welfare personnel exists; but there was some doubt expressed by members, based on testimony it received concerning the low pay scales of public assistance caseworkers, that any significant benefits can be derived from this training program. It is difficult to believe that high caliber individuals will spend the time required for this training when the jobs for which they are preparing offer such relatively low pay. Notwithstanding, the committee feels that an initial appropriation should be made and the results observed.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

1962 appropriation.....	\$3, 442, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	4, 096, 000
House allowance.....	3, 585, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 585, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of \$3,585,000 which is an increase of \$143,000 over the 1962 appropriation and a reduction of \$511,000 below the budget estimate.

The recommended reduction consists of \$338,000 budgeted in this account for civil defense activities which are now being considered on a Government-wide basis in the independent offices appropriation bill and \$173,000 which represents the administrative expenses of that portion of the public assistance program for which authorization expires under current legislation at the end of fiscal year 1962. The total requirements for this appropriation can be reviewed again when supplemental appropriations are considered by the Congress under the authority of the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 which have already passed the House and have been favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

1962 appropriation.....	\$69, 100, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	76, 750, 000
House allowance.....	75, 795, 000
Committee recommendation.....	75, 795, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance which is an increase of \$6,695,000 over the 1962 appropriation but a reduction of \$955,000 below the budget estimate, the whole cut being made in the request for research and demonstrations in child welfare.

The recommended level will provide an increase of \$6,250,000 for child welfare services bringing the funds for this activity to the level of the \$25 million maximum authorization. Funds are continued at this same level for maternal and child health services and crippled children's services. In addition an increase of \$520,000 is made in

funds for research and demonstrations in child welfare. The reduction in this latter program related entirely to the amount which was requested for financing the continuation of projects after fiscal year 1963; this reduction was not appealed by the Department.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

1962 appropriation.....	\$2, 668, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	2, 853, 000
House allowance.....	2, 853, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 853, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance which is the same as the budget estimate and an increase of \$185,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

With the funds recommended, the Bureau will meet mandatory costs and will provide for various program expansions, of which the largest are the expansion of regional child welfare consultative staff, an increase of child health research staff, and an increase of consultative staff on services for delinquent youth.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH OR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY

1962 appropriation.....	\$700, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	1, 900, 000
House allowance.....	1, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 100, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$1,100,000, an increase of \$400,000 over the 1962 appropriation but a decrease of \$800,000 below the budget estimate.

The increase recommended will permit the initiation of approximately 19 new projects and the continuation of projects begun in prior years. The reduction relates wholly to the funds which were requested for financing the continuation of projects after fiscal year 1963. As in other cases where this request was made, the committee has approved its deletion.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1962 appropriation.....	\$1, 607, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	1, 800, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	1, 800, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,800,000 over the House allowance and the same amount as the budget estimate.

For the first time last year, a program of research in social security was undertaken utilizing foreign currencies derived from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities abroad. The committee was informed that the necessary arrangements for cooperation with other countries have been completed and projects of priority interest to the United States have been developed. In view of these circumstances, the committee believes that continued support should be given this program so that new projects can be initiated using foreign currencies excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION MEETING

1962 appropriation.....	0
1963 budget estimate.....	\$100, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	0

The committee approves the House action in disallowing the request and in suggesting that the small initial expenses of preparing for a meeting of the International Social Security Association be met from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner."

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

1962 appropriation.....	\$912, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	1, 129, 000
House allowance.....	1, 129, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 129, 000

The committee approves the House allowance which is the same as the budget estimate and an increase of \$251,000 over the comparable 1962 level of funds.

The increase will permit the addition of 23 positions, principally to expand the program research activity in accordance with the recommendations of group of consultants who were appointed to advise the Commissioner of Social Security on needs in the research field.

The committee has added language specifically earmarking a maximum of \$11,000 which can be used for the initial planning expenses associated with the convening of the International Social Security Association meeting in the United States in 1964.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1962 appropriation.....	\$670, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	718, 000
House allowance.....	718, 000
Committee recommendation.....	739, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$21,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate and an increase of \$69,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

From these funds, \$664,000 will be used to provide educational materials to an estimated 16,841 blind children at the same \$40 per pupil rate that obtained during the current year; and \$75,000, an increase of \$34,000 over 1962, will be available for expenses related to advisory committees. These latter expenses were authorized for the first time by legislation enacted during the last session of Congress (Public Law 87-294), and funds were provided for this purpose in a supplemental appropriation covering only a part of fiscal year 1962. The amount recommended by the committee for 1963 will provide for the full year costs of staff and of the advisory committees.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

1962 appropriation.....	\$3, 736, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	3, 909, 000
House allowance.....	3, 909, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 909, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance which is the same as the budget estimate and an increase of \$173,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

With the funds recommended, the Hospital will primarily continue its program of expanding its nursing staff; expand its training programs for student nurses and medical residents and initiate such programs for medical technicians and nurse anesthetists; and provide for the opening of a 50-bed, full-pay pavilion, a facility whose establishment was approved last year but whose opening was deferred because of delays in necessary renovations.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$1, 256, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	1, 410, 000
House allowance.....	1, 410, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 458, 000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$1,458,000, an increase of \$48,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate.

The recommended increase will provide for improvement in the quality of food served the students and for additional supplies and equipment to meet the needs created by increasing enrollments and expanding instructional programs. The budget estimate would have permitted an increase in the average daily ration cost from 80 cents to 90 cents; the committee has included an additional \$18,000 so that the ration allowance may be set at \$1 a day, a rate more comparable to that in effect in several other institutions located in the District of Columbia. In addition, the growth in the instructional programs at the college in recent years has highlighted deficiencies in the amount available for supplies and equipment, and the committee has added \$30,000 to help meet these needs.

CONSTRUCTION

1962 appropriation.....	\$601, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	355, 000
House allowance.....	355, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 065, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$710,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate.

Last year the Senate added \$40,000 to the appropriation bill for plans and specifications for an arts building at the college, and these funds were included in the measure as enacted. These plans, the committee was informed, will be completed early in the fall of this year. No funds were provided in the budget for constructing this facility. The committee has been assured, however, that the need for this building is great since the departments which would be housed in it are now located in makeshift and inadequate quarters. At the same time, the anticipated enrollment increases make it unwise to divert any of the other recently constructed facilities at the college from the uses for which they were originally planned. Consequently, the committee has added \$660,000 to permit the construction of the arts building to proceed without delay.

In addition, the committee has included \$50,000 to permit landscaping of the newly developed quadrangle at the college; funds heretofore provided for the construction program have been inadequate to meet this need.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$7, 007, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	7, 492, 000
House allowance.....	7, 492, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 492, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$485,000 over the 1962 appropriation. In addition, the university anticipates receiving an additional \$450,000 from proposed increases in student fee rates.

These total increases provide principally for (1) an improvement in the quality of the instructional and library programs, (2) the continuation of merit salary increases for teachers, and (3) improvement in the operation and maintenance of the physical plant.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

1962 appropriation.....	\$461, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	86, 000
House allowance.....	86, 000
Committee recommendation.....	86, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of the full budget estimate, a decrease of \$375,000 from the 1962 appropriation.

The amount recommended will provide (1) \$56,000 to permit the development of plans and specifications for a new social work building in accordance with the current master development plan of the university and (2) \$30,000 for a restudy of that plan to consider the sites of the remaining buildings in the development program as well as to consider the ability of the present program to accommodate future projected enrollments.

CONSTRUCTION AND PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS

1962 appropriation.....	\$4, 447, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	5, 531, 000
House allowance.....	5, 531, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 531, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$1,084,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The recommended amount includes funds for four projects. Two of the projects are part of the master development plan and are required to relieve existing space shortages; these are a classroom building for which \$2,225,000 is provided and a women's dormitory for which \$2,470,000 is available. Funds for planning these facilities have been provided by Congress in prior years. The third project, improvement of the steam and electrical distribution facilities, was recommended by the General Services Administration after a survey of existing facilities. The remaining project, the purchase, renovation, and equipment of a warehouse-service building on a site adjacent to the campus, has been found to be more economical than the construction of such a facility as provided by the master plan.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1962 appropriation.....	\$2, 879, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	3, 470, 000
House allowance.....	2, 980, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 980, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance which is a decrease of \$490,000 from the budget estimate, but an increase of \$101,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The amount recommended includes \$2,621,000 in direct appropriations and \$359,000 to be transferred from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. The additional funds would provide for mandatory cost increases, an increase of 12 positions to strengthen administrative and financial management, 3 additional positions for the special staff of aging, and a small increase in funds for the library.

Civil defense activities account for \$98,500 of the reduction below the budget estimate; these will be considered on a Government-wide basis in the independent offices appropriation bill. The remainder of the reduction relates to requested staff and fund increases which the committee believes are not warranted at the present time.

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1962 appropriation.....	\$4, 730, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	5, 060, 000
House allowance.....	4, 830, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 830, 000

The committee approves the House allowance which is a decrease of \$230,000 below the budget estimate, but an increase of \$100,000 above the funds available in 1962.

This allowance provides \$3,335,000 in direct appropriations and \$1,457,000 to be transferred from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund plus \$38,000 to be transferred from the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. With this allowance provision is made for (1) mandatory costs, (2) additional clerical staff in the regions and additional grant-in-aid audit staff, and (3) increases in the costs of travel and of regional office space.

No funds are allowed for civil defense activities which are being considered on a Government-wide basis in the independent offices appropriation bill or for the requested program analysts in the regional offices.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

1962 appropriation.....	\$862, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	870, 000
House allowance.....	870, 000
Committee recommendation.....	870, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of the budget estimate, an increase of \$8,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

Several small items of cost account for this increase, and their allowance will enable the agency to keep abreast of workloads. Reports for fiscal year 1961 show that \$317,854,695 in personal property and \$30,938,730 in real property were transferred to State agencies.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1962 appropriation.....	\$1, 409, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	1, 581, 000
House allowance.....	1, 538, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 538, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$1,538,000, a decrease of \$43,000 below the budget estimate but an increase of \$129,000 over the funds available in 1962.

The recommended amount includes \$813,000 in direct appropriations, \$29,000 to be transferred from the Food and Drug Administration, and \$696,000 to be transferred from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. With the funds allowed, legal services will be increased in the public health, food and drug, social security, education, welfare, and business and administrative law fields.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$8, 200, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	8, 500, 000
House allowance.....	5, 810, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 810, 000

The committee approves the House allowance which is a reduction of \$2,690,000 below the budget estimate and \$2,390,000 below the 1962 appropriation.

As is the case with the other appropriations where provision for "full funding" was requested, no funds have been allowed for the costs of continuing projects beyond fiscal year 1963. It is the desire of the committee to review the needs of this program annually in the same manner as it does the research and training programs of the National Institutes of Health and of the other agencies of the Department.

GENERAL PROVISION

SECTION 203: INDIRECT COSTS OF RESEARCH

The committee recommends the deletion of section 203.

The committee has again made this recommendation, as it has for the past 5 years, because it believes that the present 15-percent limitation on indirect costs attributable to research projects supported by the Department has a deleterious effect on higher educational institutions. In the past, these institutions have been forced to absorb within their own limited funds a substantial part of the added cost of research programs which are undertaken or expanded in the national interest. Expert outside witnesses have testified on numerous occasions that this absorption has been detrimental to the financing of the educational and service programs of institutions at a time when they are facing rising enrollments and increasing costs.

Therefore, the committee recommends that this flat percentage limitation be removed. This step should provide significant relief to the hard-pressed educational institutions. The committee insists, however, that care be taken to reimburse only for those added indirect costs brought into existence by the initiation of research, or increased by such research, to the exclusion of those expenses which are normally encountered in the institution and which are not increased by the research grant.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1962 appropriation.....	\$19, 989, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	20, 250, 000
House allowance.....	20, 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	20, 250, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$261,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The recommended amount will enable the Board to handle the increased numbers of unfair labor practices and representation cases anticipated in 1963. To help accomplish this, 68 positions would be added to the staff.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1962 appropriation.....	\$1, 854, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	1, 904, 000
House allowance.....	1, 904, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 904, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$50,000 over the 1962 appropriation.

The recommended amount will provide increases principally for special boards of adjustment, arbitration boards, and emergency boards for railroads and airlines to investigate labor disputes which threaten a substantial interruption to interstate commerce.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

1962 appropriation.....	\$9, 740, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	9, 640, 000
House allowance.....	9, 640, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 640, 000

The committee approves the House allowance which is the same as the budget estimate and a decrease of \$100,000 below the 1962 appropriation.

The recommended amount represents the administrative expenses of the railroad retirement system, and the funds for this purpose are transferred from the railroad retirement trust fund. This fund is financed by equal employer and employee taxes which total 14½ percent.

Because of increases in productivity, the Board expects to cover increases in workloads and mandatory costs with a smaller appropriation than was made available in 1962.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

1962 appropriation.....	\$4, 388, 000
1963 budget estimate.....	5, 023, 000
House allowance.....	4, 923, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 023, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance to provide the full budget estimate.

The additional amount recommended for this agency will permit it to intensify its efforts in settling labor-management disputes, exclusive of those involving airlines and railroads, that affect interstate commerce.

In addition, the committee has provided authority for the Service to pay a maximum of \$100 per diem for the employment of experts and consultants, an increase from the present \$75 per diem rate. By this action, the Service will have the same authority as that enjoyed for several years by the National Mediation Board.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

1962 appropriation.....	\$5,000
1963 budget estimate.....	5,000
House allowance.....	5,000
Committee recommendation.....	5,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate, which is the same as the appropriation for a number of years.

This appropriation is the Federal Government's contribution toward the Commission's administrative expenses. The Public Health Service will also contribute \$28,000 under the program of grants for water pollution control, and neighboring jurisdictions will contribute the balance to make up a budget of \$60,000 for the year.

U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME

1962 appropriation.....	\$6,186,000
1963 budget estimate.....	6,128,000
House allowance.....	6,128,000
Committee recommendation.....	6,128,000

The committee approves the House allowance of the budget estimate, a decrease of \$58,000 below the 1962 appropriation.

Reductions related to nonrecurring expenses and other decreases more than offset increased requirements for a higher level of membership, for maintenance and operation of facilities, and for projected higher per patient day rates for members cared for at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Funds required for these purposes are made available from a trust fund which consists of monthly contributions by regular enlisted personnel of the Army and Air Force; fines, forfeitures, and stoppages of pay imposed on these personnel; estates of deceased soldiers and airmen; sales; and interest on the fund balances held in the Treasury.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 901: PER DIEM RATE FOR CONSULTANTS

The committee has included authority permitting the payment, unless otherwise specifically provided for, of a maximum per diem rate for consultants of \$75, rather than the maximum rate of \$60.88 now being paid.

Section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), which authorizes rates of pay for consultants provides that these rates shall be—

not in excess of the per diem equivalent of the highest rate payable under such Act, unless other rates are specifically provided in the appropriation or other law.

The highest rate payable under the Classification Act of 1949 is that provided for GS-18, \$18,500, or \$71.20 on a per diem basis. However, the Comptroller General by some tenuous reasoning has held that the term "highest rate payable" is that provided for GS-15 since the supergrades are not freely available to the departments and agencies; and under this fatuous ruling no more than \$60.88 per day may be paid consultants in the absence of other authority.

The committee believes that a more reasonable rate, and one more in keeping with the original intent of Congress, is the one which it is recommending.

SECTION 904: LIMITATION ON RESEARCH GRANTS TO LOBBYISTS

The committee recommends the deletion of a paragraph added by the House which prohibits the payment of funds to be used for conducting research or demonstration projects to any person or organization that is registered as a lobbyist.

The committee has been informed that, in the past, a number of projects have been undertaken by such agencies with the support of Federal funds and that contributions by these agencies have materially assisted the forward progress of Federal programs. To cite one example, the development of a system of medical literature analysis, storage, and retrieval has been substantially aided by the assistance of a listed organization. This system will be highly beneficial in providing swiftly the information helpful to scientists and medical practitioners.

The committee strongly agrees that it would be improper if such funds were diverted from the purpose for which they were intended and instead used to attempt to influence the Congress to a particular course of action. However, the committee is confident that sufficient controls exist to guarantee that any grant or contract funds will be devoted in their entirety to approved research and demonstration projects.

SECTION 905: AUTHORIZATION FOR ENTERTAINMENT OF FOREIGN OFFICIALS

The committee recommends the inclusion of a uniform provision providing that a maximum of \$5,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for entertainment of foreign officials, visiting scientists, and other experts. This provision effects a consolidation of presently existing authorities, delineating more precisely the authority available to the Secretary of Labor and increasing the maximum available to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare from the present \$1,000 to \$5,000.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Increase (+), decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	\$2,550,000	\$2,550,000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)-----	7,161,000	7,161,000	-----
Total-----	9,711,000	9,711,000	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Estimates, 1962	Estimates, 1963	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employment Security: Unemployment trust fund-----	\$3,584,176,000	\$3,998,530,000	+\$414,354,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended-----	25,000	24,000	-1,000
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia-----	10,000	10,000	-----
Administration of the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act-----	279,000	279,000	-----
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work-----	36,000	-----	-----
Total, Department of Labor-----	3,584,526,000	3,998,843,000	-36,000
			+\$414,317,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of the Secretary: Federal Council on Aging.....	6, 000	6, 000	-----
Public Health Service benefit and gift funds.....	184, 000	248, 000	+64, 000
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund.....	1, 000	1, 000	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital conditional gift fund.....	1, 000	-----	-1, 000
Social Security Administration:			
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	1, 116, 000, 000	1, 174, 589, 000	+58, 589, 000
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	12, 252, 060, 000	14, 231, 098, 000	+1, 979, 038, 000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	13, 368, 252, 000	15, 405, 942, 000	+2, 037, 690, 000
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....	1, 109, 500, 000	1, 172, 500, 000	+63, 000, 000
Limitation on railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.....	9, 470, 000	9, 000, 000	-470, 000
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	1, 118, 970, 000	1, 181, 500, 000	+62, 530, 000
Total trust funds, all agencies.....	18, 071, 748, 000	20, 586, 285, 000	+2, 514, 537, 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962, ESTIMATES FOR 1963, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1963
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	House bill
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$12,667,000	\$15,297,000	\$14,158,000	\$14,158,000	+\$1,491,000	–\$1,139,000	-----
Revision of Consumer Price Index.....	2,100,000	1,333,000	1,333,000	1,333,000	–767,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	14,767,000	16,630,000	15,491,000	15,491,000	+724,000	–1,139,000	-----
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS							
Salaries and expenses.....	500,000	950,000	785,000	785,000	+285,000	–165,000	-----
OFFICE OF AUTOMATION AND MANPOWER							
Salaries and expenses.....	(1)	900,000	800,000	800,000	+800,000	–100,000	-----
AREA REDEVELOPMENT							
Salaries and expenses.....	14,000,000	15,041,000	11,041,000	11,041,000	–2,959,000	–4,000,000	-----
Manpower development and training activities.....	-----	100,000,000	-----	50,000,000	+50,000,000	–50,000,000	+\$50,000,000
Welfare and pension plans reports activities.....	2 (556,200)	1,532,000	-----	1,532,000	+1,532,000	-----	+1,532,000
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING							
Salaries and expenses.....	4,976,000	5,026,000	5,026,000	5,026,000	+50,000	-----	-----
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY							
Limitation on salaries and expenses.....	(10,500,000)	(12,865,000)	(11,500,000)	(11,500,000)	(+1,000,000)	(–1,865,000)	-----
Limitations on grants to States.....	(405,000,000)	(424,900,000)	(350,000,000)	(405,000,000)	-----	(–19,900,000)	(+55,000,000)
Payment to the Federal extended compensation account.....	340,000,000	-----	-----	-----	–340,000,000	-----	-----

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962, estimates for 1963, and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$4, 116, 000	\$4, 292, 600	\$4, 181, 000	\$4, 281, 000	+ \$165, 000	— \$11, 600
Transfer from unemployment trust fund.....	(-----)	(122, 000)	(122, 000)	(122, 000)	(+ 122, 000)	-----
Total, Office of the Solicitor.....	4, 116, 000	4, 292, 600	4, 181, 000	4, 281, 000	+ 165, 000	— 11, 600
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 796, 000	2, 415, 000	1, 905, 000	2, 066, 000	+ 270, 000	— 349, 000
Transfer from unemployment trust fund.....	(-----)	(132, 000)	(132, 000)	(132, 000)	(+ 132, 000)	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	1, 796, 000	2, 415, 000	1, 905, 000	2, 066, 000	+ 270, 000	— 349, 000
Total appropriations, Department of Labor.....	643, 779, 000	374, 081, 100	284, 326, 000	315, 147, 000	— 328, 632, 000	— 58, 934, 100
						+ 50, 821, 000

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$23, 000, 000	\$28, 400, 000	\$28, 280, 000	\$28, 280, 000	+ \$5, 280, 000	— \$120, 000
<i>Certification, inspection, and other services (indefinite)</i>	(1, 790, 000)	(1, 882, 000)	(1, 882, 000)	(1, 882, 000)	(+ 92, 000)	
Pharmacology-animal laboratory building.....	1, 750, 000				— 1, 750, 000	
Total, Food and Drug Administration.....	24, 750, 000	28, 400, 000	28, 280, 000	28, 280, 000	+ 3, 530, 000	— 120, 000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION						
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	33, 672, 000	34, 672, 000	34, 672, 000	34, 716, 000	+ 1, 044, 000	+ 44, 000
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	8, 194, 000	11, 950, 000	11, 950, 000	11, 950, 000	+ 3, 756, 000	+ \$44, 000

Land-grant college aid, Hawaii.....	3, 775, 000				-3, 775, 000	
Grants for library services.....	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000				
Payments to school districts.....	247, 000, 000	232, 293, 000	282, 322, 000		+35, 322, 000	+50, 029, 000
Assistance for school construction.....	54, 850, 000	55, 045, 000	63, 636, 000		+8, 836, 000	+8, 641, 000
Defense educational activities.....	211, 627, 000	229, 450, 000	229, 450, 000		+17, 823, 000	
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000			
Expansion of teaching in education of the deaf.....	1, 575, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000		-75, 000	
Cooperative research.....	5, 000, 000	11, 000, 000	6, 985, 000		+1, 985, 000	-4, 015, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	11, 594, 000	12, 741, 000	12, 250, 000		+706, 000	-441, 000
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....		400, 000			+400, 000	+400, 000
Total, Office of Education.....	585, 787, 000	597, 551, 000	651, 315, 000	651, 809, 000	+66, 022, 000	+54, 258, 000
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION						
Grants to States.....	64, 450, 000	72, 940, 000	72, 940, 000		+8, 490, 000	
Research and training.....	20, 250, 000	23, 900, 000	24, 500, 000		+5, 250, 000	+1, 600, 000
Research and training (special foreign currency program).....	1, 372, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	2, 000, 000	+628, 000	+500, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 325, 000	2, 486, 000	2, 486, 000	2, 486, 000	+161, 000	
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	88, 397, 000	101, 326, 000	101, 426, 000	102, 926, 000	+14, 529, 000	+1, 600, 000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE						
Buildings and facilities.....	18, 230, 000	27, 000, 000	31, 000, 000	33, 200, 000	+14, 970, 000	+6, 200, 000
Accident prevention.....	3, 618, 000	3, 668, 000	3, 668, 000	3, 668, 000	+50, 000	
Chronic diseases and health of the aged.....	10, 958, 000	22, 942, 000	22, 942, 000	22, 942, 000	+11, 984, 000	
Communicable disease activities.....	10, 000, 000	10, 062, 000	10, 062, 000	10, 662, 000	+662, 000	+600, 000
Community health practice and research.....	24, 336, 000	25, 776, 000	25, 776, 000	25, 776, 000	+1, 440, 000	
Control of tuberculosis.....	6, 493, 000	6, 493, 000	6, 493, 000	7, 493, 000	+1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000
Control of venereal disease.....	6, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000
Dental services and resources.....	2, 500, 000	2, 506, 000	2, 506, 000	3, 006, 000	+506, 000	+500, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962, estimates for 1963, and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	House bill
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued							
Nursing services and resources.....	\$7, 675, 000	\$8, 433, 000	\$8, 438, 000	\$8, 438, 000	+\$763, 000		
Hospital construction activities.....	211, 500, 000	176, 220, 000	188, 572, 000	226, 220, 000	+14, 720, 000	+\$50, 000, 000	+\$37, 648, 000
Air pollution control.....	8, 800, 000	10, 069, 000	11, 069, 000	11, 069, 000	+2, 269, 000	+1, 000, 000	
Milk, food, interstate and community sanitation.....	7, 424, 000	7, 502, 000	7, 502, 000	8, 536, 000	+1, 112, 000	+1, 034, 000	+1, 034, 000
Occupational health.....	3, 981, 000	4, 022, 000	4, 022, 000	4, 542, 000	+561, 000	+520, 000	+520, 000
Radiological health.....	10, 647, 000	15, 875, 000	15, 875, 000	15, 875, 000	+5, 228, 000		
Water supply and water pollution control.....	20, 328, 000	23, 607, 000	24, 607, 000	25, 407, 000	+5, 079, 000	+1, 800, 000	+800, 000
Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	80, 000, 000	90, 000, 000	90, 000, 000	90, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000		
Hospitals and medical care.....	50, 009, 000	50, 259, 000	50, 259, 000	47, 602, 000	—2, 407, 000	—2, 657, 000	—2, 657, 000
Foreign quarantine activities.....	6, 084, 000	4, 292, 000	5, 892, 000	5, 892, 000	—192, 000	+1, 600, 000	
National Institutes of Health:							
General research and services.....	127, 637, 000	147, 826, 000	155, 826, 000	161, 826, 000	+34, 189, 000	+14, 000, 000	+6, 000, 000
National Cancer Institute.....	142, 836, 000	139, 109, 000	150, 409, 000	158, 409, 000	+15, 573, 000	+19, 300, 000	+8, 000, 000
Mental health activities.....	108, 876, 000	126, 899, 000	133, 599, 000	148, 599, 000	+39, 723, 000	+21, 700, 000	+15, 000, 000
National Heart Institute.....	132, 912, 000	126, 898, 000	143, 393, 000	149, 398, 000	+16, 486, 000	+22, 500, 000	+6, 000, 000
National Institute of Dental Research.....	17, 340, 000	17, 199, 000	19, 199, 000	22, 199, 000	+4, 859, 000	+5, 000, 000	+3, 000, 000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	81, 831, 000	91, 921, 000	98, 721, 000	105, 721, 000	+23, 890, 000	+13, 800, 000	+7, 000, 000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	56, 091, 000	59, 342, 000	62, 142, 000	68, 142, 000	+12, 051, 000	+8, 800, 000	+6, 000, 000

Neurology and blindness activities.....	70,812,000	71,206,000	77,506,000	86,506,000	+15,694,000	+15,300,000	+9,000,000
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health.....	738,335,000	780,400,000	840,800,000	900,800,000	+162,465,000	+120,400,000	+60,000,000
Grants for construction of cancer research facilities.....	5,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-5,000,000	-----	-----
Hospital and medical facility research.....	10,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-10,000,000	-----	-----
Grants for construction of health research facilities.....	30,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	+20,000,000	-----	-----
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....	9,000,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	-6,200,000	-----	-----
National health statistics.....	4,642,000	5,250,000	5,150,000	5,150,000	+508,000	-100,000	-----
Operations, National Library of Medicine.....	2,066,000	3,335,000	3,335,000	3,335,000	+1,269,000	-----	-----
Retired pay of commissioned officers (indefinite).....	(2,377,000)	(2,671,000)	(2,671,000)	(5,328,000)	(+2,361,000)	(+2,657,000)	(+2,657,000)
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General.....	5,375,000	5,850,000	5,850,000	5,850,000	+475,000	-----	-----
Total, Public Health Service.....	1,293,001,000	1,343,366,000	1,423,618,000	1,526,263,000	+233,262,000	+182,897,000	+102,645,000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL							
Salaries and expenses.....	5,240,000	5,974,000	6,332,000	6,332,000	+1,092,000	+358,000	-----
Buildings and facilities.....	575,000	8,095,000	8,095,000	8,095,000	+7,520,000	-----	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	5,815,000	14,069,000	14,427,000	14,427,000	+8,612,000	+358,000	-----
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund).....	(267,570,000)	(285,400,000)	(280,400,000)	(280,400,000)	(+12,880,000)	(-5,000,000)	-----
Limitation on construction, BOASI (trust fund).....	(4,000,000)	-----	-----	-----	(-4,000,000)	-----	-----
Reimbursement for military service credits.....	-----	78,600,000	-----	-----	-----	-78,600,000	-----
Grants to States for public assistance.....	2,481,200,000	2,688,300,000	2,538,300,000	2,538,300,000	+57,100,000	-150,000,000	-----
Grants for training public welfare personnel.....	-----	3,500,000	-----	1,500,000	+1,500,000	-2,000,000	+1,500,000
Assistance for repatriated U.S. nationals.....	764,000	875,000	467,000	467,000	-297,000	-408,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services.....	3,442,000	4,096,000	3,585,000	3,585,000	+143,000	-511,000	-----
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	69,100,000	76,750,000	75,795,000	75,795,000	+6,695,000	-955,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	2,663,000	2,853,000	2,853,000	2,853,000	+185,000	-----	-----
Cooperative research in social security.....	700,000	1,900,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	+400,000	-800,000	-----

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962, estimates for 1963, and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	House bill
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—continued							
International Social Security Association meeting.....		\$100,000					
Research and training (special foreign currency program).....	\$1,607,000	1,800,000		\$1,800,000	+\$193,000	—\$100,000	+\$1,800,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:							
Appropriation.....	590,000	711,000	\$711,000	711,000	+121,000		
<i>Transfer from OASI trust fund.....</i>	<i>(322,000)</i>	<i>(418,000)</i>	<i>(418,000)</i>	<i>(418,000)</i>	<i>(+96,000)</i>		
Total, Social Security Administration.....	2,560,071,000	2,859,485,000	2,622,811,000	2,626,111,000	+66,040,000	—233,374,000	+3,300,000
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL							
Salaries and expenses.....	3,736,000	3,909,000	3,909,000	3,909,000	+173,000		
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND							
Education of the blind.....	670,000	718,000	718,000	739,000	+69,000	+21,000	+21,000
GALLAUDET COLLEGE							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,256,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,458,000	+202,000	+48,000	+48,000
Construction.....	601,000	355,000	355,000	1,065,000	+464,000	+710,000	+710,000
Total, Gallaudet College.....	1,857,000	1,765,000	1,765,000	2,523,000	+666,000	+758,000	+758,000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY							
Salaries and expenses.....	7,007,000	7,492,000	7,492,000	7,492,000	+485,000		
Plans and specifications.....	461,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	—375,000		
Construction of buildings.....	4,447,000	5,531,000	5,531,000	5,531,000	+1,084,000		

Construction of auditorium-fine arts building (liquidation of contract authority).....	95,000	13,109,000	13,109,000	-95,000	
Total, Howard University.....	12,010,000	13,109,000	13,109,000	+1,099,000	
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Office of the Secretary:					
Appropriation.....	2,527,000	3,058,000	2,621,000	+94,000	-437,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(352,000)	(412,000)	(359,000)	(+7,000)	(-53,000)
Office of Field Administration:					
Appropriation.....	3,265,000	3,565,000	3,335,000	+70,000	-230,000
Transfers.....	(1,465,000)	(1,495,000)	(1,495,000)	(+30,000)	
Surplus property utilization.....	862,000	870,000	870,000	+8,000	
Office of the General Counsel:					
Appropriation.....	713,000	856,000	813,000	+100,000	-43,000
Transfers.....	(696,000)	(725,000)	(725,000)	(+29,000)	
Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses.....	8,200,000	8,500,000	5,810,000	-2,390,000	-2,690,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	15,567,000	16,849,000	13,449,000	-2,118,000	-3,400,000
Total, direct appropriations, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	4,591,661,000	4,980,547,000	4,874,827,000	+391,884,000	+2,993,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	4,167,000	4,553,000	7,210,000	+3,043,000	+2,657,000
Total, direct and indefinite appropriations, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	4,595,828,000	4,985,100,000	4,879,380,000	+394,927,000	+5,655,000
			4,990,755,000		+111,375,000

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$19,989,000	\$20,250,000	\$20,250,000	+\$261,000
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TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,854,000	\$1,904,000	\$1,904,000	+\$50,000	-----
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Comparative statement of appropriations for 1962, estimates for 1963, and amounts recommended in bill for 1963—Continued

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1962	Estimates, 1963	House bill
<i>Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation)-----</i>	(\$9,740,000)	(\$9,640,000)	(\$9,640,000)	(\$9,640,000)	(—\$100,000)		
Payment to railroad unemployment insurance account.....	10,000,000				—10,000,000		
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	10,000,000				—10,000,000		

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.....	\$4,388,000	\$5,023,000	\$4,923,000	\$5,023,000	+\$635,000		+\$100,000
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TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution.....	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000			
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TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

<i>Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay-----</i>	(\$5,186,000)	(\$6,128,000)	(\$6,128,000)	(\$6,128,000)	(—\$58,000)		
Total direct appropriations, all titles of the bill.....	5,271,676,000	5,381,810,100	5,166,235,000	5,325,874,000	+54,198,000	—\$55,936,100	+\$159,639,000
Total, indefinite appropriations, all titles of the bill.....	4,167,000	4,553,000	4,553,000	7,210,000	+3,043,000	+2,657,000	+2,657,000
Grand total.....	5,275,843,000	5,386,363,100	5,170,788,000	5,333,084,000	+57,241,000	—53,279,100	+162,296,000

Calendar No. 1634

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10904

[Report No. 1672]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 28, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 29, 1962

Reported by Mr. HILL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
5 the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances
6 or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and
7 their employees for services rendered, \$14,158,000.

8 REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor
10 Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including not
11 to exceed \$250,000 for temporary employees at rates to
12 be fixed by the Secretary of Labor (but not to exceed a rate
13 equivalent to that for general schedule grade 9) without re-
14 gard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949,
15 as amended, \$1,333,000.

16 BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the conduct of international
19 labor affairs, \$785,000.

20 OFFICE OF AUTOMATION AND MANPOWER

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
23 the performance of the functions of the Secretary in the fields
24 of automation and manpower, \$800,000.

1 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16
4 and 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-
5 27), including grants or reimbursements to States,
6 \$11,041,000.

7 *MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES*

8 *For expenses necessary to carry into effect the Man-*
9 *power Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public*
10 *Law 87-415), \$50,000,000.*

11 *WELFARE AND PENSION PLAN REPORTS ACTIVITIES*

12 *For expenses necessary for performing the functions*
13 *vested in the Secretary by the Welfare and Pension Plans*
14 *Disclosure Act, as amended (72 Stat. 997; 76 Stat. 35),*
15 *\$1,532,000.*

16 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
19 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as author-
20 ized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611),
21 and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$5,026,000.

1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the general administration of
4 the employment service and unemployment compensation
5 programs, including temporary employment of persons, with-
6 out regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement
7 migratory labor program; not more than \$11,500,000 may
8 be expended from the employment security administration
9 account in the Unemployment trust fund, of which \$1,-
10 400,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of
11 title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Read-
12 justment Act of 1944.

13 LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
14 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMIN-
15 ISTRATION

16 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the
17 Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n),
18 for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
19 Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as
20 authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended
21 (42 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any
22 State, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental
23 for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
24 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
25 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection

1 with the operation of employment office facilities and serv-
2 ices in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a
3 building through such arrangements as may be required to
4 provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District
5 of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment
6 Compensation Board, including conveyance by the Com-
7 missioners of the District of Columbia to the United States
8 of title to the land on which such building is to be situated,
9 subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of
10 these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the
11 procurement of buildings for other State employment
12 security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise provided
13 for, necessary for carrying out title XV of the Social Secu-
14 rity Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), ~~not more than~~
15 ~~\$350,000,000~~ \$405,000,000, of which \$55,000,000 shall be
16 *available only upon enactment of legislation by the Eighty-*
17 *seventh Congress increasing the authorization by not less than*
18 *such amount,* may be expended from the employment se-
19 curity administration account in the Unemployment trust
20 fund, *and of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only to the*
21 *extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration*
22 *resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the*
23 *number of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary*
24 *costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation*
25 *plans embracing employees of the State generally over those*

1 *upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the Dis-*
2 *trict of Columbia) was based: Provided, That notwithstanding*
3 *any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social*
4 *Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from*
5 *time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment*
6 *to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of*
7 *the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Guam*
8 *and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section 303*
9 *of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as*
10 *he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient*
11 *administration of its unemployment compensation law and*
12 *of its public employment offices: Provided further, That*
13 *such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department*
14 *of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for*
15 *the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly*
16 *determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail*
17 *matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-*
18 *ment compensation systems and employment services by*
19 *States receiving grants herefrom: Provided further, That*
20 *notwithstanding section 901(c)(1)(A) of the Social Security*
21 *Act, the limitation on the amount authorized to be made*
22 *available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, for the*

1 *purposes specified in such section 901(c)(1)(A) is hereby in-*
2 *creased to \$405,000,000.*

3 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
4 1933, the provisions of section 303(a)(1) of the Social
5 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
6 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
7 apply.

8 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
9 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
10 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
11 of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of
12 officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
13 from the said agencies of any States which have established
14 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit
15 system and classification and compensation plan covering
16 the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their
17 employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel
18 or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
19 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

20 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
21 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
22 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
23 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
24 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may

1 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
2 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
3 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropria-
4 tion therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the pay-
5 ments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the
6 amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current
7 fiscal year.

8 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL
9 EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

10 For payments to unemployed Federal employees and
11 ex-servicemen, either directly or through payments to States,
12 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
13 amended, \$129,000,000.

14 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees
15 and ex-servicemen, next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
16 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States,
17 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
18 amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to
19 unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen for the
20 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the
21 obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to
22 the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That
23 the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
24 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
25 of the current fiscal year.

1 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

2 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to de-
3 termine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered
4 into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
5 ~~\$1,640,000~~ \$1,049,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR
7 PROGRAM

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
9 to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
10 the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1461-
11 1468), including temporary employment of persons without
12 regard to the civil-service laws, ~~\$2,178,000~~ \$1,919,000,
13 which shall be derived by transfer from the Farm labor
14 supply revolving fund.

15 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
18 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
19 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
20 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act
21 of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army Re-
22 serve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
23 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
24 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App.

1 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
2 \$633,000.

3 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial
6 safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial
7 relations for labor and industry; performance of safety
8 functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees'
9 Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784 (c)) and
10 the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation
11 Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835) ; performance of the func-
12 tions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 ~~(b)~~ and ~~(e)~~ of
13 the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act ~~(72 Stat.~~
14 ~~977)~~; and not less than \$281,700 for the work of the
15 President's Committee on Employment of the Physically
16 Handicapped, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949
17 (63 Stat. 409) ; ~~\$3,800,000~~ \$3,244,000: *Provided*, That
18 no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee
19 shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other depart-
20 ment or agency under the provisions of any existing law; in-
21 cluding purchase of reports and of material for informational
22 exhibits.

1 BUREAU OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Labor-
4 Management Reports, \$5,675,000.

5 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary administrative expenses and not to ex-
8 ceed \$103,225 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals
9 Board, \$3,845,000, together with not to exceed \$55,800 to
10 be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the
11 Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act,
12 as amended (33 U.S.C. 944).

13 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

14 For the payment of compensation and other benefits
15 and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized
16 by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal
17 year, including payments to other Federal agencies for
18 medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement ap-
19 proved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continu-
20 ation of payment of benefits as provided for under the
21 head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security
22 Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs

1 for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnish-
2 ing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment,
3 and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation
4 and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and
5 burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps
6 as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving
7 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on
8 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto
9 as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
10 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
11 (5 U.S.C. 796) , shall apply in providing such services, treat-
12 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
13 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948
14 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012) ; \$62,071,000: *Provided,*
15 That, in the adjudication of claims under section
16 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits payable from this
17 appropriation, authority under section 32 of the Act to make
18 rules and regulations shall be construed to include the nature
19 and extent of the proofs and evidence required to establish
20 the right to such benefits without regard to the date of the
21 injury or death for which claim is made.

22 WOMEN'S BUREAU

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
25 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29

1 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material
2 for informational exhibits, ~~\$718,000~~ \$893,000.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
6 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,
7 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of sup-
8 plies and the making of contracts by the United States,
9 approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45),
10 including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
11 cies and their employees for inspection services rendered,
12 \$17,715,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor
16 ~~\$4,181,000~~ \$4,281,000, together with not to exceed
17 \$122,000 to be derived from the employment security admin-
18 istration account, Unemployment trust fund.

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary
22 of Labor, ~~\$1,905,000~~ including expenses of commissions or
23 boards to resolve labor-management disputes, \$2,066,000,
24 together with not to exceed \$132,000 to be derived from the
25 Employment Security Administration account, Unemploy-

1 ment Trust Fund, of which not more than \$5,000 shall be
2 for official entertainment expenses.

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
4 Appropriation Act, 1963".

5 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
6 TION, AND WELFARE

7 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
10 the Food and Drug Administration, including reporting and
11 illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemi-
12 cals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in ad-
13 vance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment
14 of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of
15 new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement
16 operations; \$28,280,000.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
18 AND OTHER SERVICES

19 For expenses necessary for the listing, certification, or
20 inspection of certain products, and for the establishment of
21 tolerances for pesticides and color additives, in accordance
22 with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706
23 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended
24 (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376),
25 the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current

1 fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connec-
2 tion with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of
3 tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total
4 amount herein appropriated shall be available for purchase
5 of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses
6 of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits
7 for which no service has been rendered.

8 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

9 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL

10 EDUCATION

11 For carrying out the provisions of titles I and II of
12 the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20
13 U.S.C. 15i-15m, 15o-15q, 15aa-15jj), section 1 of the
14 Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the Act of March
15 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9 of the Act of
16 August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), ~~\$34,672,000~~ \$34,716,000,
17 of which \$5,000,000 shall be for practical nurse training
18 under such title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946,
19 as amended, and \$180,000 for vocational education in the
20 fishery trades and industry including distributive occupations
21 therein: *Provided*, That the amount of allotment which
22 States and Territories are not prepared to use may be re-
23 apportioned among the other States and Territories applying
24 therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were
25 originally apportioned.

1 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND
2 THE MECHANIC ARTS

3 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
4 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$11,950,000.

5 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

6 For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19,
7 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000.

8 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

9 For payments to local educational agencies for the main-
10 tenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act
11 of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13),
12 \$282,322,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also
13 be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of
14 such Act.

15 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

16 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
17 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally af-
18 fected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950,
19 as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 19), including not to exceed
20 \$800,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal
21 year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$63,-
22 686,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
23 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
24 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of
25 Health, Education, and Welfare.

1 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

2 For grants, loans, and payments under the National
3 Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605),
4 \$229,450,000, of which \$91,270,000 shall be for capital
5 contributions to student loan funds and loans for non-Federal
6 capital contributions to student loan funds, of which not to ex-
7 ceed \$1,300,000 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital
8 contributions; \$54,000,000 shall be for grants to States and
9 loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics,
10 or modern foreign language equipment and minor remodeling
11 of facilities; \$3,750,000 shall be for grants to States for
12 supervisory and other services; \$15,000,000 shall be for
13 grants to States for area vocational education programs;
14 and \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing,
15 guidance, and counseling: *Provided*, That no part of this
16 appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science,
17 mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or
18 equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of
19 education, which can be identified as originating in or hav-
20 ing been exported from a Communist country, unless such
21 equipment is unavailable from any other source: *Provided*
22 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be avail-
23 able for graduate fellowships awarded initially under the
24 provisions of the Act after the date of enactment of the De-

1 partment of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation
2 Act, 1962, which are not found by the Commissioner of
3 Education to be consistent with the purpose of the Act as
4 stated in section 101 thereof.

5 Loans and payments under the National Defense Edu-
6 cation Act, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after
7 ~~May 31~~ *March 31* of the current fiscal year, loans and pay-
8 ments under title II of the National Defense Education Act,
9 for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such
10 sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the
11 expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropri-
12 ation for the same purpose for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That
13 the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
14 exceed the amount paid for the same purposes for the first
15 quarter of the current fiscal year.

16 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE
17 MENTALLY RETARDED

18 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
19 higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant
20 to the Act of September 6, 1958, as amended (20 U.S.C.
21 611-617), \$1,000,000.

1 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

2 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
3 higher education for courses of study and scholarships for
4 training teachers of the deaf, \$1,500,000.

5 COOPERATIVE RESEARCH

6 For cooperative research, surveys, and demonstrations in
7 education as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20
8 U.S.C. 331-332), \$6,985,000.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN

10 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

11 *For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury*
12 *Department determines to be excess to the normal require-*
13 *ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the*
14 *Office of Education, as authorized by law, \$400,000, to*
15 *remain available until expended: Provided, That this*
16 *appropriation shall be available, in addition to other*
17 *appropriations to such agency, for the purchase of the*
18 *foregoing currencies.*

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education,
21 including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regard-

1 ing libraries; coordination of library service on the national
2 level with other forms of adult education; development of
3 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribu-
4 tion, and exchange of education documents, motion-picture
5 films, and lantern slides; ~~\$12,250,000~~ \$12,300,000.

6 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

7 GRANTS TO STATES

8 For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational
9 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$72,940,000, of which
10 \$71,240,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under
11 section 2 of said Act; and \$1,700,000 is for extension and
12 improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Provided*,
13 That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for
14 the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of
15 \$110,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the
16 sum available for allotments under such section for such
17 fiscal year: *Provided further*, That additional allotments,
18 not exceeding \$240,000 in the aggregate, for grants under
19 section 2 of said Act may be made, in accordance with regu-
20 lations of the Secretary, to States in which the Federal share
21 of the costs of rehabilitation services under such section ex-
22 ceeds their respective allotments from such \$110,000,000:
23 *Provided further*, That the allotment to any State under
24 section 3 (a) (1) of said Act shall be not less than \$15,000.

25 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For

1 making, after May 31, of the current fiscal year, grants to
2 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation
3 Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding
4 fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
5 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
6 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*,
7 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall
8 not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
9 of the current fiscal year.

10 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

11 For grants and other expenses (except administrative
12 expenses) for research, training, traineeships, and other spe-
13 cial projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabil-
14 itation Act, as amended, for expenses of carrying out the
15 training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and
16 for expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and
17 reports, and of dissemination of information with respect
18 thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, ~~\$24,500,000~~
19 \$25,500,000.

20 RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
21 PROGRAM)

22 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury
23 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-
24 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the
25 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, as authorized by law,

1 ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended:
2 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addi-
3 tion to other appropriations to such agency, for the purchase
4 of the foregoing currencies.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
7 for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, \$2,486,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PREAMBLE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed two thousand six hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; expenses incident to the dissemination of health information in foreign countries through exhibits and other appropriate means; expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$285 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the

1 schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular
2 means of ~~transportation~~ expenses of primary and secondary
3 schooling of dependents, in foreign countries, of Public
4 Health Service commissioned officers stationed in foreign
5 countries in amounts not to exceed an average of \$285 per
6 student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the
7 schools available in the locality are unable to provide ade-
8 quately for the education of such dependents, and for the
9 transportation of such dependents between such schools and
10 their places of residence when the schools are not accessible
11 to such dependents by regular means of transportation;
12 expenses of shipment of motor vehicles personally owned by
13 Public Health Service commissioned officers in accordance
14 with 10 U.S.C. 4748; payment, in accordance with regula-
15 tions prescribed by the Secretary, of the expenses of medical
16 care benefits for Public Health Service personnel, other than
17 commissioned officers, and their dependents similar to those
18 provided by 22 U.S.C. 1156, 1157, and 1158; expenses of
19 leasing or renting, for periods of not exceeding five years, of
20 necessary buildings and grounds in foreign countries and fur-
21 nishing Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign
22 countries with living quarters, including heat, light, water, and
23 household equipment, in government-owned or rented buildings,
24 when it is in the interest of the Service to do so, notwithstanding
25 the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C.

1 70); not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting sci-
2 entists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General;
3 purchase, erection, and maintenance of temporary or portable
4 structures; and for the payment of compensation to consult-
5 ants or individual scientists appointed for limited periods of
6 time pursuant to section 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act
7 at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed
8 \$19,000 per annum; as follows:

9 **BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES**

10 For construction, major repair, improvement, extension,
11 and equipment of Public Health Service facilities, not other-
12 wise provided, including plans and specifications and acquisi-
13 tion of sites, ~~\$31,000,000~~ \$33,200,000, to remain available
14 until expended.

15 **ACCIDENT PREVENTION**

16 To carry out section 301 of the Act, and for expenses
17 necessary for demonstrations and training personnel for State
18 and local health work pursuant to section 314 (c) of the
19 Act, with respect to accident prevention, \$3,668,000.

20 **CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED**

21 To carry out sections 311 and 316 of the Act,
22 and for expenses necessary for research, demonstrations, and
23 technical assistance under section 301 of the Act and
24 demonstrations and training personnel for State and local

1 health work under section 314 (c) of the Act, with respect
2 to chronic diseases and health problems of the aged, and
3 for allotments and payments to States under section 314 (c)
4 of the Act for establishing and maintaining adequate public
5 health services for the chronically ill and the aged,
6 \$22,942,000, of which \$13,000,000 shall be available only
7 for such allotments and payments to States under section
8 314 (c) of the Act.

9 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

10 To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those
11 provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the
12 Act relating to the prevention and suppression of com-
13 municable and preventable diseases, and the interstate trans-
14 mission and spread thereof, including the purchase of not
15 to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for replacement
16 only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
17 ~~\$10,062,000~~ \$10,662,000.

18 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

19 To carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided,
20 sections 306, 309, 311, and 314 (c) of the Act and for
21 expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for research,
22 technical assistance, and demonstrations pursuant to section
23 301 of the Act, \$25,776,000.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, ~~\$6,493,000~~ \$7,493,000, of which ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,500,000 shall be available for grants of money, services, supplies and equipment to States, and with the approval of the respective State health authority, to counties, health districts and other political subdivisions of the States for the control of tuberculosis in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine, and of which not less than ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects, including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for

1 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon
 2 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may deter-
 3 mine; ~~\$7,000,000~~ \$8,000,000.

4 DENTAL SERVICES AND RESOURCES

5 To carry out section 311 of the Act, and for expenses
 6 necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assist-
 7 ance under section 301 of the Act, with respect to dental
 8 health activities, except as otherwise provided for the
 9 National Institute of Dental Research, ~~\$2,506,000~~ \$3,006,-
 10 000.

11 NURSING SERVICES AND RESOURCES

12 To carry out section 311 of the Act, and for expenses
 13 necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assist-
 14 ance pursuant to section 301 of the Act, with respect to
 15 nursing services and resources, and to carry out section 307
 16 of the Act, \$8,438,000.

17 HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

18 To carry out the provisions of title VI of the Act, as
 19 amended, ~~\$188,572,000~~ \$226,220,000, of which ~~\$125,000,-~~
 20 ~~000~~ \$150,000,000 shall be for grants or loans for hospitals
 21 and related facilities pursuant to part C, ~~\$1,800,000~~ \$4,200,-
 22 000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636, and
 23 ~~\$60,000,000~~ \$70,000,000 shall be for grants or loans for
 24 facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$20,000,000 for
 25 diagnostic or treatment centers, \$20,000,000 for hospitals

1 for the chronically ill and impaired, \$10,000,000 for re-
2 habilitation facilities, and ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$20,000,000 for
3 nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts
4 C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall
5 be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations
6 specified herein: *Provided further*, That funds made avail-
7 able under section 636 for experimental or demonstration
8 construction or equipment projects shall not be used to pay
9 in excess of two-thirds of the cost of such projects as deter-
10 mined by the Surgeon General.

11 AIR POLLUTION

12 To carry out the Act of July 14, 1955, as amended
13 (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and for expenses necessary to
14 carry out the purposes of sections 301 and 311 of the Act
15 relating to air pollution, including hire, maintenance, and
16 operation of aircraft; \$11,069,000, to remain available
17 only until June 30, 1963.

18 MILK, FOOD, INTERSTATE, AND COMMUNITY SANITATION

19 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act, and
20 for expenses necessary for demonstrations and training per-
21 sonnel for State and local health work under section 314 (c)
22 of the Act, with respect to milk, food, and community sani-
23 tation, and interstate quarantine and arctic health activities,
24 including purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor
25 vehicles, ~~\$7,502,000~~ \$8,536,000.

1 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

2 To carry out sections 301 and 311 of the Act, and for
3 expenses necessary for demonstrations and training per-
4 sonnel for State and local health work under section 314 (c)
5 of the Act, with respect to occupational health, ~~\$4,022,000~~
6 ~~\$4,542,000~~.

7 RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH

8 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 314 (c) of the Act,
9 with respect to radiological health, including grants for
10 training of radiological health specialists; purchase of not to
11 exceed four passenger motor vehicles of which two shall be
12 for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation
13 of aircraft; \$15,875,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be
14 available only for allotments and payments to States pursuant
15 to such section 314 (c) for the establishment and mainte-
16 nance of adequate radiological public health services.

17 WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

18 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act with
19 respect to water supply and water pollution control, and
20 to carry out the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as
21 amended (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-466k), ~~\$24,607,000~~,
22 ~~\$25,407,000~~, including \$4,700,000 for grants to States and
23 \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies under section 5
24 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

1 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

2 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
3 Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$90,000,000.

4 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

5 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
6 Service, not otherwise provided for, under the Act of
7 August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150), including \$2,657,000
8 to be available only for payments for medical care of de-
9 pendants and retired personnel under the Dependents'
10 Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7) and under sections
11 301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed
12 by this appropriation), 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332,
13 341, 343, 344, 502, and 504 of the Act, section 810 of
14 the Act of July 1, 1944, as amended (33 U.S.C. 763c),
15 Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended,
16 and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including
17 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; pur-
18 chase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for
19 replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammuni-
20 tion; ~~\$50,259,000~~ \$47,602,000, of which \$1,200,000 shall
21 be available only for payments to the State of Hawaii for
22 care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes or
24 operates a health service program for any department or
25 agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in ad-

vance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization of retired ships' officers and members of crews of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels, and their dependents, and for payment therefor.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries, and purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$5,892,000.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

For the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;

1 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
2 strations and research; ~~\$155,826,000~~ \$161,826,000: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of
4 Health management fund from appropriations included in
5 this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
6 thirteen passenger motor vehicles, of which twelve shall be
7 for replacement only; and not to exceed \$2,500 for enter-
8 tainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by
9 the Surgeon General: *Provided further*, That all appropria-
10 tions made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and
11 available for research or training projects, may be expended
12 pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for
13 supplies and services, including indemnification of contractors
14 to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title
15 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval
16 and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon
17 General.

18 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

19 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
20 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
21 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
22 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
23 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
24 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative

1 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
2 carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
3 ~~\$150,409,000~~ *\$158,409,000*.

4 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

5 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
6 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314(c) of the
7 Act with respect to mental diseases, ~~\$133,599,000~~ *\$148,-*
8 *599,000*.

9 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
11 the National Heart Act, ~~\$143,398,000~~ *\$149,398,000*.

12 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
14 to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
15 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
16 ~~\$19,199,000~~ *\$22,199,000*.

17 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
19 Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases,
20 ~~\$98,721,000~~ *\$105,721,000*.

21 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
23 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and
24 infectious diseases, ~~\$62,142,000~~ *\$68,142,000*, of which

1 \$250,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas
2 Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the
3 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

4 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
6 the Act relating to neurology and blindness; to cooperate
7 with State health agencies, and other public and private
8 nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradi-
9 cation of neurological and sensory diseases and blindness
10 by providing for consultative services, training, demonstra-
11 tions, and other control activities, directly and through
12 grants-in-aid, ~~\$77,506,000~~ \$86,506,000.

13 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH

14 FACILITIES

15 For grants pursuant to Title VII of the Act, \$50,000,-
16 000.

17 SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN

18 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

19 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury
20 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-
21 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the
22 Public Health Service, as authorized by law, \$2,800,000,
23 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this
24 appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appro-

1 priations to the Public Health Service, for the purchase of
2 the foregoing currencies.

3 NATIONAL HEALTH STATISTICS

4 For expenses of the National Center for Health Statis-
5 tics in carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 305,
6 312 (a), 313, 314 (c), and 315 of the Act, \$5,150,000.

7 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

8 To carry out section 301 of the Act ~~with respect to~~
9 ~~translation of foreign scientific documents~~ and for expenses,
10 not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the
11 National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C. 275), includ-
12 ing purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle,
13 \$3,335,000.

14 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

15 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
16 by law, and for payments under the Uniformed Services
17 Contingency Option Act of 1953 *and payments for medical*
18 *care of dependents and retired personnel under the De-*
19 *pendents' Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55), such*
20 amount as may be required during the current fiscal year.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON

22 GENERAL

23 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
24 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health

1 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
2 information, articles, and publications related to public
3 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
4 health methods, \$5,850,000.

5 *GENERAL PROVISION*

6 *The amounts made available for fiscal year 1962, for*
7 *planning or construction of buildings or facilities under the*
8 *headings "Foreign quarantine activities", "National Cancer*
9 *Institute", "National Heart Institute", and "Allergy and*
10 *infectious disease activities", shall remain available until*
11 *June 30, 1963.*

12 *SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL*

13 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

14 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
15 tion of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger
16 motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with
17 organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the
18 nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness
19 \$6,332,000.

20 *BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES*

21 For construction, alterations, extension, and equipment,
22 of buildings and facilities on the grounds of the hospital,
23 including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising,
24 and supervision of construction, \$8,095,000, to remain avail-
25 able until expended.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF

3 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 For necessary expenses, not more than \$280,400,000
5 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
6 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
7 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary
8 travel incident to medical examinations for verifying
9 disabilities of individuals who file applications for dis-
10 ability determinations under title II of the Social Security
11 Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000
12 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use
13 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended
14 (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process
15 claims workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and
16 after maximum absorption of the costs of such claims work-
17 load within the existing limitation has been achieved *only to*
18 *the extent necessary to process workloads not anticipated in*
19 *the budget estimates.*

20 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
21 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
22 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
23 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
24 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
25 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and sur-
26 vivors insurance trust fund.

1 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

2 For grants to States for old-age assistance, medical as-
3 sistance for the aged, aid to dependent children, aid to the
4 blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as
5 authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security
6 Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and
7 XIV), \$2,538,300,000, of which such amount as may be
8 necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the
9 prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

10 ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED UNITED STATES

11 NATIONALS

12 For necessary expenses of carrying out *section 1113 of*
13 *the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1313), and*
14 *of carrying out* the provisions of the Act of July 5, 1960
15 (74 Stat. 308), and for care and treatment in accordance
16 with the Acts of March 2, 1929, and October 29, 1941, as
17 amended (24 U.S.C. 191a, 196a), \$467,000.

18 GRANTS FOR TRAINING OF PUBLIC WELFARE PERSONNEL

19 *For grants to States for increasing the number of*
20 *trained public welfare personnel available for work in the*
21 *public assistance programs as authorized by section 705 of*
22 *the Social Security Act, as amended, \$1,500,000.*

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

24 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Family
25 Services, \$3,585,000.

GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For grants for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V; 74 Stat. 995-997), \$75,795,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be available for services for crippled children, \$25,000,000 for maternal and child-health services, \$25,000,000 for child-welfare services, and \$795,000 for research or demonstration projects in child welfare: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$2,853,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation

1 relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate
 2 between persons licensed under State law to practice obstet-
 3 rics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not
 4 be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the
 5 services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out
 6 of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Pro-*
 7 *vided further*, That any State plan which provides standards
 8 for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the
 9 laws of the State shall be approved.

10 COOPERATIVE RESEARCH OR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

11 IN SOCIAL SECURITY

12 For grants, contracts, and jointly financed cooperative
 13 arrangements for research or demonstration projects under
 14 section 1110 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
 15 U.S.C. 1310), \$1,100,000.

16 RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY 17 PROGRAM)

18 *For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury*
 19 *Department determines to be excess to the normal require-*
 20 *ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the*
 21 *Social Security Administration, as authorized by law, \$1,-*
 22 *800,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,*
 23 *That this appropriation shall be available in addition to*
 24 *other appropriations to such agency, for the purchase of*
 25 *the foregoing currencies.*

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

2 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
3 sioner of Social Security, \$711,000, together with not to
4 exceed \$418,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
5 and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided, That not to*
6 *exceed \$11,000 shall be available to pay preparation costs*
7 *for a meeting of the International Social Security Association.*

8 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
9 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
10 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
11 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
12 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be neces-
13 sary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made
14 thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be
15 charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

16 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
17 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
18 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
19 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
20 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a
21 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
22 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to
23 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
24 plan was submitted for approval.

1 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

2 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

3 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

4 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
5 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), ~~\$718,000~~ \$739,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

7 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
8 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of
9 wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of
10 their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation
11 "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of
12 technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital;
13 payments to the appropriations of Howard University
14 for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished
15 by such university; \$3,909,000: *Provided*, That no
16 intern or resident physician receiving compensation from
17 this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compen-
18 sation in the form of wages or salary from any other appro-
19 priation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District
20 of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital,
21 upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the begin-
22 ning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General
23 calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by
24 the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified
25 by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon
26 General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject

1 to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper
 2 adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on
 3 the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of
 4 each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General
 5 may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the
 6 foregoing proviso.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GALLAUDET COLLEGE

8 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
 9 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
 10 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
 11 1954 (Public Law 420), ~~\$1,410,000~~ \$1,458,000: *Pro-*
 12 *vided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of
 13 Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at a
 14 rate not less than \$1,295 per school year for each student
 15 receiving elementary or secondary education pursuant to the
 16 Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

17 CONSTRUCTION, GALLAUDET COLLEGE

18 For construction, alteration, renovation, equipment, and
 19 improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of
 20 Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
 21 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the
 22 General Services Administration, including planning, archi-
 23 tectural, and engineering services, ~~\$355,000~~ \$1,065,000,
 24 to remain available until expended.

25 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

26 For the partial support of Howard University, including

1 personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to
2 buildings and grounds, \$7,492,000.

3 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

4 For necessary expenses for the preparation of plans and
5 specifications for construction, under the supervision of the
6 General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard
7 University, of a social work building, and for conduct of a
8 master development study, including architectural and engi-
9 neering services, \$86,000, to remain available until
10 expended.

11 CONSTRUCTION AND PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS, HOWARD
12 UNIVERSITY

13 For the construction and equipment of a classroom build-
14 ing, a women's dormitory, and powerplant facilities under the
15 supervision of the General Services Administration, on the
16 grounds of Howard University, and for purchase, renovation
17 and equipment, under such supervision, of a warehouse serv-
18 ice building, including engineering and architectural services
19 and travel, \$5,531,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
23 \$2,621,000, together with not to exceed \$359,000 to be
24 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
25 trust fund.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

2 ADMINISTRATION

3 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Adminis-
4 tration, \$3,335,000, together with not to exceed \$1,457,000
5 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
6 insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$38,000 to be
7 transferred from the Operating fund, Bureau of Federal
8 Credit Unions.

9 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

10 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
11 of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal
12 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
13 amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess
14 property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes,
15 and protection of public health, \$870,000.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

17 COUNSEL

18 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
19 Counsel, \$813,000, together with not to exceed \$29,000 to
20 be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
21 certification, inspection, and other services", and not to
22 exceed \$696,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
23 and survivors insurance trust fund.

1 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES

2 For grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training
3 projects, and for technical assistance, relating to control of
4 juvenile delinquency, and youth offenses, and for salaries and
5 expenses in connection therewith, \$5,810,000, to remain
6 available only until June 30, 1963.

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 201. None of the funds appropriated by this title
9 to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of
10 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
11 operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses
12 of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
13 from the said agencies of any States which have established
14 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit
15 system and classification and compensation plan covering
16 the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their
17 employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel
18 or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
19 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

20 SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to make such trans-
21 fers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without
22 transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the
23 operations of the Department.

24 ~~SEC. 203.~~ None of the funds provided herein shall be
25 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a

1 research project an amount for indirect expenses in connec-
2 tion with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the
3 direct costs.

4 SEC. 204. The Secretary is authorized to make
5 available not to exceed \$1,000 from funds available for
6 salaries and expenses under this title for entertainment, not
7 otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and
8 other experts of other countries.

9 SEC. 205 203. Appropriations to the Public Health Serv-
10 ice available for research grants pursuant to the Public
11 Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same
12 terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions,
13 for research grants to hospitals of the Service, *the Bureau*
14 *of Prisons, Department of Justice*, and to Saint Elizabeths
15 Hospital.

16 This title may be cited as the Department of Health,
17 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963.

18 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

19 BOARD

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Rela-
22 tions Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the
23 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended (29
24 U.S.C. 141-167), and other laws, \$20,250,000: *Provided*,
25 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organ-
26 ize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in

1 connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders
2 concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers
3 as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935
4 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Manage-
5 ment Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in
6 section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203),
7 and including in said definition employees engaged in the
8 maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and
9 waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, non-
10 profit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored
11 or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

12 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
15 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151–
16 188), including temporary employment of referees under
17 section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not
18 in excess of \$100 per diem; and emergency boards appointed
19 by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45
20 U.S.C. 160) ; \$1,904,000.

21 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

22 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
24 Board, \$9,640,000, to be derived from the railroad retire-
25 ment account.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of ~~\$75~~ \$100 per diem; and Government-listed telephones in private residences and private apartments for official use in cities where mediators are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service office is maintained; ~~\$4,923,000~~ \$5,023,000.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established

1 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
2 \$5,000.

3 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
4 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
5 CAPITAL OUTLAY

6 For maintenance and operation of the United States
7 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home per-
8 manent fund, \$6,128,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
9 shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of
10 members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at
11 rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the
12 Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Com-
13 missioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the
14 Army.

15 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 901. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
17 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
19 U.S.C. 55a) *but at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for in-*
20 *dividuals, except as otherwise provided.*

21 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act available
22 for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
23 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
24 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

1 SEC. 903. Appropriations contained in this Act available
2 for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
3 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the
4 functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
5 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
6 management of those functions or activities.

7 ~~SEC. 904. None of the funds contained in this Act shall~~
8 ~~be paid, for the purpose of conducting or assisting in con-~~
9 ~~ducting a research or demonstration project, to any person~~
10 ~~or organization registered with the Clerk of the House and~~
11 ~~the Secretary of the Senate under the Regulation of Lobby-~~
12 ~~ing Act.~~

13 *SEC. 905. The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary*
14 *of Health, Education, and Welfare, are each authorized*
15 *to make available not to exceed \$5,000 from funds available*
16 *for salaries and expenses under Titles I and II, respectively,*
17 *for entertainment, not otherwise provided for, of officials,*
18 *visiting scientists, and other experts of other countries.*

19 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
20 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
21 1963".

Passed the House of Representatives March 27, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 10904

[Report No. 1672]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

MARCH 28, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 29, 1962

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 5, 1962
For actions of July 3, 1962
87th-2d, No. 112

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Williams, Del., criticized sales under 1959-60 cotton purchase programs. Sen. Proxmire submitted amendment to modify sugar allocations. Sen. Dworshak defended Republicans against blame for farm bill defeat. Sen. Humphrey urged reexamination of budget process. Sen. Mundt criticized administration's farm program.

SENATE

1. COTTON. Sen. Williams, Del., referred to a GAO report calling attention "to what appears to be a conflict of interest in the sale of certain Government cotton" under the 1959 and 1960 cotton purchase programs of CCC which "involves the sale of 2.7 million bales of cotton at a price of over \$400 million wherein the agents acting on behalf of the U. S. Government were selling this cotton to themselves oftentimes as the only bidder," charged that this procedure was an "outrage," and inserted the GAO report. pp. 11777-82
2. SUGAR. Sen. Proxmire submitted an amendment to the Mansfield amendment on sugar quota allocations proposed to H. R. 8050, relating to importation of honeybees, which he stated would have the advantage "of saving \$8,400,000 for the American taxpayer in Treasury payments, and of retaining an additional 150,000 tons in the global sugar quota - to be bought at world prices and kept available for Cuba in the event Cuban Communists are overthrown." pp. 11795-6
3. PUBLIC WELFARE; FARM LABOR. Began debate on H. R. 10606, to extend and improve the public assistance and child welfare services programs of the Social Security Act (pp. 11769-77, 11782-4, 11789-94, 11801-11). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Williams, N. J., to authorize the appropriation of \$750,000 to provide matching grants to the States to establish day-care centers for the children of migrant farm families (pp. 11790-2).

4. FORESTRY. The Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee without recommendation S. 2387, to provide for the establishment of the Canyonlands National Park in Utah (this bill involves the transfer of certain National Forest lands). p. D552
The Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee S. Con. Res. 48, expressing the sense of Congress for a study to identify recreation sites along U. S. rivers. p.D552
5. VETERANS LOANS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3024, to extend the maximum maturity of Veterans' Administration guaranteed or insured home loans from 30 to 35 years. p. D553
6. PURCHASING. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10786, to establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for or with the financial aid of the U. S. for any territory or for the District of Columbia. p. D552
7. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Dworshak defended the Republicans against blame for defeat of the farm bill in the House and inserted an editorial in support of his position. pp. 11765-6
8. BUDGET. Sen. Humphrey urged a re-examination of the form of the present budget, stated that as "a starting point...we need to look at the merits of the present budget," and inserted several items on the subject. pp. 11758-9
9. EXTENSION SERVICE. Sen. Engle paid tribute to the work of the land-grant colleges on their 100th anniversary. p. 11762
10. HONEYBEES. Sen. Proxmire submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 8050, relating to the importation of adult honeybees. p. 11757
11. APPROPRIATIONS; EDUCATION. Sen. Javits/^{and others} submitted amendments intended to be proposed to H. R. 10904, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, to prohibit payments to educational institutions practicing racial discrimination. p. 11756-7
12. ADJOURNED until Thurs., July 5. p. 11811

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Blatnik inserting the report of the Committee on Industrial and Municipal Water Use and Pollution Abatement to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. pp. A5081-2
Extension of remarks of Sen. Kerr inserting Budget Director David E. Bell's address before the convention, "Financing Our National Program of Water Resource Development." pp. A5084-6
Extension of remarks of Rep. Clem Miller inserting Gen. Frye's, Corps of Engineers, address "reviewing the magnitude of the job that must be done if our Nation's water development needs for the future are to be met." pp. A5122-4
14. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Various speeches and insertions commemorating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of land-grant colleges and universities. pp. A5095-6, A5100-1, A5103-4, A5107-9, A5113-5, A5127-8
15. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pucinski inserting an article, "Chalk Up Tariff Zero for GOP." pp. A5101-2
Extension of remarks of Rep. Alger inserting a report to his constituents in which he explained his reasons for voting against the trade bill. pp.A5106-7

aimed at isolating Communist-dominated Cuba from the rest of the hemisphere. Even so, in the joint communique on their talks, Mr. Lopez Mateos has agreed with Mr. Kennedy that Castro's tyranny in Havana is incompatible with democratic principles, and he has agreed also that Red totalitarian intervention in the Americas must be vigorously opposed.

Further, apart from the Communist threat, the two Presidents have reached agreement on ways and means of clearing up certain boundary differences and solving the difficult problem caused by the destructive salt content in the Colorado River waters that have been used to irrigate Mexican farmland. In addition, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Lopez Mateos have laid the groundwork for efforts to reduce trade barriers, establish fair and stable prices for Latin American raw materials, and press forward with the Alliance for Progress as an enterprise vital to the social, political and economic health of all the Americas. Significantly enough, moreover, they have emphasized that this program is a partnership calling for self-help, and not just one-way aid from the United States, on the part of the countries in need of development.

All this adds up to a weekend of fruitful work. To be sure, no overnight miracles are going to flow from it, but there can be no doubt that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Lopez Mateos have succeeded not only in strengthening the ties that link our two countries, but also in putting fresh impetus behind measures to bring about a bright new inter-American era through great cooperative undertakings like the Alliance for Progress.

VIVAN LOS DOS PRESIDENTES

The tremendous acclaim with which President Kennedy was welcomed in Mexico City is a striking manifestation of good will between this country and Mexico. Steadily over the years, as Mexico has displayed impressive economic and political progress, she has come to be regarded by citizens of this country with increasing esteem. The reception accorded Mr. Kennedy affords dramatic evidence of a reciprocal attitude toward the United States south of the border.

One clear gain from President Kennedy's Mexico trip is already apparent. President Lopez Mateos has used it as the occasion for publicly identifying himself, for the first time, with the Alliance for Progress program. The terms of his approval are sound and encouraging. He hailed the program as "a movement in which all the Republics of this hemisphere that desire to participate in it have a position of responsibility and not simply as a unilateral program of aid from the United States." Mexico's support of the program on this constructive basis will assuredly have a salutary impact among other Latin American nations taking part in the alliance. Thus both in the sphere of Mexican relations and in the larger realm of all Latin American relations with this country, the Kennedy visit promises excellent dividends.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND PRESIDENT LÓPEZ MATEOS FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS IN MEXICO CITY, JUNE 29-30, 1962

President Adolfo López Matéos and President John F. Kennedy have held a series of conversations which mark a new era of understanding and friendship between Mexico and the United States.

Both Presidents reaffirmed the dedication of their countries to the ideals of individual liberty and personal dignity which constitute the foundation of a civilization which they share in common. In consonance with their dedication to these ideals and acting always as sovereign and independent countries, which decide their own policies and their

own courses of action, they propose to respect and maintain the principles of non-intervention—whether this intervention may come from a continental or extracontinental state—and of self-determination of peoples. Therefore they are resolved to uphold these principles in the international organizations to which they belong, to defend and strengthen the democratic institutions which their peoples, in the exercise of their sovereign rights, have constructed, and to oppose totalitarian institutions and activities which are incompatible with the democratic principles they uphold.

Both Presidents fully accept the responsibility of every sovereign nation to form its own policies, without outside dictation or coercion. They also recognize that the Republics of the hemisphere share the commitment they have freely accepted, in accordance with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and the Charter of the Organization of American States to defend the continent, and to foster the fundamental democratic values. This principle of common responsibility, without impairment of national independence, is the cornerstone of the Organization of American States.

Another dimension of this principle was expressed at the Punta del Este Conference in August of 1961. The two Presidents reaffirm their support of the charter of Punta del Este and of the program of accelerated social and economic progress which that charter embodies. In fact, Mexico and the United States, together with the other countries of the Inter-American system, are closely associated in a vast endeavor, without precedent, to promote the well-being of all the inhabitants of the hemisphere.

President Kennedy recognized that the fundamental goal of the Mexican revolution is the same as that of the Alliance for Progress—social justice and economic progress within the framework of individual freedom and political liberty.

The two Presidents also discussed the economic and social development program of Mexico. President Kennedy reaffirmed his country's commitment, made in the charter of Punta del Este, to continue to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in the endeavor which it and the Mexican people are carrying out to accelerate the economic and social well-being of all the inhabitants of the Republic. The two Presidents agreed that the Alliance for Progress is essentially a program of mutual cooperation, in which the greater effort should come primarily from the nation which is seeking its development. Mexico and the United States are determined, so far as they are concerned, to continue such effort until hunger, poverty, illiteracy, and social injustice have been eliminated from this hemisphere.

The two Chiefs of State concurred in the need of intensifying the efforts which are being made through the various international organizations including the United Nations, the Inter-American system, and the European Economic Community to achieve expanding levels of trade, with special attention to the elimination of discriminatory and restrictive practices against exports of basic commodities from Latin America. They agreed that it is indispensable that a broadened and more stable market should be provided in order to improve the income of the exporting countries. Of such income, workers and farmers should have an equitable share to permit increases in their levels of living. Cotton, coffee, sugar, and metals were the subject of special discussion.

The two Presidents discussed the importance of achieving higher rates of economic growth in their respective countries. They agreed that government has an essential role in stimulating and supplementing the efforts of private enterprise for attaining this objective, especially through sound economic and fiscal policies. Both Presidents agreed that inflation and financial instability have

an adverse effect on economic development and the level of living of the general public. President Lopez Mateos expressed the continued determination of his government to pursue policies which would promote financial stability and economic growth and President Kennedy promised the cooperation of his government toward that end.

The two heads of state exchanged views on the importance of the United Nations in promoting international understanding and peace and in encouraging economic and social progress. They decided, in consequence, that their governments should consult each other with the view of cooperating even more closely in all matters which maintain and strengthen the purposes and principles of the San Francisco Charter.

Both Presidents expressed the strong desire that, within the scope of the United Nations and particularly at Geneva, negotiations should continue for general disarmament as well as for the termination of nuclear tests, both based upon effective means of control.

Both heads of state feel gratified by the manner in which their governments are collaborating in the eradication of illegal drug traffic, and agreed to redouble their efforts and their cooperation to put an end to this criminal activity.

The two Presidents reviewed the progress of the joint undertaking of their countries in constructing the Amistad Dam and Reservoir project and expressed satisfaction that this project is proceeding on schedule.

The two Presidents discussed the problem of Chamizal. They agreed to instruct their executive agencies to recommend a complete solution to this problem which, without prejudice to their juridical position, takes into account the entire history of this tract.

In relation to the problem of salinity of the waters of the Colorado River, the two Presidents discussed the studies which have been conducted by the scientists of the two countries. The two Presidents noted that water which the United States plans to release during the winter of 1962-63 for river regulation and such other measures as may be immediately feasible should have the beneficial effect of reducing the salinity of the waters until October 1963. They expressed their determination, with the scientific studies as a basis, to reach a permanent and effective solution at the earliest possible time with the aim of preventing the recurrence of this problem after October 1963.

The Presidents finished their conversations by emphasizing their determination that whatever temporary difficulties may at times arise between Mexico and the United States, the two Governments should resolve them in a spirit of close friendship, inasmuch as they are fundamentally united in defense of those values of liberty and personal dignity which their revolutionary ancestors struggled to establish.

PETITION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the fourth annual meeting of the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders, at Seattle, Wash., relating to federally aided public assistance programs, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. KEFAUVER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 66. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to designate November 4-10, 1962, as National Country Music Week (Rept. No. 1676).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 3499. A bill to repeal the duty on panama hats; to the Committee on Finance. (See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 3500. A bill for the relief of Jose Luis Garcia (also known as Jose Luis Andreu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPEAL OF DUTY ON PANAMA HATS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to repeal the duty on panama hats, and I ask that it be printed and appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3499) to repeal the duty on panama hats, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have introduced today a bill to eliminate the duty on panama hats, an item which is not produced in the United States but is of fundamental importance to the economy of Ecuador which we are assisting through our Alliance for Progress program. When our trade agreements program was inaugurated to further our international political and economic policies, we concluded a trade agreement with Ecuador which provided for a reduction in our tariff from 25 to 12½ percent on Ecuadorian strawhats. In 1956, however, the United States gave notice of termination of the trade agreement, and the rate of duty on these strawhats doubled when the duty reverted to the 1930 statutory rate of duty as a result of the termination.

When I was in Ecuador last fall, I discussed with Ecuadorian Government officials and with our State Department representatives various economic and political problems which we might focus on under our Alliance for Progress program. One of the problems called to my attention was the problem of reviving exports of this item to the United States, a matter which also had been called to former Vice President Nixon's attention during his visit to Ecuador in 1958.

Partly as a result of the 100-percent increase in our rate of duty, imports of these hats declined from \$1,588,806 in 1956 to \$579,664 in 1960. As a result, economic activity seriously declined in the two provinces of Azuay and Canar and thousands of small farmers, and their families, have suffered considerable hardships as receipts from this "cash crop" progressively dropped. The Ecuadorian Government estimates that approximately 200,000 farm workers have been affected seriously by the decline in the production of this item and the areas have become a potential ground for subversive, communistic agitation. The Ecuadorian Government and our aid officials have been working together to further the economic development of these areas and one of the programs pro-

posed is to revive the export market for these straw hats. An increase in exports will not only revive economic activity in these two depressed areas but also enable Ecuador to further its development by obtaining needed foreign exchange through trade instead of aid.

I would like to take this opportunity to point out that today, more than ever before, our tariffs and our trade policies are important weapons which we can utilize to further not only our own economic and political development but also the economic and political development of other nations of the free world, especially the underdeveloped countries. The trade agreements program has been an effective instrument in furthering our basic political and economic objectives.

The program deserves the support of all of us.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my statement a memorandum which I received from the Ecuadorian Embassy relating to the particular bill I have introduced.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM

For: Senator HUMPHREY.

From: Enrique Arizaga, Senator and Special Commissioner of the Government of Ecuador.

The Government of the Republic of Ecuador is presently engaged upon policies designed to bring about better economic conditions for the working classes and in a very special manner for the rural sector whose living conditions leave much to be desired due to low wages, specially in the Adecu region of the country.

2. The uneconomic distribution of land and its low productivity, brought about by heavy erosion, makes it necessary for the tiller of the soil to seek additional sources of income in order to meet his needs, and in his endeavor to maintain possession of his plot of land and his home he prefers occupations like hat weaving, which for many years has given him the additional financial resources to defray his living expenses.

3. During the years of the Second World War, the hat-weaving industry received special stimulus so much so that by 1945 Ecuador exported 350,000 dozens of hats having a value of \$5,400,000.

4. Up to the year 1955, Ecuadorian hats entered the United States under the protection of a Reciprocal Trade Agreement signed in 1939 which cut to 12.5 percent ad valorem the 25-percent duty imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930. The treaty was denounced by the Government of the United States in 1955, so that since then the Ecuadorian hats have been paying the full tariff rate of 25 percent ad valorem.

5. Because certain countries like Italy, Philippines, and Japan are able to enjoy the benefits of the reduced tariff, their hats enter the American market at a decided advantage over hats from Ecuador. And this tariff discrimination has brought about a reduction of Ecuadorian hat exports to the United States so that at the present time, American imports of Ecuadorian hats are hardly one-tenth of the volume achieved during the war years.

6. The dire economic conditions prevailing in the two important Ecuadorian Provinces—Cañar and Azuay—with a population of 500,000 people, makes it necessary for the Government of Ecuador to take special interest in the solution of this problem in order to forestall social and political discontent arising from conditions of hunger and

human misery engendered by the prostration of the hat industry.

7. It is for this reason that I have taken the liberty of reiterating the points raised in the memorandum presented by his Excellency Neftalí Ponce Miranda, Ambassador of Ecuador in Washington, to the Honorable Senator HUMPHREY. The Government of Ecuador—through its Ambassador in Washington—is requesting that measures be taken by the U.S. Congress, through tariff legislation, making it possible for Ecuador to enjoy the full reduction accorded to other exporters of similar products introduced in the American market.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. JAVITS submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, the following amendment; namely, on page 28, line 10, delete the period and insert the following: "Provided further, however, That the funds herein appropriated shall be used only for hospitals and related facilities which are made available to all persons without discrimination in any respect whatsoever on account of race, creed, or color."

Mr. JAVITS also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 10904, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BUSH submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, the following amendments; namely, on page 16, insert the following before the period on line 14: "Provided further, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this paragraph may be used for payments to a local educational agency unless the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall have determined that such agency is proceeding in good faith toward full compliance with the constitutional requirement that racial discrimination be ended in public schools".

On page 16, insert the following before the period on line 25: "Provided further, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this paragraph may be used for providing school facilities or for grants to a local educational agency unless the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall have determined that such agency is proceeding in good faith toward full compliance with the constitutional requirement that racial discrimination be ended in public schools".

Mr. BUSH (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. SCOTT) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL—AMENDMENTS

Mr. PROXMIRE submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. BUSH (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. SCOTT) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 10904, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF ADULT HONEYBEES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. PROXMIRE submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the amendment proposed by Mr. MANSFIELD to the bill (H.R. 8050) to amend the act relating to the importation of adult honeybees, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

PUBLIC WELFARE AMENDMENTS OF 1962—AMENDMENT

Mr. MOSS submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 10606) to extend and improve the public assistance and child welfare services programs of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL—ADDITIONAL CONFEREE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] be added to the list of Senate conferees on the bill (H.R. 11289) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION TO PERMIT THE USE OF PRAYER IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 28, 1962, the names of Senators HILL and BYRD of West Virginia were added as additional cosponsors of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 206) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the use of prayer in public schools, introduced by Mr. STENNIS (for himself and Mr. SPARKMAN) on June 28, 1962.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 1526. An act for the relief of Joey Kim Purdy;

S. 1943. An act for the relief of Hajime Sumitani;

S. 2107. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard", to extend the application of certain laws relating to the military services to the Coast Guard for purposes of uniformity;

S. 2130. An act to repeal certain obsolete provisions of law relating to the mints and assay offices, and for other purposes;

S. 2198. An act for the relief of Lise Marie Berthe Marguerite De Simone;

S. 2300. An act for the relief of Byron Wong;

S. 2309. An act for the relief of Tio Sien Tjong;

S. 2355. An act for the relief of Filomena F. Schenkenberger;

S. 2586. An act for the relief of Alexandra Callas;

S. 2606. An act for the relief of Patricia Kim Bell (Kim Booshin);

S. 2607. An act for the relief of Lee Haw Sun;

S. 2633. An act for the relief of Susan Holt Lerke (Choi Sun Hee);

S. 2679. An act for the relief of John Axel Arvidson;

S. 2709. An act for the relief of Ernst Fraenkel and his wife, Hanna Fraenkel;

S. 2732. An act for the relief of Yoon So Shim;

S. 3025. An act to supplement certain provisions of Federal law incorporating the Texas & Pacific Railway Co., in order to give certain additional authority to such company;

S.J. Res. 201. Joint resolution to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage may be filed; and

H.R. 3840. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the Carolina Power & Light Co.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 3, 1962, he presented

to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 1526. An act for the relief of Joey Kim Purdy;

S. 1943. An act for the relief of Hajime Sumitani;

S. 2107. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard", to extend the application of certain laws relating to the military services to the Coast Guard for purposes of uniformity;

S. 2130. An act to repeal certain obsolete provisions of law relating to the mints and assay offices, and for other purposes;

S. 2198. An act for the relief of Lise Marie Berthe Marguerite De Simone;

S. 2300. An act for the relief of Byron Wong;

S. 2309. An act for the relief of Tio Sien Tjong;

S. 2355. An act for the relief of Filomena F. Schenkenberger;

S. 2586. An act for the relief of Alexandra Callas;

S. 2606. An act for the relief of Patricia Kim Bell (Kim Booshin);

S. 2607. An act for the relief of Lee Haw Sun;

S. 2633. An act for the relief of Susan Holt Lerke (Choi Sun Hee);

S. 2679. An act for the relief of John Axel Arvidson;

S. 2709. An act for the relief of Ernst Fraenkel and his wife, Hanna Fraenkel;

S. 2732. An act for the relief of Yoon So Shim;

S. 3025. An act to supplement certain provisions of Federal law incorporating the Texas & Pacific Railway Co., in order to give certain additional authority to such company; and

S.J. Res. 201. Joint resolution to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage may be filed.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey:

Statement of Mr. Robert Cummings, president of New York Airways, relating to the Boeing V-107 helicopter.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Editorial entitled "Wrong Way To Solve U.S. Farm Problem," written by Fred Christopherson, published in the Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) Daily Argus Leader, on July 1, 1962.

Letter addressed to the President, written by Arthur Temple, Jr., president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C., relating to competition in the lumber industry.

By Mr. JOHNSTON:

Editorial entitled "Law Against Prayer," published in the Anderson (S.C.) Daily Mail of June 27, 1962, dealing with the Supreme Court decision forbidding prayer in public schools.

By Mr. HRUSKA:

Summary of book entitled "Czechoslovakia," presenting factual presentation of Czechoslovak democracy as it was during the two decades following World War I and before the country was taken over by communism.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

Article by W. Clement Stone discussing the image of the American businessman, and his importance to the general welfare.

Further articles in the series "Know Your State" by Hon. Phil Conley.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

Guest editorial by Beryl Blue Spruce, a San Juan Pueblo Indian from New Mexico, who is studying for a medical degree, on the position of Indian youth in today's world.

By Mr. WILEY:

Article entitled "She Built Career Helping Rebuild Lives," written by Jane Mary Farley, published in the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal on June 27, 1962.

Excerpts from address delivered by him over Wisconsin radio stations on weekend of June 30–July 1, 1962.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Editorial entitled "The Cold War at a Dangerous Stage," written by Salvador de Madariaga, published in the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, Zurich, Switzerland, on May 4, 1962.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Article entitled "Valley's Living Legend: Oscar Dancy, in Politics Half a Century, Keeps Plowing Ahead," published in the Caller-Times, Corpus Christi, Tex., on June 24, 1962.

REEXAMINATION OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President President Kennedy's recent address to the graduating students of Yale University called for us to reexamine some of the commonly accepted assumptions underlying our discussions of public fiscal policy. He has said that much of our argument to date has rested on stereotypes which are exhausted, worn out, irrelevant, and, most unfortunately, now stand in the way of the solution of hard and complicated problems.

The President urged that the merits of these assumptions be debated, not with partisan passion and wrangling, but with coolness and a sincere intent to learn the true state of affairs. Up to now, it has been painfully obvious that the objective of a dispassionate discussion of our public fiscal policy has not been reached. Already arguments have begun to form along partisan lines, rather than in terms of a sincere effort to discuss the facts.

However, it is not yet too late to return to a calm discussion of what the President called the "myths" of public fiscal policy. In fact, it is essential that we do so if we are ever to fully understand the complexities of our economy today and to reach solutions to our problems.

One of the subjects on which we need intelligent discussion today is that of the administrative budget which the executive branch sends to Congress each year. In his address, the President pointed out that this budget has considerable value for certain purposes, but is limited as a basis for discussing wider fiscal policies. In fact, he said:

This budget in relation to the great problems of Federal fiscal policy, which are basic to our country in 1962, is not simply irrelevant; it can be actively misleading. And yet there is a mythology that measures all our national soundness or unsoundness on the single simple basis of this same annual administrative budget.

As a starting point, therefore, we need to look at the merits of the present budget. Before we can engage in any fruitful discussion on our fiscal policy, we need to reach agreement on the appropriateness of the budget as it now stands. In a recent edition of the Congressional Quarterly there appeared an article which succinctly described the present administrative budget and two alternative forms which have been proposed. One of these is the consolidated cash budget. It is much like our present administrative budget, but it includes in its totals many trust funds and Government-sponsored enterprises. Therefore, it is designed to show the total flow of money between the Federal Government and the public. The other form is the national income accounts budget, which measures the direct impact of Federal taxing and spending on the flow of the Nation's income and output. In other words, this budget would reflect the Federal portion of the gross national product.

Each of these forms deserved thoughtful examination in regard to the degree to which each presents a valid picture of the Federal Government's impact on the economy. The article from the Congressional Quarterly is of special interest in pointing out how the amounts of our Federal surpluses or deficits appear differently in each form of budget. The article casts a serious doubt on the usefulness of the deficit figure shown in the administrative budget as a measure of the extent of sound Federal spending. Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "Three Federal Budgets: What They Show," be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THREE FEDERAL BUDGETS: WHAT THEY SHOW

President Kennedy, speaking at the Yale commencement exercises June 11, suggested that new modes of thinking about old problems are necessary in today's world. Public fiscal policy was among the areas in which he said "there is a danger that illusion may prevent effective action."

In commenting on the Federal budget, the President said, "We persist in measuring our Federal fiscal integrity today by the conventional or administrative budget—with results which would be regarded as absurd in any business firm—in any country of Europe—or in any careful assessment of the reality of our national finances. * * * (The administrative) budget, in relation to the great problems of Federal fiscal policy, is not simply irrelevant; it can be actively misleading. And yet there is a mythology that measures all of our national soundness or unsoundness on the single simple basis of the same annual administrative budget."

In urging a better understanding of the operation and significance of Government fiscal policies, President Kennedy also was laying the groundwork for public acceptance of his planned 1963 tax reform—and the planned deficit it will presumably entail. Since the Kennedy administration came to power, one deficit in the administrative budget has occurred (\$3.9 billion in fiscal 1961, ending June 30, 1961), a second is in the making (\$7 billion for fiscal 1962), and a third (for fiscal 1963) appears inevitable. But these figures and projections are based on the conventional or administrative budget which is only one of three measurements

of Federal spending and revenues. A more useful tool, according to many economists, is the national income accounts budget which is prepared by the Department of Commerce.

The chief argument for using the income budget as a new reference point is that is a more useful yardstick in guiding Government fiscal policy in recessions and booms. It is generally recognized that the Government can help reverse recessions by pumping more money into the economy at the appropriate time through lower taxes and/or increased spending; or it can brake inflation in prosperous times by running budget surpluses. The problem is to determine the appropriate time. As applied to the current situation, observers point out that although the administrative budget, according to January projections, will show a \$7 billion deficit when fiscal 1962 ends June 30, the national income accounts budget is moving toward balance and will show a deficit of only \$500 million at that time. (For comparison of budget estimates, see heading entitled "Three Budgets Compared" at conclusion of this article.) Clearly, the impact on the economy of a \$7 billion deficit is different from that of a \$500 million deficit, with the latter indicating a far greater braking effect. For reasons explained below, many economists feel the income accounts budget is a more precise indicator of the impact of Federal fiscal activities at any particular time and therefore is often a more helpful guide in the timing of fiscal decisions.

Some economists—including Budget Director David E. Bell—have argued that the Eisenhower administration's timing of its decision to balance the 1960 budget contributed to the halt of economic recovery in that period and the subsequent downturn in the spring of 1960. Similarly, the fact that the accounts budget apparently is moving toward balance, at a time when the economy is showing some "soft spots," may be used to reinforce the argument of those who advocate a tax cut earlier than January 1, 1963, as proposed by the President.

To date the discussion about the merits of different budgets has centered around the two mentioned above. But a third budget—the cash consolidated budget—also is important and must be considered by anybody who wishes to understand the federal financial picture.

This Fact Sheet examines three different Government budgets, shows how they differ and indicates how they apply to fiscal policy.

TYPES OF BUDGETS

Three different budgets are involved in the increasing discussion of the Nation's economic health. They are: the administrative or conventional budget, the consolidated cash budget and the national income accounts budget.

Administrative budget: This budget, often called simply the conventional budget, is most familiar to Americans. It is presented to Congress by the President each January. (For a report on the fiscal 1963 budget see Weekly Report, p. 60; for the President's Economic Report see Weekly Report, p. 95, 114.) In this document are the expected expenditures of Government agencies for the coming year and the anticipated revenues. Certain items have traditionally been included and excluded in this budget. Generally, the receipts represent anticipated cash inflows. They are figured on such estimates as future economic conditions; expenditure estimates are geared to congressional action on new programs and the cost of current programs. Significantly, certain large items are excluded, in particular the giant trust funds operated by the Government. Two major funds are social security and highways. The matter of trust funds have become increasingly important as they have grown in



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 9, 1962
For actions of July 6, 1962
87th-2d, No. 114

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Aiken commended rejection of proposed turkey marketing order. Sen. Aiken inserted Wallaces Farmer poll on farmer opposition to compulsory farm controls. Sen. Morse criticized premium payments on foreign sugar imports. Sen. Morse defended Justice Dept. decision on access rights to national forests. Senate subcommittee approved bill for retirement credit for certain Federal-State cooperative service. Sen. Wiley commended school lunch program. Senate agreed to consider International Wheat Agreement Mon., July 9. Sen. Magnuson introduced and discussed bill to aid domestic forest products industry.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken inserted a Wallaces Farmer article showing the results of a poll among farmers indicated that 28 percent would favor compulsory feed grains controls and 28 percent would favor voluntary controls. pp. 11931-2
2. TURKEY MARKETING ORDER. Sen. Aiken inserted a release by this Department announcing that growers voted in a referendum to reject a proposed marketing order for turkeys, and contended that the proposal "was really an effort to concentrate the controls over the poultry industry, first, in the hands of a few large producers, but ultimately in the hands of the Federal Government." Sen. Dirksen inserted an editorial on the referendum, "Rigged Referendum." pp. 11930-1
3. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse defended the Attorney General's decision that certain private property owners within the boundaries of the national forests do not have rights of access to the national forests, criticized "the incorrect

allegations of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association that 39 million acres of private land will have its value impaired by the Attorney General's opinion." pp. 11964-74

4. SUGAR. Sen. Morse criticized premium payments for sugar imported from foreign countries, and contended that the Sugar Act has "become a racket of lobbyists and oligarchs at the expense of the American taxpayers." pp. 11962-3
5. SCHOOL LUNCH. Sen. Wiley commended the school lunch program and inserted a letter from the school lunch administrative assistant for the Wisc. State Department of Public Instruction favoring proposed legislation to revise the formula for distributing funds under the program. p. 11921
6. WHEAT. Agreed to a unanimous-consent agreement by Sen. Mansfield for consideration of the International Wheat Agreement on Mon., July 9. p. 11946
7. PUBLIC WELFARE; MEDICAL CARE. Continued debate on H. R. 10606, to extend and improve the public assistance and child welfare services programs of the Social Security Act (pp. 11927-9, 11932-50). Rejected an amendment by Sen. Morton, in the nature of a substitute for an amendment by Sen. Anderson, to provide a program of medical care for the aged through medical insurance with private insurance firms (pp. 11927-9, 11932-45).
8. PERSONNEL. A special subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved for full committee consideration S. 2363, to allow retirement credit for certain service under Federal-State cooperative programs. p. D560
A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved for full committee consideration H. R. 6374, to clarify the application of the Government Employees Training Act with respect to payment of expenses of attendance of Government employees at certain meetings. p. D 560
9. SMALL BUSINESS. Conferees were appointed on S. 2970, to increase the revolving fund of the Small Business Administration (pp. 11921-3). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Moss submitted amendments intended to be proposed to H. R. 10904, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, to increase the appropriations for assistance for schools in Federally impacted areas. p. 11917
The "Daily Digest" states that the Senate Appropriations Committee "met in executive session to discuss procedures for the consideration of appropriations measures, and adopted a resolution setting forth the opinions of the committee in regard to this matter." p. D559
11. EXTENSION WORK. Sen. Kefauver commended the land-grant colleges on their 100th anniversary. pp. 11950-1
Sen. Morse inserted an address by Dr. Paul S. Taylor, chairman of the Institute of International Studies, University of Calif., "Export of the Land-Grant Idea - Opportunities and Challenges." pp. 11974-8
12. FLOOD INSURANCE. Sen. Robertson announced that a hearing will be held on Thurs, July 12, 1962, on S. 3066, to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future flood disasters. pp. 11917-8
13. MONOPOLIES. Sen. Kefauver inserted two items on monopolies and economic concentration, "U. S. Report Shows Corporate Giants Sharply Increase Share of Output," and "Buttress for competition." pp. 11952-3
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 9. p. 11978

Mineral Leasing Act receipts and allocations, June 30, 1960

	Total fiscal 1960	Total 1920 through fiscal 1960	37½ percent to States		52½ percent to reclamation fund		State percent of reclamation total	Bureau of Reclamation cost of plant, property, and equipment, built and in progress	Percent	Minimum royalty to fund as percent of cost of projects
			Fiscal 1960	1920-60	Fiscal 1960	1920-60				
Alabama.....	\$2, 156	\$245, 553	\$808	\$92, 082	\$1, 073	\$216, 397	0. 05			
Alaska.....	3, 064, 989	14, 429, 525	2, 787, 939	12, 137, 063				\$32, 863, 181	0. 9	
Arizona.....	676, 157	3, 001, 237	253, 559	1, 125, 266	269, 536	1, 339, 527	. 3	347, 257, 541	10. 0	0. 4
Arkansas.....	61, 378	253, 183	23, 204	94, 944	34, 507	110, 923	. 03			
California.....	6, 498, 875	164, 602, 262	2, 755, 388	62, 380, 982	3, 475, 883	82, 177, 956	19. 1	880, 143, 000	25. 3	9. 3
Colorado.....	9, 154, 007	104, 387, 078	3, 432, 990	39, 149, 406	5, 170, 360	52, 300, 523	12. 2	215, 660, 752	6. 2	24. 3
Florida.....	364	6, 470	57	2, 347	17	3, 222				
Idaho.....	237, 203	2, 866, 566	88, 951	1, 074, 955	122, 197	1, 458, 563	. 3	174, 336, 158	5. 0	. 8
Illinois.....		142		113		75				
Indiana.....		160			84	84				
Iowa.....								3, 397, 963	. 1	
Kansas.....	322, 317	1, 659, 503	120, 869	622, 310	145, 717	773, 224	. 2	69, 098, 784	2. 0	1. 1
Louisiana.....	257, 557	2, 670, 512	96, 664	1, 001, 359	192, 238	1, 381, 543	. 3			
Michigan.....	1, 588	65, 953	596	24, 734	1, 218	34, 030				
Minnesota.....								10, 431, 631	. 8	
Mississippi.....	6, 467	60, 111	2, 425	22, 541	3, 213	29, 961				
Montana.....	4, 586, 482	39, 733, 777	1, 761, 994	14, 975, 419	2, 480, 394	19, 605, 126	4. 6	220, 530, 626	6. 3	8. 9
Nebraska.....	17, 695	186, 238	6, 636	69, 840	8, 317	90, 597	. 02	112, 077, 085	3. 2	. 06
Nevada.....	427, 739	8, 050, 975	160, 402	3, 019, 115	188, 113	4, 114, 175	1. 0	106, 098, 920	3. 0	3. 9
New Mexico.....	17, 603, 124	131, 505, 577	7, 774, 844	60, 562, 134	7, 475, 267	62, 497, 906	14. 5	96, 885, 361	2. 8	64. 5
North Dakota.....	220, 316	2, 539, 783	82, 618	952, 798	108, 966	1, 269, 692	. 3	52, 380, 004	1. 6	2. 4
Oklahoma.....	100, 046	745, 021	48, 742	323, 780	36, 353	353, 420	. 08	31, 398, 021	. 9	1. 1
Oregon.....	144, 708	797, 814	54, 266	209, 501	22, 203	356, 828	. 08	77, 304, 190	2. 2	. 5
South Dakota.....	272, 010	2, 194, 340	102, 004	822, 263	108, 730	1, 077, 212	. 3	84, 682, 361	2. 4	1. 3
Texas.....								32, 949, 226	. 9	
Utah.....	7, 268, 335	49, 292, 959	2, 729, 621	18, 490, 891	3, 626, 597	23, 724, 165	5. 5	112, 286, 301	3. 2	21. 1
Washington.....	1, 447	185, 034	500	66, 009	658	96, 759	. 02	600, 305, 828	17. 2	. 02
Wyoming.....	33, 165, 394	353, 821, 140	12, 437, 023	132, 121, 693	16, 906, 881	176, 778, 622	41. 1	221, 901, 973	6. 4	79. 7
Nonproject property.....								1, 564, 223		
Total.....	84, 091, 454	883, 300, 918	34, 722, 100	349, 431, 635	40, 382, 520	429, 787, 530	100. 0	3, 483, 543, 138	100. 0	12. 3

Sources: Tables 120 and 126, 1960 Statistical Appendix to Annual Report of the Director, Bureau of Land Management; pp. 20 and 57-58, Report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, 1960.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I submit amendments to the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

My amendments would increase by \$15,707,000 the appropriation for the fiscal year 1963 for the payment of entitlements under Public Law 874, and by \$7,092,000 for the payment of entitlements under Public Law 815. These are the amounts included for these two programs in the supplemental appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1962, which the Senate has already passed, but which the dispute between the House and the Senate on the handling of these appropriations has held up. I am recommending that these items be added to the fiscal year 1963 appropriation bill, since it appears that the supplemental bill for the fiscal year 1962, now ended, may never be enacted.

The Congress has been consistent in providing, with one exception, the full amounts authorized under both entitlements for "federally impacted" school districts. It was obviously the congressional intent that full appropriations should be provided for the fiscal year 1962. If the additional funds are not provided for entitlements under Public Law 815, the construction assistance programs, the lower priority applications from school districts will have to be denied, and that if the full amount is not provided under the entitlements

for Public Law 874, school districts will receive only about 92 percent of the amounts to which they are entitled for operation and maintenance.

I realize this is a rather unusual procedure, but I believe the situation merits it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

PUBLIC WELFARE AMENDMENTS OF 1962—AMENDMENT

Mr. CARROLL submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 10606) to extend and improve the public assistance and child welfare services programs of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ACT OF 1962—AMENDMENTS

Mr. KEFAUVER submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 11040) to provide for the establishment, ownership, operation and regulation of a commercial communications satellite system, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON S. 2818, TO PROMOTE THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES BY AUTHORIZING THE PURCHASE OF UNITED NATIONS BONDS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I wish to announce that

the committee will hold a public hearing on S. 2818, to promote the foreign policy of the United States by authorizing the purchase of United Nations bonds, and affording an opportunity for the people of the United States to participate in the purchase of such bonds, as revised, on Thursday, July 12, in room 4221, New Senate Office Building. The hearing will begin at 10 o'clock, and also will include committee discussion of measures related to S. 2818.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON S. 3436, TO AMEND THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I wish to announce that a hearing will be held on Tuesday, July 17, 1962, on S. 3436, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The hearing will begin at 10 a.m., in room 5302, New Senate Office Building.

All persons who wish to appear and testify on this bill are requested to notify Mr. Matthew Hale, chief of staff, Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, room 5300, New Senate Office Building, telephone Capitol 4-3121, extension 3921, at the earliest possible date.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON S. 3066, TO AUTHORIZE A STUDY OF METHODS OF HELPING TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF FUTURE FLOOD DISASTERS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I wish to announce that a hearing will be held on Thursday, July 12, 1962, on S. 3066, to authorize a study of methods of

helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future flood disasters.

The hearing will begin at 10 a.m., in room 5302, New Senate Office Building.

All persons who wish to appear and testify on this bill are requested to notify Mr. Matthew Hale, chief of staff, Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, room 5300 New Senate Office Building, telephone Capitol 4-3121, extension 3921, at the earliest possible date.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. WILEY:

Address delivered by him over Wisconsin radio stations, weekend of June 23, 1962, relating to development of Great Lakes recreation program.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

Address entitled "Looking Ahead in Century 21," dealing with the growing role of the Federal Home Loan Bank, delivered by Joseph P. McMurray, Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

Article entitled "Supreme Court's Divisive Ruling," written by William S. White and published in the Washington Evening Star of July 6, 1962, dealing with the recent Supreme Court decision relating to prayer in the public schools.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Article entitled "A Baptist Preacher Warns of Prayer Edict Thinking," written by Tom McMahan and published in the Columbia (S.C.) Record of July 2, 1962, reporting on a sermon entitled "God or Caesar," delivered by Dr. Archie Ellis, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Columbia, dealing with the recent Supreme Court decision in the school prayer case.

Sermon entitled "Our Liberty Under God," delivered on July 1, 1962, by Rev. Edward B. Guarry, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, John's Island-Wadmalaw Island, S.C., on the subject of the Supreme Court decision in the school prayer case.

Sermon delivered by Rev. Wick Broomall, pastor of the Westminister Presbyterian Church, Augusta, Ga., against the Supreme Court decision of June 25, 1962, in the school prayer case, and published in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle of July 3, 1962.

Sundry editorials from South Carolina newspapers dealing with the Supreme Court decision relating to prayer in the public schools of New York.

Editorial entitled "What Is Happening?" written by W. W. Mims, and published in the Edgefield (S.C.) Advertiser of June 27, 1962, concerning the ruling of the Supreme Court relating to prayer in the public schools of New York.

Editorial entitled "In God We Trust," published in the June 28, 1962, issue of the Dorchester Eagle-Record, of St. George S.C., dealing with the Supreme Court decision in the school prayer case.

Editorial entitled "A Time To Pray," published in the July 5, 1962, issue of the Aiken (S.C.) Standard and Review, relating to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the school prayer case.

Sundry patriotic poems by Mrs. G. G. Dowling, Jr., the former Edith Bannister.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Article entitled "Texans Rediscover the Nearly Extinct Eskimo Curlew," written by

Victor L. Emanuel and published in the May-June, 1962, issue of Audubon.

Sundry news articles and editorials relating to President Kennedy's recent trip to Mexico.

By Mr. MONRONEY:

Article entitled "State Soil Evangelist Retiring," written by Ernest Shiner and published in the Daily Oklahoman of June 17, 1962, relating to the work of Leon J. McDonald, in the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Article entitled "Education Is Our Primary Aim: Change Is Our Challenge," written by Dr. Oliver S. Willham, president of Oklahoma State University; also a report on Langston University made recently by President William M. Hale, of Langston University, to the Oklahoma State Board of Regents for Higher Education.

By Mr. MORTON:

Article entitled "Transition to Active Duty," published in the July 1962 issue of Army Digest.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

Editorial entitled "Hail Central" relating to Chattanooga Central High School, 1963 winner of Bellamy Award, published in the Chattanooga Times of May 18, 1962.

Article on Marshal James J. McShane, written by Frank Graham and published in the New York Journal-American of May 10, 1962.

PRAYER RULING MISINTERPRETATION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, my mail indicates that there is a great deal of misinterpretation in regard to the meaning of the Supreme Court's decision about prayers in public schools. In my opinion, probably one of the best minds today in the United States is that of David Lawrence. He has written about many things; and heretofore I have placed in the Record one of his articles and on yesterday I commented on several others.

Today I wish to call attention to his article entitled "Prayer Ruling Misinterpretation." For example, Mr. President, in Wisconsin when the supreme court makes its decision, the meat of the decision is printed first, and thereafter are printed the statements of the philosophy of the judge who has written the decision.

So I wish to quote from the article by David Lawrence; and I ask unanimous consent to have the entire article printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit I.)

Mr. WILEY. I read from the first column of the article:

Thus, in the prayer case, the six Justices who agreed with the majority ruling might each have had different reasons for arriving at the result—which was simply a statement that no governmental agency could direct or compose a prayer for mandatory use in public schools.

In that brief statement that "no governmental agency could 'direct' or 'compose' a prayer for mandatory use in public schools," I think David Lawrence gives the very meat of the Court's decision. I hope his article will be read widely, so that people will understand what it was that the Court decided.

EXHIBIT I

PRAYER RULING MISINTERPRETATION

(By David Lawrence)

EN ROUTE TO EUROPE.—Somehow, as one leaves the tense atmosphere of present-day Washington and travels across calm seas aboard a comfortable ship like the SS *United States*, things come into perspective. For, despite all of our boasted inventions, we still fail every now and then in the art of communication as between the people and their government. Government by impression is too often substituted for government by factual study.

It wasn't just because Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court of the United States happened to be aboard as a fellow passenger that this writer's mind turned to the recent decision in the so-called prayer case. For this certainly has been continuously in the news. What, indeed, was the real reason for the widespread misunderstanding of the Supreme Court's ruling? Could the misinterpretations have been avoided? This correspondent has for a long time felt that the Highest Court ought to do what some of the State courts do—namely, separate the ruling or conclusion reached from the explanation or reasoning used to arrive at the decision.

Thus, in the prayer case, the six Justices who agreed with the majority ruling might each have had different reasons for arriving at the result—which was simply a statement that no governmental agency could "direct" or "compose" a prayer for mandatory use in public schools. Justice Douglas expressed some of his views at length in a separate concurring opinion. Also, of course, Justice Black presented his own views in writing the majority opinion of the Court. But did the other Justices agree with all the reasoning he gave in explanation of the ruling?

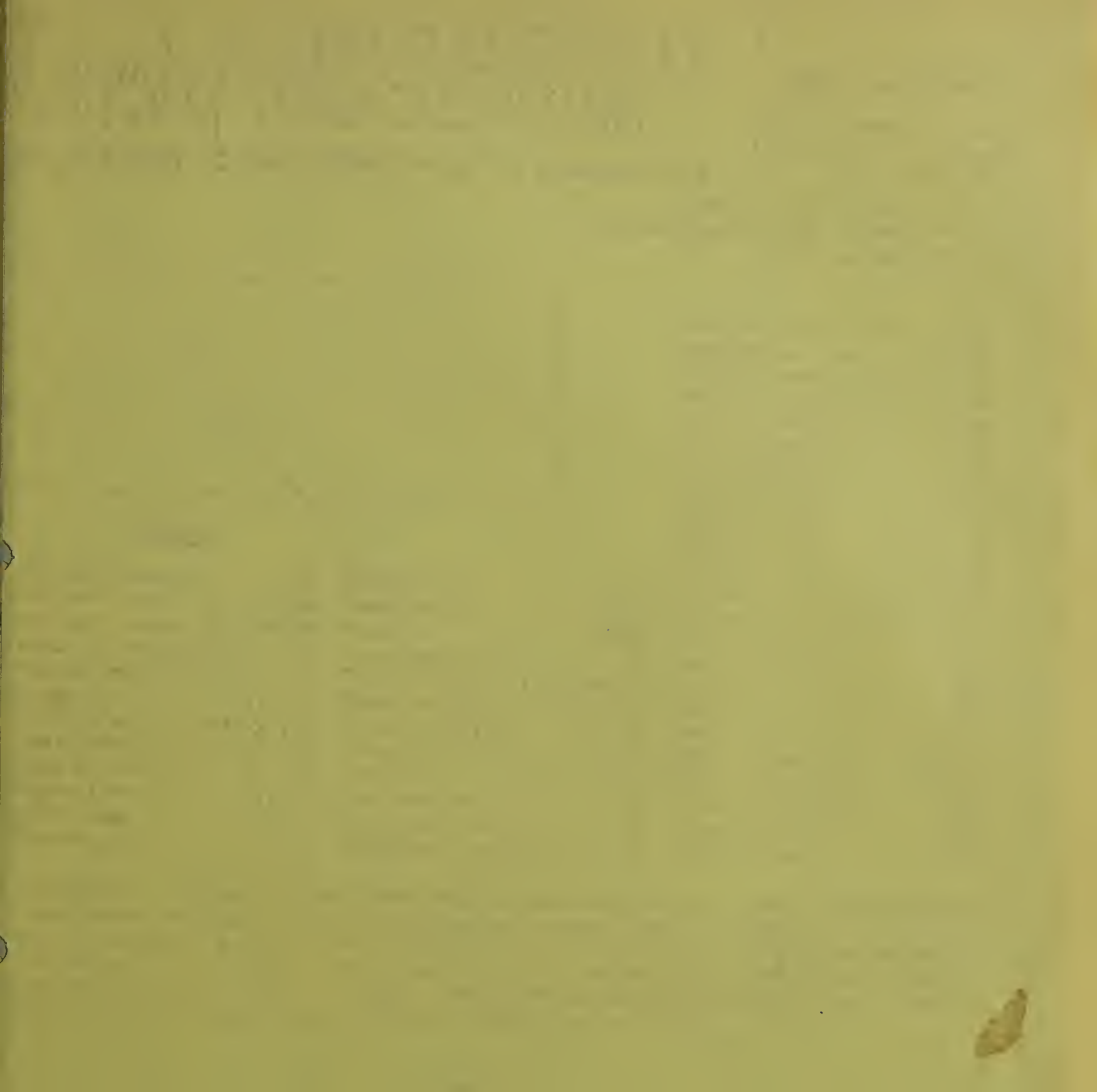
It would have been much better if the Supreme Court had started off its majority opinion in this case with a brief "headnote" of its own, saying simply that any law which orders or directs that a certain prayer be used in the public schools is a violation of the Constitution. This is a far different thing from saying—as some news reports put it—that prayer is forbidden in the public schools. Obviously, voluntary prayer said orally or a few minutes of silent prayer would hardly seem to come within the ruling proclaimed last week. But it would require a decision in a case involving that specific issue before this particular question could be ruled upon explicitly.

Yet, before a day had passed after the decision of June 25 was announced, the news wires of the country had told the people that, in effect, all prayer in public schools had been forbidden, that all mention of the Deity had been prohibited, and that songs referring in any way to God were barred. No wonder a furor arose in Congress and throughout the country.

The subject is so important to the American people that the spreading of such erroneous impressions—due to inadequate information about what the Supreme Court had really held—is tragic, but it is a consequence of the method of procedure now used by the Court itself.

This writer believes that the Supreme Court would be rendering a service to the cause of a better understanding of its decisions if the specific ruling in every case were separated from the rest of the opinion, so that all of the "dicta"—the personal views and interpretations in the Court's written opinion—would be clearly differentiated for the reporters who write the news dispatches on the Court's decision day.

There is a change, of course, which all the Justices would have to agree upon. It certainly wouldn't weaken in any respect the



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 10, 1962

For actions of July 9, 1962

87th-2d, No. 115

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate ratified International Wheat Agreement. Several Senators criticized House position on appropriations controversy. Sen. Williams, Del., criticized cotton price support loans to Estes. House began debate on foreign aid bill. Sen. Kuchel criticized Canadian import restriction on agricultural commodities. Sen. Moss supported bill to revise formula for apportioning school lunch funds. Rep. Berry criticized Forest Service timber sales policies.

SENATE

1. **WHEAT.** By a vote of 79 to 0, agreed to the resolution of ratification of the 1962 International Wheat Agreement. pp. 11997-12009
2. **FARM PROGRAM.** Sen. Williams, Del., criticized cotton price support loans to Estes, inserted a listing of loans received by him from 1958 to 1961, and inserted a letter from Assistant Secretary Duncan discussing the loans. pp. 12046-7
3. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Several Senators criticized the House position in the appropriations controversy. pp. 12010-30
4. **FOREIGN TRADE.** Sen. Kuchel expressed concern over the recent action of Canada in raising the tariff on agricultural imports, particularly with regard to

fruits, vegetables, and meats, and urged that Canada reconsider the action.
pp. 12034-6

5. SCHOOL LUNCH. Sen. Moss expressed his support for proposed legislation to revise the formula for apportioning funds under the school lunch program and inserted a letter supporting the proposal. pp. 12068-9
6. PUBLIC WORKS. Concurred in the House amendments to S. J. Res. 68, providing for the designation of the week commencing Oct. 14, 1962, as National Public Works Week. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 12050-1
7. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams, N. J., inserted an explanation of the amendment recently agreed to H. R. 10606, to improve public assistance and child welfare services programs, which would authorize appropriations to provide matching grants to the States to establish day-care centers for the children of migrant farm families. pp. 12052-3
8. CHINESE AGRICULTURE. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article on the food crisis in Communist China, "The Tides of History." pp. 12044-5
9. FOREIGN AID. Sens. Dodd and Proxmire defended the recent action of the Senate in voting to restrict aid to Communist countries and inserted several items on the matter. pp. 12038-40, 12041-4, 12045-6
10. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. As reported (see Digest 109), this bill, H. R. 10904, includes \$11,041,000 for area redevelopment activities, \$50,000,000 for manpower requirements, resources, development, and utilization under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, and items for the Mexican farm labor program, air pollution control, and water pollution control. The committee deleted a provision limiting to 15 percent the indirect costs attributable to research projects conducted by recipients of HEW grants. The committee report includes the following statement regarding this deletion: "The committee has again made this recommendation, as it has for the past 5 years, because it believes that the present 15-percent limitation on indirect costs attributable to research projects supported by the Department has a deleterious effect on higher educational institutions. In the past, these institutions have been forced to absorb within their own limited funds a substantial part of the added cost of research programs which are undertaken or expanded in the national interest. Expert outside witnesses have testified on numerous occasions that this absorption has been detrimental to the financing of the educational and service programs of institutions at a time when they are facing rising enrollments and increasing costs. "Therefore, the committee recommends that this flat percentage limitation be removed. This step should provide significant relief to the hard-pressed educational institutions. The committee insists, however, that care be taken to reimburse only for those added indirect costs brought into existence by the initiation of research, or increased by such research, to the exclusion of those expenses which are normally encountered in the institution and which are not increased by the research grant."
11. PUBLIC WELFARE; MEDICAL CARE. Continued debate on H. R. 10606, to extend and improve the public assistance and child welfare services programs of the Social Security Act, and the proposed amendment to the bill by Sen. Anderson to provide a program of medical care for the aged (pp. 11990, 12009-10, 12047-50, 12055-68). Agreed to a unanimous-consent agreement by Sen. Mansfield to limit debate on the bill beginning Wed., July 11 (pp. 12067-8).

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Committee); Town Creek, Ala.; upper Blue River, Okla.; and Thicketty Creek, S.C. (to Public Works Committee). pp. 12320-1

SENATE

13. MIGRATORY LABOR. The Rules Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 360, authorizing additional funds for an investigation of migratory labor (S. Rept. 1707). p. 12324
14. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The Rules Committee reported with amendment S. Res. 359, authorizing the creation of a Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations (S. Rept. 1716). p. 12325
15. LOANS. The Commerce Committee ordered reported, amended, (but did not actually report) H. R. 7336, to promote the production of oysters by propagation of disease-resistant strains. p. D. 572
16. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 11643, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in regard to the establishment of through routes and joint rates. p. D. 572
17. FISHERIES. The Commerce Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 3431, to consent to the amendment of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact and to the participation of certain additional States in such compact. p. D. 572
18. LABOR STANDARDS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10786, to establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for or with the financial aid of the U. S. for any territory or for the District of Columbia (S. Rept. 1722). p. 12325
19. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. McNamara submitted an amendment to H. R. 10904, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, to increase the proposed appropriation for manpower development and training activities. p. 12335
20. PUBLIC WELFARE; MEDICAL CARE. Continued debate on H. R. 10606, to extend and improve the public assistance and child welfare service programs of the Social Security Act, and the proposed amendment to the bill by Sen. Anderson to provide a program of medical care for the aged. pp. 12334-5, 12363-80, 12381-93
21. LAND CLASSIFICATION. Received from the Assistant Secretary of Interior, a letter reporting that an adequate soil survey and land classification of the lands in the Cow Creek unit, Trinity River division, Central Valley project, has been completed pursuant to Public Law 172, 83rd Congress; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 12324
22. FOOD; SURPLUS GRAIN. Sen. Proxmire commended and inserted a newspaper article questioning the wisdom of sending grain to Communist China, and stated that he thinks "it would be a real disaster for us to send that grain to the Communist Chinese government to distribute to its people under present circumstances." pp. 12339-40
23. FINANCE; CREDIT. Sen. Proxmire criticized the action of the Federal Reserve Board in easing margin requirements on stocks while at the same time, in his opinion, following a tight money policy which increases interest rates and will result in credit rationing in many sections of the country. p. 12340

24. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Humphrey inserted what he described as the "interesting and timely" address of the President of the Republic of Panama before the Organization of American States, dealing with political and economic problems of the American nations. pp. 12341-2
25. NATIONAL PARKWAY. Sen. Cooper urged enactment of his bill, S. 2474, to provide for an appropriation of sum not exceeding \$175,000 with which to make a survey of proposed national parkway extensions or connections to Blue Ridge Parkway, Great Smokey Mountains National Park, Foothills Parkway, Mammoth Cave National Park, and Natchez Trace Parkway, and inserted the favorable testimony of former Congressman Maurice H. Thatcher at a hearing on this bill. pp. 12342-4
26. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Humphrey commended and inserted a newspaper article favoring passage of the pending foreign trade bill. pp. 12393-4

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

27. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Martin inserting the results of a questionnaire including the "Freeman farm program". pp. A5233-4
Extension of remarks of Rep. Laird inserting an editorial criticizing the agricultural marketing program. p. A5259
Extension of remarks of Rep. Roush inserting an exchange of letters between himself and Charles B. Shuman discussing the defeat of the farm bill. p. A5285
28. NATIONAL ECONOMY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis inserting two Wall Street Journal articles criticizing deficit spending, pp. A5235-6
Extension of remarks of Rep. Langford inserting a speech discussing ways to alleviate the cost-price squeeze, pp. A5241-2
29. MEDICARE. Various Senators and Representatives inserted extensions of remarks on the King-Anderson bill and the Kerr-Mills Act, pp. A5247-8, A5249, A5250, A5255, A5275, A5281, A5285.
30. TEXTILES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hemphill inserting an editorial calling for greater advantages for the domestic cotton textile industry. pp. A5248-9
31. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis opposing lobbying activities by ambassadors for foreign aid and inserting an article discussing George Kennan's Activity on aid to Yugoslavia, A5253
32. PEST CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lindsay inserting an article which criticizes the pollution of natural resources by chemical pesticides. pp. A5256-7.
33. FOREIGN AGRICULTURE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Zelenko discussing the activities of the Community Development Foundation, pp. A5265-6
34. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Everett inserting an article praising TVA and REA, p. A5268.
Extension of remarks of Rep. Monagan inserting an article which discusses development of atomic power plants in New England. p. A5240.
35. ROADS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Blatnik inserting a speech to the National Limestone Institute reporting on the progress of highway legislation. pp. A5279-80

the child, the State agency may provide for such counseling and guidance services with respect to the use of such payments and the management of other funds by the relative receiving such payments as it deems advisable in order to assure use of such payments in the best interests of such child, and may provide for advising such relative that continued failure to so use such payments will result in substitution thereof of protective payments as provided under section 406(b)(2), or in seeking appointment of a guardian or legal representative as provided in section 1111, or in other action authorized under State law which is deemed necessary to protect the interests of such child; and any such action taken by the State agency pursuant to such State law, other than denial of such payments with respect to such child while in the home of such relative, shall not serve as a basis for withholding funds from such State under section 404 and shall not prevent such payments with respect to such child from being considered aid to families with dependent children."

Mr. President, for the information of the Senate to show the backing this proposal has, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal of Tuesday, June 26, 1962, and a resolution of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors on the voucher issue.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table; and, without objection, the editorial and resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial and resolution presented by Mr. WILEY are as follows:

CONTROVERSIAL BUT SENSIBLE

A representative of the Federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare calls a proposal that got its start in Milwaukee County the "most controversial" issue in the public welfare reform bill now before Congress. The proposal has also been made something of an issue by organized labor.

The recommendation is simply for tighter control over use of aid to dependent children (ADC) funds. In cases in which mothers misuse ADC money, it is urged that vouchers be issued instead of cash to pay the rent, grocery bills, utility bills, and so forth.

The proposal runs counter to social work doctrine. This doctrine argues that welfare recipients can't be made to stand on their own feet if they aren't allowed to handle money. For this reason the Federal Government, which pays about 50 percent of ADC costs, requires that all payments be in cash.

Generally speaking, the doctrine is sound. But how can it be justified in cases in which money is persistently misused? What is controversial about demanding that in such cases reasonable controls be established for the good of the children involved as well as the mothers?

The welfare bill has been amended to the extent of permitting cash payments to be made to third parties in some ADC cases. But this is a cumbersome procedure if there is no competent close relative. Court appointed guardians can hardly do the grocery shopping.

Too broad use of vouchers might turn welfare departments into collection agencies for merchants. Vouchers can also be misused. Recipients can sell them for cash to dishonest merchants or purchase items to which they are not entitled. But these dangers can be curbed by close administration and limiting the use of vouchers to a small percentage of the ADC cases in a county, say 5 percent.

The Milwaukee County proposal—which was earlier endorsed by the county board of supervisors and the State legislature and has now been approved by the county board of public welfare in telegrams to Senators WILEY and PROXMIER—is realistic. It deserves to be incorporated in the welfare legislation.

RESOLUTION TO REAFFIRM COUNTY BOARD POSITION ADVOCATING FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO ALLOW LIMITED USE OF VOUCHERS IN AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN CASES, AND TO COMMEND CONGRESSMAN ZABLOCKI AND UNITED COMMUNITY SERVICES OF GREATER MILWAUKEE FOR THEIR STANDS IN SUPPORT OF SUCH LEGISLATION

Whereas on May 8, 1962, the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution authorizing an official delegation to attend the U.S. Senate Finance Committee public hearings on bill H.R. 10606, relating to changes in the aid to dependent children (ADC) program; and

Whereas, pursuant to such resolution, the chairman of the county board finance committee and the director of the county department of public welfare did testify before the Senate Finance Committee on May 15, 1962, in support of an amendment previously introduced in the Congress by Representative CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI at the request of the county board, which amendment would give local governments discretionary authority in appropriate ADC cases to pay monthly benefits in commodity or voucher form, and also to demand from those recipients who do receive monthly benefits in cash an accounting of the expenditure thereof; and

Whereas it was subsequently reported in the daily press on May 30, 1962, that Congressman ZABLOCKI, the county board of supervisors, and the county department of public welfare were all assailed by the director of the Milwaukee County Labor Council's community service activities for advocating this welfare amendment; and

Whereas the accusations so reported are totally undeserved, especially in view of the facts that when committees of the county board of supervisors held public hearings on this measure on November 21, 1960, and on April 27, 1962, no representative of organized labor made any appearance against it, and when committees of the 1961 Wisconsin legislature also held public hearings on two similar resolutions (both of which were thereafter adopted) labor spokesmen did not voice objection to the same: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors, in annual meeting (continued) duly assembled on June 26, 1962, hereby reaffirms its position in favor of Federal legislation to allow limited use of vouchers in aid to dependent children cases, and urges the U.S. Senators from Wisconsin to make every possible effort to have section 107(a) of the aforementioned bill H.R. 10606, which section would allow States to delegate authority to local governments to make voucher and other restricted payments, and which was recommended for deletion by the Senate Finance Committee on June 14, 1962, restored to said bill on the floor of the Senate; and be it further

Resolved, That the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors hereby commends Congressman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI and the United Community Services of Greater Milwaukee for their forthright stands in support of such amendment for limited use of both vouchers and accounting controls in ADC cases; and be it further

Resolved, That the county clerk immediately transmit certified copies of this resolution to U.S. Senators ALEXANDER WILEY and WILLIAM E. PROXMIER, Congress-

man CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, the United Community Services of Greater Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee County Labor Council as an indication of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors' position in this matter.

Mr. LAUSCHE submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the amendments proposed by Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and other Senators) to House bill 10606, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963—AMENDMENT

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to H.R. 10904, the Appropriations Act for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and ask that it be printed.

The purpose of my amendment is to increase the proposed appropriation for "Manpower development and training activities" in the Labor Department budget from \$50 to \$100 million, the latter figure being the amount authorized by Public Law 87-415, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962.

At an appropriate time, I shall detail my reasons for seeking to restore the appropriation to the full \$100 million authorized under the act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE VI OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936—REFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, at the request of the Committee on Commerce, I ask unanimous consent that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 3511) to amend title VI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, with respect to the operation of vessels as to which operating-differential subsidy is paid, introduced by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 11, 1962, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S.J. Res. 68) providing for the designation of the week commencing October 14, 1962, as "National Public Works Week."

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. DIRKSEN:
Résumé of service of Senator WILEY, of Wisconsin.

By Mr. CHURCH:
Address delivered by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, John A. Carver, Jr., at the District of Columbia Independence Day ceremonies, July 4, 1962.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey:
Article entitled "Telstar Shot Due This Week: New Jersey-Built Satellite \$3 Million A.T. & T. Experiment," written by Albert M. Skea and published in the Newark, N.J., Sunday News of July 8, 1962; also an article entitled "U.S. To Try Orbiting Phone Satellite Tuesday," published in the Newark, N.J., Star-Ledger of July 8, 1962, both articles dealing with the orbiting of the Telstar satellite.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:
Poem entitled "York of Tennessee," written by Edna Dean Proctor.

Address delivered by Lee Loevinger, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, before the American Society of Corporate Secretaries, Atlantic City, N.J., on June 19, 1962, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

Editorial entitled "Crime Fighter's Exit," published in the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star on July 10, 1962.

LAUNCHING OF THE COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE TELSTAR

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Communications, and as an American citizen, I am thrilled by the launching of the communications satellite Telstar, last evening.

Beyond my personal and official participation there was the exciting consciousness that far across the ocean other people were instantly sharing in the achievement. Thus the curtain rose on a drama of the space age that, through the magic of television, makes the whole world next door neighbors.

My congratulations go to every last man and woman of our Government and of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for their part in making this progress possible. I am sure I echo the grateful sentiments of every American, for every American takes justifiable pride today in the triumph of the Telstar satellite, and pays tribute to the courage, confidence, and capability of American enterprise that put it into orbit.

It is a peaceful demonstration of America's desire that the world shall be in such close communication as only the use of outer space can accomplish.

It is to the glory of American science and to the credit of American private enterprise, in partnership with its Government, that man has made this significant beginning in an era when mankind needs to come into the closest communication physically and spiritually, when neither time nor space shall separate men, nor hates or fears divide them.

As the hour of the Telstar's launching approached, an editorial in the New York Times spoke fairly and forcibly on the essentiality of pooling public and private talent for maximum progress in this challenging age. I ask that

the New York Times editorial of July 10, 1962, be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SPACE COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

The planned launching this morning of the Telstar communications satellite marks another dramatic thrust in man's penetration of the mysteries of space. The satellite, sent into orbit through a partnership of industry and Government, inaugurates a new era in communications.

Its readiness for experimental use focuses fresh attention on the merits of the administration-backed bill, which the Senate is about to debate, creating a private corporation to own and operate the U.S. portion of a global satellite system. The probability that such a system will be operating by 1965 represents an incalculable advance, and there is understandable controversy over the rules the Government should set to insure that the benefits for us and the world will be fully realized.

The bill, similar to one already passed by a House vote of 354 to 9, would make half the stock in the new corporation available to the general public and half to the common carriers in the communications field. The private stockholders would elect 6 of the corporation's 15 directors, the communications companies 6, and 3 would be appointed by the Government. The Federal Communications Commission would regulate rates and services under powers broader than any it now exercises.

The measure's foes contend that it proposes a "giveaway" of the fruits of huge sums in Government-financed research to a private monopoly more interested in profit than in the satellite's great potentiality for service. Special fear is expressed that the corporation would be dominated by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which would supply 80 percent or more of its traffic. Government ownership along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority is the alternative these critics favor.

Supporters of the bill insist that safeguards in the proposed legislation prevent one-company domination and make the private corporation a promising instrument for integrating the satellite into the privately operated communications pattern that prevails in this country. The validity of these hopes would depend on the stringency of the powers assigned to the FCC and on the adequacy of the funds and staff it got for the most exacting regulatory task in its history.

Among the specific requirements it would have to enforce is a guarantee that all present and future communications companies have access to the satellite and its ground terminal stations on a nondiscriminatory basis under "just and reasonable" charges and conditions. The FCC also would have a mandate to police the manner in which facilities were allocated and interconnections supplied to insure competition. Effective follow-through on these requirements is a sine qua non for proper public protection.

The "giveaway" argument has no greater force in this field than it does in agriculture, mining, aircraft development, electronics or any of the dozens of other areas in which Government-paid research has long provided benefits for both public and private users. Few experts believe a commercial satellite system can approach the break-even point in less than 5 years. The primitive state of present knowledge is indicated by the Pentagon's recent decision to scrap Project Advent, on which it had already spent \$170 million in an attempt to develop a synchronous satellite that would travel in equatorial orbit 22,300 miles above the earth.

What is needed now for maximum progress in military and commercial applications is a pooling of public and private talent. The Telstar, developed by A.T. & T. and hurled into orbit by a Government rocket, indicates the virtue of such cooperation. Its first uses for transatlantic television transmission will reflect a similar partnership—private broadcasters on this side of the ocean and Government-run networks in Europe. With rigorous FCC supervision, the same pattern, embodied in the projected corporation for satellite communications, could permit the United States to play its full part in extending to all sections of the globe the high purposes of service to mankind offered by this newest gift of science.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, in this competitive world, I say, there is no prize and little prospect for the "second best."

Here, with Telstar, America has achieved a "first." Let us keep that pace of partnership of private industry and powerful government. We shall stay first with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.

THE LAST MILE TODAY

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, once in a while a newspaperman writes a human interest story that deserves to be classed as a classic. Such a story is "The Last Mile Today," as George Popkin wrote it for the Providence Bulletin of July 5, 1962.

The story deserves its front page 3-column prominence, and I wish that the RECORD could reproduce the picture of a mailman's greeting from his friends on his last day on his route—the last day of their letter carrier, Reginald V. D. Davis.

I will quote just a few lines from the story. They read:

Some people think it's important that Mr. Davis is a Negro—and that he delivered the mail in a white neighborhood which adored him.

Said Mr. Davis, "It's easy to be nice to people who are nice to you." He looked around at his public—"These are the nicest people in the world," he added.

That is the mood of the whole story, refreshing in a time when it is ever so important that people should be "nice" to one another; and I ask unanimous consent that "The Last Mile Today" be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE LAST MILE TODAY

(By George Popkin)

You'd think Reginald V. D. Davis was walking the last mile today as housewives ran to their windows, waving sorrowful farewells. Children cried out their goodbyes, Dogs barked in melancholy tones.

And you'd be right. Mr. Davis was walking his last mile—as a Providence postman. After almost 35 years of unusual service he's retiring.

Some mailmen deliver the mail. When Mr. Davis rang a doorbell, letters in hand, he brought friendship and understanding as well.

Now that he's leaving, tears of regret threaten to flood an entire neighborhood.

Here's where Mr. Davis practiced his trade—that of first-class human being—on Chapman Street, New York Avenue, Toronto

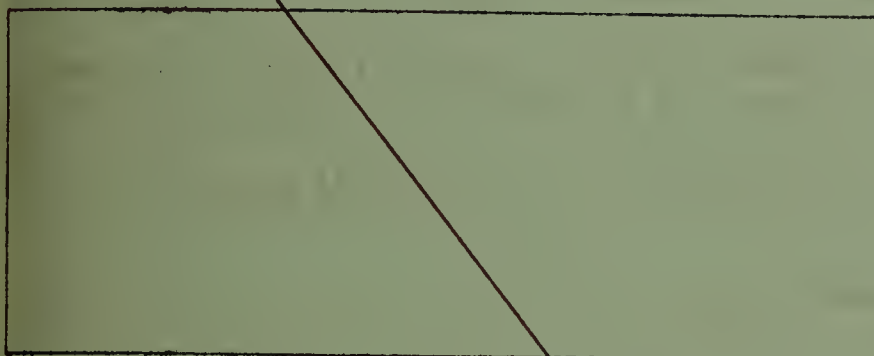
Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 18, 1962
For actions of July 17, 1962
87th-2d, No. 121



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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate tabled medicare amendment. Senate committee reported rice enrichment bill. Sen. Humphrey criticized CED farm program report. Sen. Clark commended his humane-animal-research bill. Sen. Miller claimed USDA grain-storage mismanagement. Senate subcommittee voted to report bills to provide additional research facilities at State experiment stations, and amend extension service legislation. Sen. Williams, N. J., commended HHFA migratory-labor housing and Goldberg's minimum-wage action in Calif. House committee reported State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill. Rep. Fountain introduced and discussed bill to provide periodic review of grants-in-aid programs. Rep. Nelsen inserted editorial critical of CED's farm program report. Sen. Wiley urged expanded global food plan.

SENATE

1. HEALTH. Passed with amendments H. R. 10606, to extend and improve the public assistance and child welfare services programs of the Social Security Act. Tabled, 52-48, the Anderson medicare amendment. Senate conferees were appointed pp. 12886-95, 12900-33
2. RICE ENRICHMENT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 3152, to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs (S. Rept. 1741). p. 12883
3. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey criticized the recent report of the Committee for Economic Development regarding the farm program and inserted an article by Julius Duschka on this subject. pp. 12895-8
4. HUMANE ANIMAL RESEARCH. Sen. Clark defended his bill to require humane treatment

of animals in research and inserted a report by Betty Beale on this matter. pp. 12899-900

5. GRAIN STORAGE. Sen. Miller claimed this Department has mismanaged grain-storage operations and inserted an article by Nick Kotz on this subject. pp. 12935-7
6. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams, N. J., commended the Housing and Home Finance Agency for its housing program for migratory labor and inserted the Agency's announcement on this matter. pp. 12949-50
Sen. Williams, N. J., also defended the recent action of Secretary Goldberg regarding a minimum wage for certain farm workers in Calif. pp. 12950-1
7. NOMINATIONS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported favorably the nomination of Jerome B. Wiesner to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology. p. 12883
Received the nominations of various persons to the National Science Board, NSF. p. 12951
8. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Kefauver announced Sen. Humphrey as a cosponsor of S. 3097, to defer certain railroad mergers. pp. 12883-4
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Agreed to have a calendar call today, July 18. H. R. 10904, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, was made the unfinished business. pp. 12932-3
10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6374, to clarify the application of the Government Employees Training Act with respect to payment of expenses of attendance of Government employees at certain meetings (S. Rept. 1740). p. 12883

HOUSE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12580, the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill for 1963. (H. Rept. 1996). p. 12880
Passed with amendments H. R. 11974, to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. pp. 12823-61
12. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Chipperfield was appointed as a conferee on S. 2996, the foreign aid authorization bill, to replace Rep. Bolton. pp. 12865-6
13. CORN. Rep. Jensen announced that the Iowa Members of Congress and the American Corn Millers' Federation are furnishing cornbread gratis to the House today and every other Monday, starting next Monday, as a constant reminder of the high nutritional value of corn and the place this grain holds in the history of this Nation. p. 12862
14. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12513, to provide for public notice of settlements in patent interferences (H. Rept. 1983). p. 12880
15. EXTENSION WORK; RESEARCH. The Subcommittee on Research and Extension of the House Agriculture Committee ordered favorably reported to the full committee, amended, H. R. 890, to assist States to provide additional facilities for research at State experiment stations; and H. R. 11240, to amend the Smith-Lever Act regarding extension work. p. D596

As of this time, however, without further deliberation by the committee and further study of the problem, it would seem to me that we would not be justified in setting up a system of judicial review of decisions and actions of the administrator of the program.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator has opened the window for me, and I would like, if I might, to get the problem in focus for the purpose of this discussion. The Senator knows as well as I do that I would not press such an amendment in the face of the Senator's objection, nor could I expect the Senate to approve it. That is quite proper. The Senator is in charge of the bill, and it is not the kind of amendment that I should press for.

The Senator is in charge of the bill on the floor, and although he cannot bind the committee, what he would say about it would have great effect. May I ask the Senator this question? We are talking about States. If a State, through its Senator, requested, as a matter of legislative oversight by the Finance Committee, a review of a decision by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of a particular determination which it felt was unjust, would the Senator have the right to assure his State that there was a real assurance that it would get the review—at least, that it would get a hearing before a proper committee of the Senate to review what a State—not an individual Senator—felt was an unfair determination by the Secretary?

Mr. KERR. So far as I am concerned, I would urge to the Finance Committee such a response to a request the Senator has indicated he might attempt. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] is the ranking Republican member of the committee. I shall be glad to have him say if he does not agree with me in the firm belief that, without the slightest difficulty or delay, such a hearing would be accorded by the Finance Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, if the Senator will yield, I am glad to join the Senator from Oklahoma in giving the assurance to the Senator from New York that the committee would give consideration to it.

Mr. JAVITS. I am grateful to my colleagues.

Unless the Senator from Oklahoma wishes to use any of his time, I am prepared to withdraw the amendment, on the basis of the colloquy which the Senator has accorded to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill—

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, it is with deep personal interest in the Nation's welfare programs that I speak today, for I represent a State in which some of its important work centers are today suffering from mass unemployment at rates ranging up to 12 percent and more. The historic provisions of this year's amendments to the welfare laws dealing with retraining and rehabilitation are so timely, not only for their humanitarian purposes, but for the effectiveness with which they will

come to grips with many aspects of unemployment at the root of the problem.

This year's amendments to the Nation's public welfare programs embody an exciting new principle which is at once humanitarian and practical. Ever since the first administration of Franklin Roosevelt, Congress has sought to legislate reforms which would, in the words of the statute now on the books, give social security to those whose future was anything but sure and bright, without impairing the sense of independence or of initiative of our citizens.

The social security and welfare programs of the New Deal are among the greatest legacies of a great reform President. It is not a criticism of them, or of him, but rather a credit to their success that the President and the Congress seek now, more than 25 years after the passage of the Social Security Act, to expand the purpose of our welfare programs so as to return as many Americans as possible to active roles in society, and to lengthen their productive years. A view which holds that recipients of welfare aid must, by destiny, be forever recipients of welfare aid, is essentially pessimistic, and essentially static. The view which holds that men seek to be productive, and give up their dependence only when the circumstances of society destroy all opportunities, is essentially optimistic, for it holds that those circumstances can be removed, and those opportunities restored. That is the view I hold.

Madam President, H.R. 10606 authorizes the President's request for retraining and rehabilitation programs as a part of the minimum standard services of welfare programs in which the Federal Government participates. The Department of HEW's estimate of the cost of these new services for the next fiscal year is \$40.8 million. In addition, this legislation maintains the 1961 increase of \$1 in Federal assistance to the aged, the blind, and the disabled, and adds another \$4 increase effective October 1, 1962, bringing the Federal share of social security payments on the maximum monthly average up to \$70 per recipient. The child welfare program, now set at \$25 million a year, is increased by \$5 million for next year, and then graduated by annual \$5 million increases up to \$50 million a year for 1969 and thereafter.

Madam President, as a Democrat who takes pride in our party's record of progressive reform thinking, and as an American impressed with the bipartisan faith in the value and future of this country's welfare programs, and as a Senator from Montana intimately acquainted with the heartbreaking effects of mass unemployment in the mines and lumber mills of the Northwest, I take pride in voting for this legislation, for it truly represents an investment in the future productivity of million of Americans.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, will the Senator yield me 2 minutes on the bill?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], who does not

happen to be on the floor at the present time, and I fought what I considered to be a very good fight. I congratulate our gallant opponent, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], on his victory in respect to the amendments.

It is my deep conviction, and I would not be true to myself if I did not say so, that the Senator from New Mexico and I and our other colleagues have arrived at a truly balanced plan which can operate within the concept of the American private enterprise tradition and yet under social security financing.

I feel its adoption is inevitable. Nothing which has occurred has convinced me or the country that the manifest need, for which there is a national responsibility, has been met.

For myself, I will willingly and happily engage in this struggle, for it will continue, with the Senator from New Mexico, in the hope that we may do better on another day. It is my deep conviction that that day will not be too long distant.

I thank the Senator for yielding to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WILEY. Madam President, I call up my amendment identified as "7-11-62—A."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to insert the following at the proper place:

USE OF PAYMENTS FOR BENEFIT OF CHILD
SEC. 107. (a) Section 405 of the Social Security Act is amended to read as follows:

"USE OF PAYMENTS FOR BENEFIT OF CHILD
"SEC. 405. Whenever the State agency has reason to believe that any payments of aid to families with dependent children made with respect to a child are not being or may not be used in the best interests of the child, the State agency may provide for such counseling and guidance services with respect to the use of such payments and the management of other funds by the relative receiving such payments as it deems advisable in order to assure use of such payments in the best interests of such child, and may provide for advising such relative that continued failure to so use such payments will result in substitution therefor of protective payments as provided under section 406(b)(2), or in seeking appointment of a guardian or legal representative as provided in section 1111, or in other action authorized under State law which is deemed necessary to protect the interests of such child; and any such action taken by the State agency pursuant to such State law, other than denial of such payments with respect to such child while in the home of such relative, shall not serve as a basis for withholding funds from such State under section 404 and shall not prevent such payments with respect to such child from being considered aid to families with dependent children."

Mr. WILEY. Madam President, this is an amendment that I have been requested to present in the interest of the children themselves. In many instances funds which have been made available for a child have been misappropriated or misused by the parents.

I understand the committee had a similar amendment before it, and rejected it. However, it appeared to me that this was a matter of public policy, and those who have asked me to present

this amendment feel just that way. So I have offered the amendment.

I have spoken to the chairman of the committee. I would like to have him take the amendment to conference, if there is a conference, so that it can be considered by the conferees.

Mr. KERR. Madam President, I appreciate very much the attitude of the Senator from Wisconsin in offering this amendment. His purpose is a laudable one—to provide additional safeguards that the money being provided for aid to dependent children will be more certainly spent for their needs.

However, the bill has section 108 in it, which is new legislation, and which provides a number of safeguards which have for their purpose the achievement of the same objective which is in the mind of the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin.

However, an identical amendment was before the Finance Committee. The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the distinguished Mr. Ribicoff, made it very plain that in his judgment the protective payments provision in section 108 is a specific answer to the problem envisioned by this amendment, and that section 108 has essential safeguards and fair play provisions.

After full hearings, with many witnesses heard both for and against this amendment, the Finance Committee took adverse action.

Therefore, Madam President, I have no choice. I urge my good friend to withdraw the amendment, or else I shall be forced to ask that it be rejected.

Mr. WILEY. Madam President, in view of the statement made by the distinguished Senator, which in itself is an assurance that there is adequate authority in the bill to protect not only the public interest, but also the interest of the child for whom the funds are to be provided, I shall not insist on a vote on the amendment. I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator. I say to him further that if the language contained in section 108 in the bill proves to be inadequate to meet the problem to which the Senator has referred and to which his amendment is addressed, I shall join him in seeking to find a more effective way to do exactly what he has in mind for these children.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has been withdrawn.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF UNEMPLOYED PARENTS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, with each passing day we are becoming more aware of the pressing need for enactment of H.R. 10606, because it affects a number of welfare programs which expired on June 30. I am particularly concerned with one of these expired programs—that which authorizes Federal participation in State programs of aid to dependent children in cases where the parent, who is the family wage earner, is unemployed.

Prior to enactment of Public Law 87-31 last year, aid to dependent children

funds could go only to children who were deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from home, or the physical or mental incapacity of a parent. Public Law 87-31 authorized the States to set up temporary programs during the period May 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962, extending ADC payments to children in need because of the unemployment of a parent.

A total of 15 States—including my own State of West Virginia—responded to the authorization granted by Congress and put into effect programs of aid to dependent children for children of unemployed parents. Many more States would have adopted such programs, no doubt, if the period of Federal participation had been longer than 14 months.

As to the results of the program, I can only speak for the State of West Virginia. But in the short period that the law was in effect it produced highly successful and praiseworthy results. It has provided support, and the respect that goes with useful employment, to more than 15,000 West Virginia recipients comprising more than 52,000 persons.

In my State, payments received under the aid to dependent children of the unemployed is not looked upon as a dole. Under West Virginia regulations governing ADCU, the recipient husband and father is obliged to work on approved public works projects. Thus the recipient earns every penny that is paid to him.

The need for the ADCU program in West Virginia is especially critical, for we are still faced with the problem of long-term unemployment. Prospects for job opportunities in private industry, while gradually improving, do not, at this time, hold out sufficient hope for a substantial reduction in unemployment. Thus, the public works jobs available to ADCU recipients are not only a means of providing employment to many persons, but of providing useful services to the State, to counties, and to municipalities.

The ADCU program in West Virginia has been singularly successful in inspiring new hope and aspirations in the hearts of many persons in my State. It has made the unemployed father feel like a breadwinner again, and it has been a cohesive force for renewed family strength.

The ADCU program has been good for West Virginia in many respects. It has been the vital force behind Gov. W. W. Barron's statewide cleanup campaign, and it has also been responsible for many improvements in our State parks and forests, for tourists and in-state vacationers. The program has also made possible the accessibility of heretofore unapproachable areas of scenic beauty to all who wish to see more of the grandeur of West Virginia's hills. In effect, this work will encourage tourism in the State, and thus eventually provide new employment opportunities in the private sector.

There is another provision of H.R. 10606 which ties in with the extension of the ADCU program. This is the provision authorizing Federal participation in community work and training pro-

grams for ADC recipients 18 years old and over. These work and training programs for able-bodied adults are highly desirable in offering such persons an opportunity to render service to the community which offers them assistance, as well as to develop or acquire new working skills.

A committee amendment adopted on the floor of the Senate on July 3, would make the community work and training provisions of the bill effective retroactively to July 1, 1961. This amendment would do more than allow payment to those States—like West Virginia—which utilized community work and training programs in the past in the same manner as the bill authorizes for the future.

Mr. President, H.R. 10606 should not be delayed any longer. Its passage is extremely important to many people in West Virginia who have come to know a better life because they were not forced to sit in idleness, and were given a chance to engage in productive work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 10606) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. KERR. Madam President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. KERR. Madam President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Presiding Officer appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. KERR, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware, and Mr. CARLSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 10606, the welfare bill, be printed as passed, with the Senate amendments numbered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. MANSFIELD obtained the floor.

Mr. KUCHEL. Madam President, in the absence of our Republican leader, may I ask my able friend from Montana what legislative business he proposes to have the Senate consider tomorrow and the remainder of the week?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, in response to the question raised by the distinguished acting minority leader, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1634, H.R. 10904, relating to appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, there will be no action taken on the appropriation bill today, but it will be the unfinished business tomorrow.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR AT THE CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of morning business tomorrow there be a call of the calendar of bills to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 1635, H.R. 7727, an act to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit members of the Armed Forces to accept fellowships, scholarships, or grants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, at the conclusion of consideration of the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, it is the intention of the leadership that the Senate consider Calendar No. 1631, S. 3392, to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 231 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; Calendar No. 1639, S. 3491, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; and certain other bills on the calendar which may not be passed on the call of the calendar.

Of course, in the background Senators must keep in mind the fact that there is Calendar No. 1544, the space communication satellite bill.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank my able friend.

MARTIN PRAISES JACK BELL BIOGRAPHY ON SENATOR GOLDWATER

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, although I do not agree on all issues with my friend from Arizona, BARRY GOLDWATER, I wholeheartedly and completely agree with his biographer, Jack Bell, chief political correspondent for the Associated Press, that he is a dynamic and exciting political figure and that he is a true gentleman who has certainly earned the respect and friendship of his colleagues in the Senate.

Mr. Bell's book which has recently come off the presses has caused quite a stir in political circles. The book has earned terrific reviews, including one by the able chief of the Washington bureau of the Gannett papers, Mr. Paul Martin. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Martin's review be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the review was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GOLDWATER DESCRIBED AS A "MODERN T.R." (By Paul Martin)

WASHINGTON.—Senator BARRY GOLDWATER, of Arizona, is described as a "modern version of Teddy Roosevelt" in a new book written by Jack Bell, chief political correspondent of the Associated Press.

The book called "Mr. Conservative: BARRY GOLDWATER," published by Doubleday Co., Garden City, N.Y., was released Friday.

Bell bases his analogy between GOLDWATER and Teddy Roosevelt, not on political ideology—since GOLDWATER is proud of being known as a conservative while Roosevelt called himself a progressive—but on their robust and active lives.

The author describes GOLDWATER as a bold and daring pilot, a man of deep and sincere convictions, who "lives for challenge."

The book opens with the 1960 Republican national convention, when GOLDWATER was stunned by the Park Avenue accord worked out in the wee hours of the morning between former Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York.

It disposes of GOLDWATER's early life and ancestry in one quick chapter—how his grandfather came from Russian Poland to California in 1854, fought Indians and desperadoes, ran wagon trains into Arizona, and eventually started mercantile stores in Prescott and Phoenix.

Most of the rest of the volume is devoted to fairly recent political events, human interest narratives about important people, and the political philosophy of the GOP conservative leader.

GOLDWATER is quoted as saying: "Maybe the people in 1960 didn't want either Kennedy or Nixon. If this is true, a Republican can win in 1964."

The book points out that GOLDWATER is half-Jew and an Episcopalian. It says the Senator himself raised the question: "Could a man named GOLDWATER be elected President?"

President Kennedy has called GOLDWATER to the White House for consultations from time to time.

The veteran AP political writer compares Kennedy and GOLDWATER in these terms:

"They are not alike in enumerable characteristics, these two who occupy opposing positions on the political spectrum. Yet they are alike in their ability to arouse emotions of the electorate * * * the people who back them are for Jack Kennedy or BARRY GOLDWATER."

"Kennedy and GOLDWATER are hot political packages * * * Kennedy touches the mind,

aware of intellectual accomplishments * * * in contrast, GOLDWATER is an evangelist who reaches not for the mind, but for the heart." Bell speculates on a Rockefeller-Goldwater ticket in 1964, and concludes it is not out of the realm of possibility. GOLDWATER is quoted as describing his differences with the New York Governor this way:

"Nelson Rockefeller and I would agree probably 100 percent on budget matters, on fiscal problems, and on taxation. But when we get to Federal aid to education, Federal aid to medicine, we part company."

The book relates how GOLDWATER once advised President Kennedy to give business "an almost completely free hand," to create new jobs and boom the national economy.

The President said in reply, according to GOLDWATER, that "he realized the importance of this, but that at the moment his economic advisers had not gone along with some of the approaches that I suggested."

While the writer is critical of many of GOLDWATER's ideas, he also points out the thing that amazes both friend and foe of the handsome, graying, 53-year-old westerner: GOLDWATER has tremendous audience appeal, and gets a terrific amount of fan mail.

Senator WILLIAM PROXMIRE, liberal Democrat from Wisconsin, is quoted as saying: "Wisconsin visitors come to see me wearing Goldwater buttons. Letters praising GOLDWATER come to me almost as frequently as letters in praise of Kennedy. The one Senator Wisconsin students ask to meet is GOLDWATER."

However, the book also points out that the White House regards Rockefeller as the Republican with the best chance of upsetting Kennedy in the 1964 presidential election.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR HARTKE AT INDIANA STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Mr. DODD. Madam President, on June 22, 1962, our distinguished and able colleague, the junior Senator from Indiana, addressed the Indiana State Democratic Convention. The speech was characteristic of the force, vigor, and candor which we have come to expect from Senator HARTKE.

It is a frankly partisan speech which attempts to draw the line between the Republican and Democratic approach to national issues. It is a contribution to our political dialog which should be of interest to each of us.

I ask unanimous consent that the speech be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KEYNOTE ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION BY THE HONORABLE VANCE HARTKE

For the second time in a row it is my pleasure to greet the great outpouring of the Indiana Democratic Party as your keynote speaker. You are truly the leaders of the grassroots of our party in our State.

From this meeting today will come the platforms, principles, programs, and people to carry us forward to election day and beyond. Four years ago I sat in this hall with my family and awaited the mandate from the convention before setting out in quest of the mantle of office. Many of those who ran with me throughout the corners of Hoosierland are again candidates for election this year.

While a benevolent Federal Constitution provides for 6-year terms for U.S. Senators, hundreds of men and women who were my running mates 4 years ago will again be in quest of victory.

How different it is today. We have the material wealth which was lacking 4 years ago. We have records upon which to run. And we have pillars of party strength in our State and National administrations this year. You who run this year can point with pride not alone at what you have done and what your colleagues from our party in your home areas have done. You can point with pride to Gov. Matt Welsh, to Judges Ax, Myers, Bierly, Gonas, and Jackson, to Alice Whitecotton and to Willie Wilson, who already has been reelected once.

If this puts you in a reflective mood, a mood for remembering, that is fine.

Today for a few minutes I ask you to walk with me in memory lane for there is a bit of old French philosophy that says "the more things change, the more they remain the same."

Remember what the Republicans said when, in 1936, social security was proposed. You can almost pick up today's newspapers and, by reading what they are saying about some key Democratic proposals of 1962, tell what was said a quarter century ago.

During the debate on the social security bill in Congress, the Republicans called it "socialism." They said every American would become nothing more than a number, which would be tattooed on his body.

The truth is that the Republicans all opposed social security in 1936. Yet, they never tried to repeal the law. And today they are back shouting socialism and tattooed numbers about the proposal to extend social security's retirement insurance into hospitalization insurance for the retired.

The social security program also was going to put private insurance companies and private pension plans out of existence, these bleating hearts told us. Actually social security made people life insurance conscious. The value of policies has grown from \$115 to \$586 billion. Nearly six times as many Americans have pension plans today as in 1936.

Alf Landon, the Republican candidate for President in 1936, said it would be impossible for the Government to keep track of 26 million people in the social security system and that the system would lead to "dogtags, fingerprinting, and snooping."

Do you remember?

Another part of the social security program was unemployment insurance.

Congressman JOHN TABER, of New York, said this would "prevent business recovery, enslave workers and prevent employers from providing work." Congressman Dan Reed, of New York, a fellow Republican, said, "the lash of the dictator will be felt."

One Republican in the House favored unemployment insurance.

Today they talk of dictatorship and socialism again.

Of the first farm program proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, a great Republican leader, said, "uncontrolled inflation." Do you remember that?

The language of our opponents has not improved over the years. Still stifled for original thoughts, and ideas, they attack ours with the same scare words.

Remember the first tax program proposed by F.D.R.?

"Essentially communism," snorted a Republican essay. It went on to call President Roosevelt "Stalin Delano Roosevelt."

Perhaps you remember the Duffy coal bill. When Congress held hearings on it, James W. Carter, a coal magnate, said this was "the first step in socialization of all industry." Doesn't that sound familiar?

And now remember the beginnings of TVA. "A fantastic pipe dream," declared the Republicans. "Super pork barrel," insisted another. "It will do no general good," stated a Congressman named EVERETT MCKINLEY DICKSEN, now minority leader of the Senate,

who is still making dire predictions about the future, still unable to see much good in any Democratic proposal and still using scare words.

Remember a few weeks back? The Republicans are using the drop in stock prices as a club to beat the President and the Democratic Party.

Well, test your memory a little better. Back in the first New Deal the President proposed and Congress passed a bill setting up the Securities and Exchange Commission which was to protect the public from bad stocks and which was to police the stock exchanges.

The Republican predictions then were that passage of this act would "dry up the securities markets and industries will withdraw from the markets." I guess they would like to forget their predictions. There are still stock exchanges and more securities than ever are for public sale.

The first Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission was Joseph P. Kennedy, whose son is now our President.

When the Roosevelt administration sought to control the holding companies of the power industry, Wendell Wilkie said this would lead to "nationalization of the power industries." Another utility executive said passage of the law would "paralyze the Nation." There was no paralysis. On the contrary, the Democratic leadership led the way out of the wilderness and waste of dark depression.

On March 2, 1934, President Roosevelt asked something truly drastic in the field of foreign affairs. He asked Congress to give him authority to revise tariffs up to 50 percent in negotiating the Reciprocal Trade Agreements. With some minor changes, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements of 1934 are still the law of the land.

Senator Borah called the bill "unconstitutional." Senator Vandenberg called it "Fascist in its philosophy, Fascist in its objectives, economic dictatorship."

Remember these things when the Republicans attack President Kennedy's trade program for expanding and changing the reciprocal trade agreements to permit him authority and ability to deal with the Common Market. The cry of "dictatorship" rises again. Only now it has been toned down to "centralization of power in the executive" and "syphoning of power from other branches."

It must be that the Madison Avenue advertising geniuses have finally sold the Republican Party on a new idea—using the same words to try and scare people is not always effective. They used to operate, apparently, on the theory that if you tell a story over and over, it will be believed even if it is something less than the truth.

Then, it looks like some Madison Avenue genius read Aesop's Fables. Remember the story of the little boy who was tending the sheep and kept crying "wolf!" When the real wolf came, no one paid attention to the cries of the little boy.

But the Republicans are not consistent. Some still shout scare words. Some repeat the same dire predictions, as I have shown you.

Does this one sound familiar? "The United States is facing as grave a crisis as has arisen in its history. The coming election will decide whether we hold to the American system or a Socialistic State * * * ruled by a dictatorship."

This sounds like it comes from one of the well-heeled Republican campaign committees for this year. It is not. Remember the 1936 campaign? That is when this blast was issued.

If you will remember just to the beginning of this month, you will recall a "declaration of Republican Principles and Policy." It was to overcome the idea that the

Republicans are negative. This 2,500-word statement was to contain positive goals.

If you remember, the declaration was preceded by great fanfare. Some of us may even have thought this marked a new departure for the Republicans. They were actually going to come up with some original ideas.

On taxes, the Republicans proposed that there be special tax relief for those paying the costs of educating someone in a college or university. If you remember, I introduced a bill to do this a year and a half ago.

The Republican leadership also announced solemnly: "Government should encourage economic growth." This is a keystone of the Kennedy program and is the basic reason for such programs as revamping of the business tax system to encourage an expanding economy.

It is difficult to see how the Republican leadership can preach support for economic growth and then oppose nearly every measure to achieve and promote this growth. And when President Kennedy said our rate of economic growth was too slow, I remember the Republican leadership said Mr. Kennedy was downgrading America.

The Republican committee also said, "A thorough overhaul of the tax system to encourage production, build jobs and promote savings and investment is overdue." This sounds exactly like something President Kennedy or one of our leaders might say. In fact, we now have a tax overhaul program before the Finance Committee, of which I am a member. I have another bill of my own to accomplish these things. However, from the talk around the committee tables, I do not believe very many Republican members are taking their own policy statement seriously. They oppose with their votes what their voices say they support.

"We advocate a shift in resources, encouraged by a massive, voluntary long-term land retirement program," the Republican statement said. The administration's natural resources and reclamation program and its farm program both do this very thing.

I remember also that it was the Eisenhower administration that stopped land protection and development dead by a policy of no new public works construction. And I remember that only one Republican Senator voted for the farm bill that does what the Republicans say ought to be done.

Then the Republicans came up with another classic: "Government must encourage, not inhibit, the ingenuity and enterprise that produce scientific and technical progress."

If you remember other statements of the party, these leaders act like they want to abolish government. Now, they want more research and development in scientific fields. Well, this may come as a great shock to our opponents, but the budget for the year beginning July 1 calls for \$13 billion worth of research and development programs. And that is the highest on record.

Perhaps you remember, too, during the 1960 campaign that the Republican leaders told the American people that John F. Kennedy was too young, too inexperienced and too weak to stand up to Khrushchev and to lead our Nation. The elephant wants you to forget this. Today they tell the American people that President Kennedy is too strong and dictatorial. They want it both ways, friends, and we are going to let the people judge this lie as they did the last one about weakness.

The truth is, we have taken the military and diplomatic offensive. We are winning the cold war. President Kennedy is handling the affairs of state with dedication and determination.

Remember, in our own State the sad affairs that took place within two previous administrations of the Republicans? They want you and the public at large to forget. But don't you let them.



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 19, 1962

For actions of July 18, 1962

87th-2d, No. 122

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed rice enrichment bill. House passed road authorization bill. House Rules Committee cleared new farm bill. Sen. Morse and Rep. Dent urged aid for lumber industry. Sens. Javits and Keating urged drought relief for N. Y. Sen. Humphrey commended McGovern on food-for-peace program. Appropriations committee agreed on temporary procedures. Rep. Beckworth inserted replies to his request for CCC loan information. Rep. Van Zandt inserted article commending defeat of farm bill.

SENATE

1. RICE. Passed as reported S. 3152, to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the school lunch program. pp. 13019-20
2. LABOR-HEN APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 10904, agreeing to a Mansfield amendment to increase from \$50 million to \$75 million the item for manpower development and training. pp. 12987; 12990-020, 13023-6
3. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sens. Javits and Keating urged prompt USDA approval of Gov. Rockefeller's request for drought relief in N. Y. pp. 12957, 12960
4. FOOD FOR PEACE. Sen. Humphrey commended the work of George McGovern as director of the food for peace program and inserted Mr. McGovern's address before the World Food Forum. pp. 12987-90

5. APPROPRIATIONS PROCEDURES. The Daily Digest states that the joint House-Senate committee studying appropriations procedures adopted the following:

"Each branch of Congress in conference has group autonomy. The selection of the conference chairman is procedural for orderly functioning of the conference. Realizing this, the question of the selection of the conference chairman for the present session of Congress shall be left to the decision of the two subcommittee chairmen.

"It is agreed by the joint committee on behalf of the full Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives that for this session only the subcommittee chairmen of each body shall decide who shall act as chairman of the conference. It is further agreed that the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations appoint representatives of each committee to serve as a joint committee to study all the issues involved and report in January 1963 their recommendations."

6. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Jerome B. Wiesner to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology. p. 12953
7. CLAIMS. Received a USDA report on tort claims paid during the fiscal year 1962. p. 12954
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley replaced Sen. Capehart as a conferee on S. 2996, the foreign-aid authorizations bill. pp. 12954-5
9. IMPORTS. Sen. Morse urged relief from Canadian lumber imports into the U. S. and inserted his testimony before the Commerce Committee on this matter. pp. 12958-60
- Passed with amendments H. R. 12180, to extend until July 1, 1964, the law relating to free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders. pp. 12982-3
10. RETIREMENT. The Retirement Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved with amendments S. 3164, to increase the maximum age for receiving benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act in the case of certain students, and S. 2937, to increase civil service retirement annuities. p. D602
11. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Transfers between committees were made as follows: Sen. Case, N. J., from Commerce to Armed Services. Sen. Prouty from Public Works to Commerce. Sen. Murphy from Interior and Insular Affairs to Public Works. Sen. Pearson from Rules and Administration to Public Works. Sen. Bottum assigned to Interior and Insular Affairs and Rules and Administration. p. 12954

HOUSE

12. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 12391, the new farm bill. p. 13108
13. ROADS. Passed with amendments H. R. 12135, to provide authorizations for roads for the fiscal years 1964 and 1965. In addition to the committee amendments, agreed to (236-159) a Baldwin amendment to require State highway departments to provide relocation advisory assistance to families displaced by right-of-way acquisitions. Rep. Ullman commended the provisions for forest roads and inserted tables showing the program for this item (pp. 13054-9). The bill includes an authorization of ^{additional} \$33 million for forest highways for each of the two years and \$10 million for 1963, \$70 million for 1964, and \$85 million for 1965 for forest development roads and trails. pp. 13043-71

section 4311 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U.S.C. 251).

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

Mr. HART. Mr. President, with respect to Calendar No. 1697, H.R. 6374, a bill to clarify the application of the Government Employees Training Act with respect to payment of expenses of attendance of Government employees at certain meetings and for other purposes, and Calendar No. 1699, Senate bill 3152, a bill to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the national school lunch program, and bills and reports on each are not yet at hand, so I ask that the bills not be acted upon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Hickey in the chair). The bills will be passed over.

LIMITATIONS ON LEASING OF COAL LANDS IMPOSED UPON RAILROADS

The bill (S. 1192) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act with respect to limitations on the leasing of coal lands imposed upon railroads was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (c) of section 2 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended (41 Stat. 437, 438) (30 U.S.C. 202) is hereby repealed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the call of the calendar.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1634, H.R. 10904, the unfinished business, and that it be laid before the Senate and made the pending business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, without losing his right to the floor, so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Alabama has the floor.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, with the understanding that I shall not lose my right to the floor, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE MCGOVERN, DIRECTOR, FOOD FOR PEACE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, today the Director of the food-for-peace program, Mr. George McGovern, is resigning his position. He has become a candidate for the U.S. Senate from the State of South Dakota.

I am sure it is well known that I have a very high regard for the Director of the food-for-peace program, and that I look upon Mr. McGovern as one of the most gifted, talented, dedicated public servants ever to come to Washington, D.C., to serve this Government and this country. His excellent record in the development of the food-for-peace program will stand as a tribute to his ability, his imagination, his creative qualities, and his competence as an executive and administrator.

Mr. McGovern served with distinction in the House of Representatives for two terms. After the election of President Kennedy, he was appointed Director of the food-for-peace program.

My colleagues are aware of the fact that I have long been interested in the program known as food for peace, and technically or legally known as Public Law 480. During my service as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as well as my service on the Committee on Foreign Relations, from time to time I have offered amendments, which I am happy to say have been adopted, to improve the programs under Public Law 480 and to make better use of the currencies which are generated by the sale of our surplus agricultural commodities under title I of Public Law 480.

Today those currencies provide scholarships for deserving students in other countries. They provide for public works and general economic development. They provide for translation of books and periodicals. They provide for scientific research. Those same currencies, which are the result of the sale of our agricultural commodities under the terms of the food-for-peace program, make it possible for our Nation to have a broader exchange of students and leaders with many countries. The moneys which are made available as the result of our expanded exports under Public Law 480 have strengthened our overall national security and foreign policy.

I am very proud of the fact that a personal friend, a neighbor, one who literally lives next door to me and my family, has given such splendid leadership and direction to this program.

I have addressed the Senate on other occasions on the accomplishments of Mr. McGovern in the food-for-peace program. His record is one which will stand the most careful scrutiny by any Member of Congress or by any other citizen of the United States.

Recently Mr. McGovern addressed the centennial observance of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. His address was entitled "Agricultural Abundance: Instrument for Peace." The address is a brilliant and powerful presentation of the manner in which our agricultural abundance has been utilized to work for peace with freedom. Mr. McGovern in his address reminds us that the problems of hunger and poverty are still the most serious problems of mankind and that we in the United States, under the program known as the food-for-peace program, have been able successfully to attack the problems of hunger and poverty in many areas of the world and have been able to defeat these enemies of mankind in many areas of the world. The commanding officer in this battle has been Mr. McGovern. Whoever may be his successor, it will go without saying that high standards have been set, and that such standards must be maintained if the program is to realize its full potential.

I ask unanimous consent that the address by Mr. George McGovern, special assistant to the President and Director, food for peace, may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AGRICULTURAL ABUNDANCE: INSTRUMENT FOR PEACE

(Address by George McGovern, special assistant to the President; Director, food for peace; World Food Forum, centennial observance of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., May 15, 1962)

History has a curious way of clustering important events in a single year. Certain dates are familiar to every student because they provide a focal point for historic developments. Such a year was 1862.

That year marked the Civil War battles of Shiloh, Antietam and Fort Henry. But while these battles provided the biggest headlines 100 years ago, they do not represent the most enduring monuments. For 1862 marked the dawn of a new era in agriculture.

It was the birthday of the land-grant college, the Homestead Act and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Taken together, these three institutions have helped the American farmer establish the most remarkable food production system in the history of the world.

The advancing American frontier and the settlement of the West were made possible in great part by the Homestead Act. This farsighted legislation provided the economic basis of political democracy in our frontier society. It stemmed from the Jeffersonian conviction that "the small landowners are the most precious part of the state." It provided a Federal charter for family farm ownership and operation.

Likewise, the American farmer has been mightily assisted by the Morrill Act which created the land-grant college system. A recent study has concluded that two-thirds of the increase in our entire industrial and agricultural output of the past 150 years

has been the result of research and education. The science of agriculture has been established in the United States in our land-grant colleges. No one factor more clearly explains the amazing productivity of our farms.

So, today, we salute our farmers for their productive skill. We salute the Homestead Act for establishing the principle of the individual family-type farm. We salute our land-grant colleges. Especially do we honor the Department of Agriculture for 100 years of service to the people of the United States and the world.

The century-long success story of American agriculture is one of the most spectacular achievements in our national history. No country in the world produces so much food so cheaply and so efficiently as does the United States. With only 8 percent of our population working the soil, we have multiplied our food-producing capacity many times over. Nowhere in the world can the consumer buy his food with so small a percentage of his income.

Yet, because of the amazing success of American agriculture, we are faced with what Secretary Freeman has described as "a crisis in abundance." Although we live in a world of hunger, our warehouses are bulging. In spite of severe acreage restrictions, vast Government stocks are still with us.

Considerable progress has been made by the Department of Agriculture under Secretary Freeman in bringing U.S. production more into line with our actual food needs. Nevertheless, a recently published report by the National Planning Association opens with these words:

"The Commodity Credit Corporation holds about \$8 billion worth of farm surpluses purchased in price support operations. Storage costs alone have been running about \$1 million a day."

The author adds:

"We are not apt to do away with agricultural surpluses in the next few years. Even if farmers make sizable cuts in production, it seems almost certain that for the foreseeable future total agricultural production will be more than regular markets will absorb at reasonable prices."

But the rest of the globe presents quite a different picture. In the Soviet Union, for example, the labor of half the population is required to feed the other half. In other Communist countries, food production is even less satisfactory. Indeed, well over half of the inhabitants of the globe do not yet know freedom from hunger.

Covering the 1943 famine in China's west Honan Province, Time Magazine correspondent Theodore White wrote:

"My notes tell me that I am reporting only what I saw or verified; yet even to me it seems unreal: Dogs eating human bodies by the roads, peasants seeking dead human flesh under the cover of darkness, endless deserted villages, beggars swarming at every city gate, babies abandoned to die on every highway. * * * Nobody knows or cares how many refugees die. * * * Of Honan's 34 millions we estimated that there have been 3 million refugees. In addition, 5 million will have died by the time the new harvest is gathered."

In that same year, nearly 20 years ago, famine struck the Bengal Province of India. No one knows how many Indians died of starvation; the estimates range from 1 to 3 million. An acquaintance of mine who was there at the time tells of "the constant rumble of trucks piled high with human bodies bound for mass graves at the edge of Calcutta."

Today we may draw uneasy consolation from the knowledge that nowhere are conditions as bad as those described two decades ago. But mass hunger is still with us. Progress against this ancient enemy of mankind has not kept pace with the march of technology.

Recently we shared the awe of Astronaut John Glenn who viewed the glories of four sunsets from his capsule in outer space. But the world which Colonel Glenn left behind for those few hours is a world where two-thirds of the inhabitants are still tilling the soil with crude implements and primitive techniques that have been little changed in the past 3,000 years. Most of these people are suffering from malnutrition and disease. Millions of others in the city slums from Lima to Hong Kong are no better off.

It is thus still the fate of most of the inhabitants of the earth to know the pain of hunger, to see their children wither and die of disease brought on or complicated by malnutrition, to know the listlessness of body, the dullness of mind, and the weariness of spirit that are the companions of malnutrition.

This paradox of plenty in the midst of hunger prompted Congress to enact in 1954 one of the most imaginative laws ever placed on the U.S. statute books.

Public Law 480, passed with broad bipartisan support, made American surplus food available to friendly countries who were unable to meet their needs through traditional commercial arrangements.

Since its passage in the summer of 1954, food and fiber valued at \$15 billion have moved to more than 100 countries and territories.

The largest portion of the food agreements has been sales for nonconvertible foreign currency. We in turn have loaned or granted most of the currency to the contracting governments for development purposes. A modest portion of the currency has been held for certain U.S. programs such as market development, educational exchange or private business loans.

Under other sections of the law, food has been granted to meet famine conditions, to feed needy families of refugees, to encourage economic development projects, and to assist school lunch programs. In some cases, these programs are conducted by our Government directly with the receiving government. In other cases, we have made use of the splendid services of private voluntary agencies such as CARE, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services, Lutheran World Relief, the Joint Jewish Distribution Committee, the American Friends Service Committee, the Mennonites and others.

These dedicated religious and humanitarian agencies represent people-to-people assistance at its best. They literally have their arms around the world in an effort to feed the hungry and heal the sick. In 1961, nearly 3 billion pounds of U.S. food found its way to 64 million hungry people—thanks to the concern of our humanitarian agencies.

Yet, there has been an uneasy feeling in the United States that we could do more with our agricultural abundance to reduce human hunger and suffering.

President Kennedy expressed this concern on January 24, 1961, in the opening hours of his administration when he issued a historic Executive order. In that order the President said: "It is of fundamental importance that we have a national food policy directed toward using our agricultural abundance as a national asset to meet foreign policy objectives."

In an accompanying directive, Mr. Kennedy said:

"American agricultural abundance offers a great opportunity for the United States to promote the interests of peace in a significant way and to play an important role in helping to provide a more adequate diet for peoples all around the world. We must make the most vigorous and constructive use possible of this opportunity. We must narrow the gap between abundance here at home and near starvation abroad. Humanity and prudence, alike, counsel a major effort on our part."

The President then established a food for

peace office in the White House and called upon me as its first director "to exercise affirmative leadership and continuous supervision over the various activities in this field." He instructed me "to consider very carefully the intimate relationships between our foreign agricultural activities and other aspects of our foreign assistance program."

This far-reaching Executive order has given a dynamic new dimension to American food reserves. It has done much to replace the negative concept of "surplus disposal" with a positive view of U.S. agricultural abundance as a precious national asset. It has given the American farmer a vital stake in foreign policy. It has focused worldwide attention on the achievements of American agriculture in a world of food shortages. It has strengthened the political and moral position of the United States in international affairs.

There is, of course, a double thrust behind food for peace. It is first of all clearly in the self-interest of the American people to reduce costly storages, to protect our farm economy from price-depressing surpluses, to stimulate our shipping industry by massive food shipments, and to develop long-range commercial markets. Food for peace does all of these things.

But the other thrust behind food for peace stems from the philosophy of the scriptural admonition to feed the hungry. No one can doubt the genuine, humanitarian desire of the American people to see our food reserves shared with hungry men and women, boys and girls the world around.

Thus, the 45 billion pounds of U.S. food and fiber which we programed in 1961 for oversea use can be viewed properly as both a valuable asset to American agriculture and a tremendous contribution to the well-being of mankind.

We now see the food-for-peace program not only as an important market development activity, but also as an instrument of international health and nutrition, a tool of economic and social development and a vital force for peace and freedom.

It has become an indispensable ingredient in U.S. foreign assistance. In some countries, it is the major component of American aid. Of the \$4 billion in U.S. technical, financial, and food aid that has gone to India in the last decade, 62 percent has been food. In Egypt, food for peace has comprised 75 percent of our aid in recent years, and is currently 89 percent of our assistance to that crucial country.

The program is manifesting itself in several ways:

1. It is definitely raising nutritional levels.
2. It is curbing inflation—especially in areas of economic development which would otherwise suffer from inflationary pressures on their scarce food supplies.
3. It preserves the foreign exchange of developing countries for other necessary imports.
4. It is encouraging economic development by giving new energy to workers and students, and by the indirect results mentioned above. It permits a greater degree of industrialization than would be possible if the country were required to produce all of its food.
5. Perhaps most important, food assistance, unlike some other forms of aid, reaches broad masses of people with an immediate impact. People may find it difficult to appreciate the impact of such U.S. aid as budget support or development loans for industry. Indeed, it may be a long time before the peasants, the villagers, or the city slum dwellers feel any benefit from these aid programs. But a piece of bread or a glass of milk is understood and appreciated. This is aid that is immediate, concrete, and centered on the neediest elements in the country. It narrows, rather than widens, the gap between the favored few and the needy masses.

There were two especially important breakthroughs which occurred on the food-for-peace front during the past 16 months which hold exciting future prospects. The first of these is the use of food to pay the wages of workers engaged in building schools, roads, clinics, and rural improvements.

Today in 10 countries, American cereals and other foods are financing part of the wages of workers employed on valuable public works projects. Wheat from Kansas and the Dakotas and corn from across the Midwest are being converted into classrooms, roadways, and better communities abroad.

A second challenging breakthrough is a greatly expanded overseas school lunch program. The most precious asset of any nation is its children. Their health and education are the twin foundations of social growth. What foreign assistance could be more rewarding than a nutritious midday meal for hungry boys and girls.

Such programs not only give new physical energy and health to the children; they result in sharply improved school attendance and academic performance. In Peru, for example, a pilot school lunch agreement signed with Prime Minister Beltran a year ago has already resulted in a 40-percent increase in school attendance. Within 4 years we will be feeding a million undernourished Peruvian schoolchildren.

The editors of Parade magazine tell the heartwarming story of how an American-assisted school lunch program brought new strength to Japanese children, opened up a vast new commercial market for U.S. farm products in Japan, and is now being operated entirely by the Japanese.

"One of the first moves General MacArthur made during our occupation of Japan was to start a school-lunch program. For the next decade every schoolchild in Japan got at least one good meal a day and learned to eat bread and drink milk. An entire generation of Japanese has been influenced by this change in diet. The school lunches are now a fixture of life in Japan, and that country has become the leading customer in the world of the American farmer.

"What's happened to the Japanese physique with the new diet? Boys of 15 are on the average 3 inches taller than their grandfathers were at the same age; girls are 3 inches taller than their grandmothers, and their bustlines are 1 inch larger, to say nothing of their feet and legs. Tokyo school authorities also report that today's kids are too big for the desks their parents used as schoolchildren."

Today U.S. food-for-peace-assisted school lunch programs are reaching 34 million children in 80 countries of the world. But there are 700 million children around the world who need such a program. Is food for peace equal to that challenge? Will the local governments do their part in establishing a school lunch for every needy child? I hope that some day in the not too distant future we can answer "Yes" to both questions.

Many years ago, Prime Minister Nehru observed: "You cannot talk of God to a starving person; you must give him food." It is equally certain that you cannot talk effectively of science and history and literature to listless, undernourished children.

I know that President Kennedy and the American people stand ready to share our resources so that every child can have food in his stomach, strength in his arms, hope in his heart and light in his eyes.

Dr. Sen, the distinguished Director General of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, said in launching the worldwide freedom-from-hunger campaign:

"One man's hunger and want is every man's hunger and want. One man's freedom

from hunger and want is neither a true nor a secure freedom until all men are free from hunger and want."

Food for peace works toward that end.

FOOD-FOR-PEACE GROWTH OVER 18 MONTHS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, food-for-peace transactions, as authorized by congressional appropriation, have reached a total of 93 billion pounds during the past 18 months, an increase of 75 percent over any previous period of equal length.

A significant part of the credit for this achievement rests with George McGovern, Food for Peace Director, who resigns from his post today. Acclaimed by the Milwaukee Journal as "the Kennedy administration's most successful achievement to date," food for peace has opened a new dimension for American farmers, both in terms of markets, and the part they can play in waging the cold war. Furthermore, the program reduces storage costs half a billion dollars a year, stimulates the shipping industry, bolsters farm prices, develops future dollar markets overseas and raises the purchasing power of other countries.

When he first came to Congress from South Dakota in 1956, George McGovern started talking about utilizing American farm surplus as a political and economic asset. In 1959, the Food for Peace Act of 1959, which he cosponsored, illustrated his continued determination. Now, Mr. McGovern's record after 18 months as Director of the program stands as powerful testimony to the strength of his belief that farm abundance is an asset and not a liability.

EDUCATION AND FOOD FOR PEACE

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, today 35 million children in 80 countries eat American farm commodities in school lunches.

In addition, students from 29 foreign countries are now studying in American universities with funds provided through the sale of American farm products.

Furthermore, soft currency sales of agricultural products are financing publication and distribution of American books and periodicals all over the world. These funds also make possible libraries and binational centers. Fifty-eight such centers in 18 countries, for example, are currently undertaking improvements which will help them expand their English teaching and cultural programs.

In addition to all this, \$3,324,635 worth of foreign currencies gained from sale of agricultural products for foreign currency was made available to 13 nations for agricultural research programs during the first 6 months of 1961 alone.

The food for peace program makes all this possible, and under the leadership of George McGovern, that organization has shown that not only can the American farmer feed the world, but he can educate it as well—here is our best insurance for freedom.

FOOD FOR PEACE AND THE REFUGEES

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the free world approaches greatness, not because it represents a comfortable place to live in, but because it is a continuing af-

firmation of the idea that men can achieve both bread and freedom.

In the quiet but violent struggle going on in southeast Asia and Eastern Europe today, there are people risking their lives continuously to escape the Communist bloc. We bear a responsibility to these refugees, not only as fellow men, but also because they have turned to us in belief of our declarations that freedom means freedom for everyone. It is up to us to show this is true. The same thing holds for refugees from hunger and civil strife.

One way this is being done is through the food-for-peace program, headed until today by George McGovern.

During the last half of 1961, arrangements were made to sell \$5.1 million worth of corn in the open market in Austria with the proceeds to be used for housing construction for refugees from behind the Iron Curtain.

During the same period, \$390,000 worth of corn was programmed to be shipped to Uganda for refugees fleeing from neighboring strife. Wheat flour valued at \$15.6 million was also made available to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to give relief to displaced people.

Mr. McGovern's direction of the food-for-peace program has strengthened America and our ideals because it has shown to the oppressed that freedom from want is one of the goals of the free world.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, recently we have heard much about balance-of-payments problems and many of us have been concerned with the relationship of our foreign assistance to the gold outflow. Food for peace represents one answer.

Let us take its support of the Alliance for Progress as an example. Under the able leadership of George S. McGovern, who resigns today to run for the Senate in South Dakota, over \$200 million worth of farm products have been programmed for soft currency sales and donations under the Alliance for Progress. The net gold outflow of this transaction to the United States will be "zero." When our aid takes the form of dollars, recipients can and often do spend them in places other than the United States. However, when food is sold or granted and the currency generated is loaned back to the buying country we are financing economic development in a manner that represents no drain on American gold, with goods that are already surplus.

Other aspects of the program are bartering food for strategic materials and sales for long-term dollar credit. Since January 1961, Food for Peace has arranged for barter agreements of farm products for strategic materials valuing \$271 million. This again preserves our gold.

George McGovern had been talking about this for a long time and has now shown what intelligent use of farm surplus can mean—both in getting things done abroad, and saving dollars at home.

We pay tribute to his able leadership of the food-for-peace program.

FOOD FOR PEACE AND FOREIGN AID

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, today I want to talk a little bit about foreign aid. We have learned the hard way that when you give people something for nothing, many times they either do not know what to do with it, do not appreciate it, or waste it. We have also learned that when you start handing out money, it has a great tendency to wind up in places you do not expect it to and do not intend it to. With this in mind, I am going to tell you about a program that suffers from neither of these difficulties—first, because we are not giving something away for nothing, and second, because we are not giving away cash. And yet, in Tunisia, we are making it possible for the Tunisians to build roads, dams, and canals, plant trees, reclaim soil, and terrace hillsides.

The food-for-peace program, under George McGovern, has accomplished this by supplying wheat which, in conjunction with funds supplied by the Tunisian Government, is paid directly to Tunisian laborers who work on the development projects.

In this way, work gets done, the people that do it get job, and also get what they need—food for themselves and their families. This is a form of aid that gets to the people; it affects their lives in that it provides jobs; it affects their health in that it provides food; and it affects their future as it builds the improvements needed for an expanding economy.

George McGovern has helped make food-for-wages projects of this kind a reality in a dozen countries.

FOOD FOR PEACE

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, in 1956, when George McGovern first was elected Congressman from South Dakota, he pledged himself to the task of finding more imaginative and constructive uses for our agricultural abundance. His direction of the food-for-peace program under the Kennedy administration has realized that end.

Food for peace under Mr. McGovern's leadership has dynamically shown that the produce of American farmlands can be a powerful and constructive force. Farm products once considered useless surplus are now producing needed foreign exchange to pay American obligations abroad and are thus saving dollars. They are feeding children through school lunch programs in 80 countries. The effect is not only to nourish young bodies, but also to encourage their attendance at school.

In another phase of activity, food for peace makes available food stocks when natural disaster strikes.

Also through barter arrangements, American farm products are exchanged for needed strategic materials. The result is that through the efforts of Mr. McGovern, American agricultural commodities have become a valuable tool in strengthening America both at home and abroad.

THE CHURCHES AND FOOD FOR PEACE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, some of the finest people America has produced have been her missionaries.

These are people who, through their religious faith and belief in freedom, have spent their lives abroad teaching and working with foreign peoples. Our missionaries for years have been running schools, hospitals and a myriad of other projects at home and in distant lands, showing people that Americans, through their faith, have made the idea of freedom a living thing.

People of all faiths from all parts of the country are devoting their lives to this. Food for peace, under the leadership of George McGovern, has made the work of all these Americans far more effective. Support for these citizens who are willing to give their lives for what they believe has taken the form of shipment of surplus farm products to their organizations for distribution to the needy in foreign lands. Sixty-six million, three hundred eighty thousand people are now the beneficiaries of 220 programs administered by 17 separate American voluntary relief agencies. Made available to these organizations on a continuing basis are wheat, corn, dry milk, beans, bulgur, and vegetable oil.

It is significant that Mr. McGovern's successor is Mr. Richard Reuter, executive director of CARE. Mr. Reuter has distinguished himself in directing this splendid humanitarian agency during the past several years. He will make a fitting successor to George McGovern.

ANTI-COMMUNIST

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, poverty, hunger, and disease prepare the seedbed for revolution, and all too often that revolution has been Communist. When a man gets hungry enough and sick enough, the Communists' tales of Utopia sound convincing, and the bloc has bought another soul. But the West has a means of stopping this—a means that no amount of Communist demonstrating can equal. The United States can feed the hungry people of the world and show them that freedom means freedom from want as well as freedom from tyranny.

This is what the food-for-peace program has been doing under the leadership of George McGovern, who leaves its directorship today.

One hundred and six countries and territories are receiving American agricultural commodities, and this form of aid and relief gives the man in the village an answer to the Communist organizer in his midst. The answer comes not from the philosophy book and not from economic theory, but from his stomach. Food can mean peace, and food for peace means peace with freedom.

Today we salute Mr. McGovern who has wielded against the Communists the surest weapon of the free world.

WORLD MARKETS

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, George McGovern, Director of the food-for-peace program, realizes the American farmer must sell to survive. Public Law 480 and the food-for-peace program have done more to help the American farmer sell his product abroad than any program yet undertaken. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, U.S. agricultural exports reached \$4.9 billion, an all-time high. In 1961, 66 percent—amounting to

661 million bushels—of all the wheat exported from the United States was shipped out under one of the food-for-peace programs. Twenty-one percent of all corn exported, 68 percent of the rice, 20 percent of the cotton, and 22 percent of the edible vegetable oils were also under food for peace.

The American farm economy will stay strong if it sells more food, and the food-for-peace program, under title I, and title IV, Public Law 480 has been doing just that.

Those of us that represent the most efficient agricultural producers in the world join in our thanks to Mr. McGovern for helping to find constructive outlets abroad for the abundant production of America's farms.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY SENATOR JOSÉ YCAZA ROLDOS OF ECUADOR

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I am happy to introduce to the Senate a distinguished Senator from the Republic of Ecuador, South America, Senator José Ycaza Roldos, of Guayaquil. [Applause, Senators rising.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKEY in the chair). The Chair welcomes with great pleasure the distinguished Senator, and hopes that his visit will be a source of gratification to him.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the bill, H.R. 10904, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, as reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations, totals \$5,333,084,000, an increase of \$162,296,000 over the amount of the bill as passed by the House; an increase of \$57,241,000 over the appropriations for fiscal year 1962; and a decrease of \$53,279,100 from the budget estimates for fiscal year 1963. Approximately one-half of the total amount recommended by your committee is for the Social Security Administration—the funds for grants to States for public assistance totaling \$2,538,300,000.

For the Department of Labor the committee recommends a total of \$315,147,000, an increase of \$50,821,000 over the House allowance, but a reduction of \$58,934,100 from the budget estimates. The committee considered supplemental estimates, not presented to the House, totaling \$101,532,100, and allowed \$51,807,000 of these supplemental estimates, including \$50 million for "Manpower development and training activities" under the provisions of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, approved March 15, 1962, authorizing an appropriation of \$100 million for fiscal year 1963. The committee allowed the full

supplemental budget estimate sought, \$1,532,000, for the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act Amendments of 1962, approved March 20, 1962, partially offset by a decrease of \$556,000 in funds for the Bureau of Labor Standards which formerly handled the program.

For the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the committee recommends a total of \$4,990,755,000, an increase of \$111,375,000 over the House allowance, and an increase of \$5,655,000 over the budget estimates. The funds for grants to States for public assistance, \$2,538,300,000, account for 50.86 percent of the total for the Department. The authorization for this welfare program is an open-ended one, requiring the Congress to provide whatever funds are required to match State expenditures.

The allowance for grants to States for public assistance is \$150 million under the budget estimate, due to sums requested and not approved for portions of the program for which the authorization expired on June 30, 1962, and also as a result of the committee's view, as expressed in our report, that there may exist a shocking waste of public funds if the conditions exposed by the investigation of a 5-percent sample in the District of Columbia of the aid to dependent children program exist elsewhere.

The committee recommends \$1,500,000 for grants to States for training public welfare personnel under the authorization of the 1960 amendments to the act.

The committee recommends the addition of \$102,645,000 for the Public Health Service over the House allowance, \$60 million of which is for the National Institutes of Health, and \$37,648,000 is for the hospital construction program providing the full amounts authorized for parts C and G, \$220 million.

For fiscal years 1959-1962 the Congress appropriated \$150 million annually for part C, the original Hill-Burton program, against budget estimates of \$99, \$79, \$95, and \$125 million respectively, and for each of the same years the Senate has allowed the full amount authorized, \$60 million—since increased to \$70 million by the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961—against budget estimates of \$21, \$21, \$30, and \$60 million respectively. There exists at present time, the committee was advised by the Public Health Service, an additional need for 1,153,781 beds. The funds recommended by the committee, coupled with the construction of hospitals outside of the Hill-Burton program, would provide 57,076 beds, while there is required to replace obsolescent beds and to provide beds for the increasing population, 69,070 beds, as the committee was informed. So that the committee recommendation will fall some 12,000 beds short of meeting the requirements of obsolescence and increased population.

The additional funds for the National Institutes of Health are distributed as follows: For the basic medical research, \$6 million; for cancer, \$8 million; for mental health, \$15 million; for heart, \$6

million; for dental research, \$3 million; for arthritis and metabolic diseases, \$7 million; for allergy and infectious diseases, \$6 million; and neurology and blindness, \$9 million. The committee considered requests totaling \$1,131,636,000 from outside witnesses concerned with medical research, or \$290,836,000 over the House allowance, but approved an increase of only \$60 million. The committee was advised that the original requests from the several Institutes totaled \$1,030 million, \$130 million more than recommended by the committee.

The committee recommends the addition of \$1 million for the research and training program of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, to permit the establishment of two additional special centers with comprehensive teaching and research programs in physical and rehabilitation medicine and support of other programs for the severely disabled. The committee is convinced that centers of this type, of which two were supported during fiscal year 1962, will significantly contribute to advances in the whole field of rehabilitation.

The committee recommends an additional \$1 million for grants to States for the control of tuberculosis—these funds are available for the same purposes as heretofore and may, of course, be used for BCG vaccine; \$1 million additional for special project grants for the control of venereal diseases, because of the rising incidence of these conditions.

The committee voted an additional \$48,000 for the operation of Gallaudet College, \$18,000 of which would raise the ration allowance to \$1 a day, and \$30,000 would permit the purchase of additional school supplies and equipment. The committee also approved \$660,000 for the construction of an arts building, planning funds for which were added by the Senate last year, and \$50,000 for landscaping the grounds which will not be further affected by the construction work.

I ask unanimous consent that there be included as a part of my remarks a summary statement.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF OIL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES, RESEARCH AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CONTROL AND ABATEMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

The oil industry's efforts in the control and abatement of objectionable air pollution falls into two general categories as follows:

1. An extended and well organized program to develop methods and procedures for controlling emissions from its own operations.

2. A comprehensive research program to solve some of the mysteries of air chemistry resulting in the formation, over large cities, of photochemical smog with eye smarting, and plant damage effects.

The American Petroleum Institute's Committee on Disposal of Refinery Wastes was formed in 1929 with responsibilities, among others, of studying refinery air pollution sources and developing and recommending control methods. Early in the 1930's an API manual on control of these emissions was issued. The committee has increased its activities through the years and today has 60 members. A number of new and expanded editions of the manual have been produced.

Research projects have been undertaken to get needed data. A sponsored project at the University of Cincinnati and with Kaiser engineers resulted in the publication in recent years of five comprehensive booklets on theory, design, and use of various types of equipment for removing particulate matter from gases. Another API-sponsored project, just being completed, will produce a new, lengthy section on meteorology for the manual. This section will give the refiner a clearer idea of what happens to pollutants released to the atmosphere and assist him in arriving at stack heights and in designing to minimize objectionable effects of unavoidable emissions.

In the early days of the Los Angeles smog studies the refineries, being the largest industry in the area, were surveyed critically and in detail by joint committees of people from the Public Health Service, Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District, and the oil industry. Careful control of hydrocarbon and other emissions was inaugurated. Nine reports covering various phases of these cooperative studies were issued. Later an oil industry committee assisted the Public Health Service (Cincinnati) in the drafting of a publication on oil refinery emissions which was issued in 1960 as PHS Publication No. 763, "Atmospheric Emissions From Petroleum Refineries: A Guide for Measurement and Control."

In the late 1940's, with hydrocarbons under suspicion as one of the causes of the eye-smarting, visibility-reducing smog in Los Angeles, the west coast oil companies inaugurated a sizable research program to determine what was happening in the Los Angeles atmosphere to cause smog and what might be done about it. In 1953, recognizing that the problem of air pollution is not confined to Los Angeles, the American Petroleum Institute assumed sponsorship on a national basis of a broad research program. Responsibility rested in a committee now designated as the API Air and Water Conservation Committee. Shortly thereafter as many as a dozen research projects were started concurrently at various institutions.

This oil industry research on fundamental chemistry of the atmosphere is continuing today although much has been learned and many millions of dollars spent. API sponsored research determined the chemical composition of the particular compound, or family of compounds, in photochemical smog causing eye-smarting and some of the plant damage. The probable reaction mechanism resulting in its formation has been hypothesized. Studies have been conducted in an effort to find a way of inhibiting the reaction.

After the Los Angeles area refineries had been placed under extra careful control, at a cost to the oil companies of many millions of dollars it was determined that hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides from automobile exhausts were the main cause of the Los Angeles problem.

The logical question arose as to whether a change in the chemical composition of motor gasoline marketed in Los Angeles could effect a significant reduction in the smog forming tendencies of automobile exhaust gases. To obtain answers, the oil industry prepared six special gasolines of widely varying composition within manufacturing feasibility. These were tested in automobile engines by the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District, the U.S. Bureau of Mines (Bartlesville), and the Public Health Service at Cincinnati. The test data demonstrated that no great benefit would result from changes in motor gasoline composition. Differences in the condition of the engine and in its operation were much more significant than fuel composition.

During the past year or so the API air pollution research projects have included the determination of photochemical reaction

rates of some of the individual hydrocarbons found in automobile exhaust and in the Los Angeles atmosphere. Support of the research at the University of California on the effects of air pollution on plant life is being continued. At Perkasi, Pa., research is being sponsored to learn something about the formation and composition of the visibility-reducing aerosol produced photochemically in urban atmospheres.

The API Air and Water Conservation Committee is also currently sponsoring a survey of air contaminants in the emissions from combustion of fuel oil in residences and light industry. Some 30 heating systems selected at random in the Philadelphia area are being surveyed. The effects of variables, such as type and adjustment of equipment, cleanliness of burner and furnace, etc., will be determined.

The American Petroleum Institute is contributing funds and collaborating with the automotive industry in a research investigation of odor and eye irritation from diesel engine exhaust. A part of the funds for this project are from an NIH grant. The API together with the automotive industry is financing a project at the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Bartlesville, Okla., to develop improved instruments and methods for analyzing automobile exhaust gases.

Our medical advisory committee follows the health aspects of air pollution. The committee, organized in 1945, is composed of directors of medical departments of various oil companies. These physicians, recognizing the need of keeping abreast of developments in the health field, have hired consultants over a number of years to review current knowledge on the subject and advise them on needed research.

After consulting with the Public Health Service, the API Medical Advisory Committee undertook sponsorship in 1962 of a research project, to evaluate the potential cancer-forming tendencies, in the pulmonary systems, of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

The medical advisory committee has been exceedingly active in the past in determining the toxicity and cancer-producing tendencies of petroleum products, and of components of these products, which might be contacted by refinery employees. Over a million dollars has been spent in this research.

The API has cooperated fully with the PHS in air pollution matters and will continue to do so. Funds have been contributed to the current PHS survey to determine lead levels in the atmosphere and populace of three large cities. Members of the API Air and Water Conservation Committee and the Medical Advisory Committee are serving on the PHS working committee for this survey.

A recent survey by the Oil and Gas Journal developed information showing that oil industry has been spending about \$1 million annually in air pollution research and from \$15 to \$20 million annually for air pollution control. These expenditures in combination with other activities discussed represent a considerable effort by the oil industry, far exceeding, we believe, activities of any other industry in this field.

Much of the research on atmospheric chemistry, smog, plant damage, etc., is not specifically an oil industry problem as many sources contribute to urban air pollution; however, this research has been continued, in the public interest, for a number of years.

The scientific world is well aware of the petroleum industry's activities and contributions to knowledge of the plaguing problem of community air pollution. The results of petroleum industry sponsored and financed research have been presented in meetings of professional societies and published in the country's leading technical journals. Scientists recognize that our industry has discharged and continues to discharge its full public responsibility in the field of air pollution research.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments of the committee be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text, provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are, as follows:

On page 3, after line 6, to insert:

"MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING
ACTIVITIES

"For expenses necessary to carry into effect the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-415), \$50,000,000."

On page 3, after line 10, to insert:

"WELFARE AND PENSION PLAN REPORTS
ACTIVITIES

"For expenses necessary for performing the functions vested in the Secretary by the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, as amended (72 Stat. 997; 76 Stat. 35), \$1,532,000."

On page 5, line 14, after "(68 Stat. 1130)", to strike out "not more than \$350,000,000" and insert "\$405,000,000, of which \$55,000,000 shall be available only upon enactment of legislation by the Eighty-seventh Congress increasing the authorization by not less than such amount,"; in line 20, after the word "fund", to insert a comma and "and of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based"; and on page 6, line 19, after the word "herefrom", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That notwithstanding section 901(c)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act, the limitation on the amount authorized to be made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, for the purposes specified in such section 901(c)(1)(A) is hereby increased to \$405,000,000."

On page 9, line 5, to strike out "\$1,640,000" and insert "\$1,049,000".

On page 9, line 12, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$2,178,000" and insert "\$1,919,000".

On page 10, line 11, after "(72 Stat. 835)", to strike out "performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 977),"; and in line 17, after "(63 Stat. 409)", to strike out "\$3,800,000" and insert "\$3,244,000".

On page 13, line 2, after the word "exhibits", to strike out "\$718,000" and insert "\$893,000".

On page 13, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$4,181,000" and insert "\$4,281,000".

On page 13, line 22, after the word "Labor", to strike out "\$1,905,000" and insert "including expenses of commissions or boards to resolve labor-management disputes, \$2,066,000"; and on page 14, line 1, after the word "Fund", to strike out the comma and "of which not more than \$5,000 shall be for official entertainment expenses".

On page 15, line 16, after "(20 U.S.C. 34)", to strike out "\$34,672,000" and insert "\$34,716,000".

On page 18, at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "May 31" and insert "March 31".

On page 19, after line 8, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN
CURRENCY PROGRAM)

"For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Office of Education, as authorized by law, \$400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for the purchase of the foregoing currencies."

On page 20, line 5, after the word "slides", to strike out "\$12,250,000" and insert "\$12,300,000".

On page 21, line 18, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$24,500,000" and insert "\$25,500,000".

On page 22, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,000,000".

On page 22, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$285 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation" and, in lieu thereof, to insert "expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in foreign countries, of Public Health Service commissioned officers stationed in foreign countries in amounts not to exceed an average of \$285 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation; expenses of shipment of motor vehicles personally owned by Public Health Service commissioned officers in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 4748; payment, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, of the expenses of medical care benefits for Public Health Service personnel, other than commissioned officers, and their dependents similar to those provided by 22 U.S.C. 1156, 1157, and 1158; expenses of leasing or renting, for periods of not exceeding five years, of necessary buildings and grounds in foreign countries and furnishing Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries with living quarters, including heat, light, water, and household equipment, in government-owned or rented buildings, when it is in the interest of the Service to do so, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 70)".

On page 24, line 13, after the word "sites", to strike out "\$31,000,000" and insert "\$33,200,000".

On page 25, line 17, to strike out "\$10,062,000" and insert "\$10,662,000".

On page 26, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "\$6,493,000" and insert "\$7,493,000"; in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,500,000"; and in line 10, after the word "than", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,500,000".

On page 27, line 3, after the word "determine", to strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$8,000,000".

On page 27, line 9, after the word "Research", to strike out "\$2,506,000" and insert "\$3,006,000".

On page 27, line 19, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$188,572,000" and

insert "\$226,220,000"; in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$125,000,000" and insert "\$150,000,000"; in line 21, after the letter "C", to strike out "\$1,800,000" and insert "\$4,200,000"; at the beginning of line 23, to strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$70,000,000"; and on page 28, line 2, after the word "and", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$20,000,000".

On page 28, line 25, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$7,502,000" and insert "\$8,536,000".

On page 29, line 5, after the word "health", to strike out "\$4,022,000" and insert "\$4,542,000".

On page 29, line 21, after "(33 U.S.C. 466—466d, 466f—466k)", to strike out "\$24,607,000" and insert "\$25,407,000".

On page 30, line 7, after "(5 U.S.C. 150)", to strike out "including \$2,657,000 to be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., ch. 7)", and in line 20, after the word "ammunition", to strike out "\$50,259,000" and insert "\$47,602,000".

On page 32, line 2, after the word "research", to strike out "\$155,826,000" and insert "\$161,826,000".

On page 33, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "\$150,409,000" and insert "\$158,409,000".

On page 33, line 7, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$133,599,000" and insert "\$148,599,000".

On page 33, line 11, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$143,398,000" and insert "\$149,398,000".

On page 33, line 16, to strike out "\$19,199,000" and insert "\$22,199,000".

On page 33, line 20, to strike out "\$98,721,000" and insert "\$105,721,000".

On page 33, line 24, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$62,142,000" and insert "\$68,142,000".

On page 34, line 12, after "grants-in-aid", to strike out "\$77,506,000" and insert "\$86,506,000".

On page 35, line 8, after the word "Act", to strike out "with respect to translation of foreign scientific documents".

On page 35, line 17, after the numerals "1953", to insert "and payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55)".

On page 36, after line 4, to insert:

"GENERAL PROVISION"

"The amounts made available for fiscal year 1962, for planning or construction of buildings or facilities under the headings 'Foreign quarantine activities', 'National Cancer Institute', 'National Heart Institute', and 'Allergy and infectious disease activities', shall remain available until June 30, 1963."

On page 37, line 14, after "(31 U.S.C. 665)", to strike out "only to the extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such claims workload within the existing limitation has been achieved" and insert "only to the extent necessary to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates."

On page 38, line 12, after the word "out", to insert "section 1113 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1313), and of carrying out".

On page 38, after line 17, to insert:

"GRANTS FOR TRAINING OF PUBLIC WELFARE PERSONNEL"

"For grants to States for increasing the number of trained public welfare personnel available for work in the public assistance programs as authorized by section 705 of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$1,500,000."

On page 40, after line 15, to insert:

"RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)"

"For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Social Security Administration, as authorized by law, \$1,800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for the purchase of the foregoing currencies."

On page 41, line 5, after the word "fund", to insert a colon and the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That not to exceed \$11,000 shall be available to pay preparation costs for a meeting of the International Social Security Association."

On page 42, line 5, after "(20 U.S.C. 101-105)", to strike out "\$718,000" and insert "\$739,000".

On page 43, line 11, after "Public Law 420", to strike out "\$1,410,000" and insert "\$1,458,000".

On page 43, line 23, after the word "services", to strike out "\$355,000" and insert "\$1,065,000".

On page 46, after line 23, to strike out: "SEC. 203. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct costs."

On page 47, after line 3, to strike out:

"SEC. 204. The Secretary is authorized to make available not to exceed \$1,000 from funds available for salaries and expenses under this title for entertainment, not otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts of other countries."

On page 47, line 9, to change the section number from "205" to "203", and in line 13, after the word "Service", to insert "the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice".

On page 49, line 11, after the words "excess of", to strike out "\$75" and insert "\$100", and in line 15, after the word "maintained", to strike out "\$4,923,000" and insert "\$5,023,000".

On page 50, line 19, after "(5 U.S.C. 55a)", to insert "but at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, except as otherwise provided".

On page 51, after line 6, to strike out:

"SEC. 904. None of the funds contained in this Act shall be paid, for the purpose of conducting or assisting in conducting a research or demonstration project, to any person or organization registered with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate under the Regulation of Lobbying Act."

On page 51, after line 12, to insert:

"SEC. 905. The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, are each authorized to make available not to exceed \$5,000 from funds available for salaries and expenses under titles I and II, respectively, for entertainment, not otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts of other countries."

Mr. PASTORE and Mr. PROXMIRE addressed the Chair.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. First, I compliment the distinguished Senator from Alabama for the lucid explanation he has made of a very important appropriation bill. It has always been a pleasure to work with him as a member of his subcom-

mittee. It is inspiring to sit side by side with my friend from Alabama and see him interrogate the very fine witnesses who come before our committee, all of whom are dedicated to the public health and to the welfare of our people.

Mr. HILL. Let me interrupt the Senator to say that no member of the subcommittee is more interested in the problems that come before the subcommittee, or give more of his time and devoted service to the work of the subcommittee than does the Senator from Rhode Island.

There is no member of the subcommittee upon whom the chairman of the subcommittee depends more than he does upon the brilliant and distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE].

Mr. PASTORE. I thank the Senator. I should like to ask him a question with reference to the report. Since the report was voted by the committee and referred to the Senate, some question has arisen as to language in the report, particularly on page 5. The subject has come to my attention through the Director in charge of the program in my own State, where the language referred to might have some effect. For purposes of clarification of the RECORD, I should like to ask the Senator a question or two.

The language on page 5 of the report to which I refer is, as follows:

The committee is concerned with the mounting cost of the employment security program, and in the interest of economy and efficiency it is essential that administration of the unemployment compensation and employment services be directed and coordinated, geared to local conditions, at all levels.

That is good reasoning. It would permit the State directors to interpret local conditions and the measures of coordination. Coordination does not mean combining, if the judgment of the State director is otherwise. I would hope that that would be the case.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly correct. There is nothing about the provision that is mandatory. It is a question of administration by the States. The States themselves would make the decision as to the best manner in which to administer the program.

Mr. PASTORE. We in the State of Rhode Island, especially in the locality of the city of Providence, which is a congested area, have separated the two services. Doing so has not only tended to facilitate them, but has promoted efficiency and a better quality of service to people who are seeking new employment after being dislocated from their old jobs.

I realize that there are rural areas in which the two services could be coordinated because a sufficient volume of business does not exist. But a situation might exist in which there was a large layoff; and people who are proficient must be called upon to place and service the applications of people in such areas so that they may receive their unemployment compensation.

That situation gives rise to some confusion, and sometimes results in a slowdown in the placement of people when it is the placement staff that must be recruited from its usual task.

We in Rhode Island have subscribed to the separation of these two services in the Providence area. It has worked out well, and I hope that I may get the assurance of the Senator from Alabama that there is nothing intended by the language to which I have referred which will discourage that kind of operation.

Mr. HILL. I wish to give to my distinguished friend from Rhode Island that assurance. There is nothing in the language which seeks to discourage the kind of operation to which the Senator has referred, and which is the operation that now obtains in Rhode Island.

As he so well says, the different States vary; some are much more rural than others, and some are much more urbanized than others. There is no intent on the part of the committee to upset or disturb the successful operation to which the Senator from Rhode Island has referred.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. COTTON. I have requested the Senator to yield because, although I am a new member of the Committee on Appropriations, it was my duty, under the rules which divide up the minority burden, to serve as the ranking minority member of the subcommittee presided over by the distinguished Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. COTTON. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from New Hampshire is a very able and indefatigable member of the subcommittee.

Mr. COTTON. I thank the Senator for joining in the flowery tributes. However, I did wish to say with complete sincerity that I have long been impressed in my service in the Senate by the dedication and sincerity and courtesy and fairness of the Senator from Alabama.

To appreciate fully that fact one must serve with him on the subcommittee, through the hearings, and watch him and listen to his very careful and at the same time courteous and respectful interrogation of the witnesses who appear before the subcommittee. It is necessary to do that to appreciate his thorough knowledge of all the subjects that are covered by the subcommittee and the multitudinous details which are gone into by that subcommittee.

Before we get into the details of the bill and explore it, I wished to say these words in behalf of the minority Members in appreciation of the fine work that is being done by the distinguished chairman of that subcommittee.

Mr. HILL. I thank the distinguished Senator for his gracious and generous words. I assure him that it is always a tremendous source of gratification to the chairman of the subcommittee to have the Senator from New Hampshire as the ranking member of the subcommittee,

because the Senator from New Hampshire is always so very much interested and so punctilious about the work of the subcommittee and because he is always so helpful in carrying on the work of the subcommittee in trying to make sure that the subcommittee does the best possible job.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I, too, wish to join my colleagues in the Senate in praising the great ability and sympathetic understanding of the distinguished Senator from Alabama, the chairman of the subcommittee. I should like to ask the chairman, in connection with his opening statement, if I understand correctly that the Appropriations Committee did make substantial reductions in various parts of the appropriation bill which is now before us. For example, the appropriations for manpower development and training activities have been cut by \$50 million. Is that correct?

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Bureau of Employment Security was cut in the aggregate, including salaries and expenses and in limiting grants to States, by about \$21 million.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I note also that the Office of Education for Cooperative Research was cut \$4 million.

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I will not run through all of these figures, but mention only some of the bigger ones. I note that reimbursements for military credits under social security was cut by \$78,600,000.

Mr. HILL. That is not a cut, really. The interest will have to be paid whether or not the money is taken out of the Treasury; whether it is in the Treasury or in the other fund.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Is it not fair to say that one of the reasons why the bill is under the estimate is that the \$78 million was eliminated?

Mr. HILL. The Government continues to pay the interest whether these funds are taken out of the Treasury or not. Therefore, we have not lost anything.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand. However, from the standpoint of understanding exactly what the appropriation bill means in terms of reductions and increases, there was this reduction for military service credits.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Grants to States for public assistance were reduced by \$150 million.

Mr. HILL. That reduction was made by the House of Representatives. As the Senator knows, the overall figure there runs to approximately \$2,500 million. One of the reasons that the Senate went along with the House on this reduction was that the committee felt the Senate should take some action to alert the department and the people who administer the funds in the States that they should be very careful and efficient in the disbursement and the utilization of the funds. The Senator, I am sure,

is familiar with the disclosures which have been made by the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, headed by the distinguished Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], with respect to certain wasteful procedures with reference to some of these funds.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand; I am not challenging that point. These reductions add up, in the gross, to around \$300 million.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Therefore the amount of the increases in the items requested by the administration add up to about \$247,105,000.

Mr. HILL. That is about right.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Is it not correct to say that the increases with respect to impacted school districts amount to \$58 million, roughly; \$50 million for payments and \$8.6 million for school construction, over the request of the administration.

Mr. HILL. Yes. These payments are made under existing law, Public Law 874 and Public Law 815, which provide for Federal assistance to schools in federally impacted areas. The committee went along with those funds.

Mr. PROXMIRE. This increase was opposed by the administration because it felt that some of the areas were not 100 percent impacted.

Mr. HILL. The Senator may recall that the previous administration, the Eisenhower administration, recommended certain changes be made in Public Law 874 and Public Law 815. Those changes were not made. No changes have been made until now. Under those acts these funds will be the entitlements for the States to get.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Another large increase was for Public Health Services, building and facilities, \$6.2 million over the administration request.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. And approximately \$50 million in increases for hospital construction over what the administration requested.

Mr. HILL. That is correct. That is the authorization under the Hospital Construction Act. The same amount of money was carried last year and also the year previous to that.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The other big increase was in the National Institutes of Health, of \$120 million over the administration request.

Mr. HILL. The Senate committee increased the amount by \$60 million over the House figure.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is \$120 million over the administration request.

Mr. HILL. Over the budget estimates.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Over the budget estimates; yes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the \$120 million in increases for the National Institutes of Health represents what items? What items are intended to be financed?

Mr. HILL. That is intended for different institutes—heart, cancer, mental illness, neurological diseases, allergies, communicable diseases, arthritis, and basic biological research, among others.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Last year the administration declined to use \$60 million of the allocation that was made, on the ground that it could not prudently use that amount of money.

Mr. HILL. At first \$60 million was reserved. However, in the last quarter they released the funds.

Mr. LAUSCHE. All of the \$60 million?

Mr. HILL. No, not all of it. They released one-fourth of the amount for the last quarter.

Mr. LAUSCHE. How does the appropriation for the specific items covered by the \$60 million compare in this year's bill with what it was in the last year?

Has the \$60 million been eliminated, or is it to be replaced?

Mr. HILL. It will not be replaced. The Senate has made an increase of \$60 million in the bill, but that is not necessarily the \$60 million which was reserved last year.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Getting back to the subject about which the Senator from Rhode Island interrogated, on page 5, is there anything in the law to compel the State administrator of unemployment compensation and employment services to separate those two divisions of service to the public?

Mr. HILL. No; there is nothing in the law.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Has the administration in Washington directed the local administrations to separate the services?

Mr. HILL. I think it will be found that State officials in many of the States have deemed it to be the wish of the administrators in Washington that the services be separated.

Mr. LAUSCHE. But apart from the wish of the Federal administration, the language contained on page 5 of the bill should be construed to mean that each administrator shall so operate his office as to insure the highest efficiency and the greatest economy.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly correct—to obtain the highest efficiency and the best economy. That might mean a certain thing in one State, and something a little different in another State. As the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] said, some States are much more urbanized than other States, and some States are more rural than other States.

Mr. PASTORE. In urbanized Rhode Island, this situation applies.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The administrator in Ohio said, in part, that they have superior service. He found that the efficiency of operation and the help given to the unemployed had been greatly improved.

Mr. PASTORE. That is precisely the situation in Rhode Island.

Mr. HILL. Where that is the situation, we desire to have it remain that way.

Mr. PASTORE. That is an important point. We have no desire to change the system where it is working.

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

SUPPORT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH UNDER H.R. 10904

INTRODUCTION

Mr. HUMPHREY. I should like to offer the strongest possible endorsement of the views which have been so ably expressed by the distinguished Senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

H.R. 10904, as revised and reported to the Senate, is another great milestone in the history of medical science.

The bill itself and the report on it, Senate Report No. 1672, as filed by the Appropriations Committee, represent actions of which the Senate can be proud.

Those phases of the bill and of the report which pertain to the National Institutes of Health, merit the particular approval of the Senate.

Why?

AMERICA'S CITIZENS SUPPORT MEDICAL RESEARCH

Because, once more, the Senator from Alabama and the other members of the committee reviewed NIH needs in greatest detail. They then responded to the needs in a favorable way which the people of America wish and endorse.

Every public opinion poll which has ever been conducted on this subject shows this fact: America's citizens more heartily approve of the expenditure of their tax funds for support of medical research than for virtually any other research purpose—including space exploration.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HILL

Over the years, I have admired the contributions which the senior Senator from Alabama has personally made to the health of this Nation.

This year, I have had the opportunity and pleasure to see his work, at first hand, within the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

My experience there has confirmed the great care and conscientiousness with which the chairman and the subcommittee, as a whole, fulfill their obligations.

I have supported the Senator from Alabama in his efforts to provide adequate appropriations for medical research, and I support him now.

SUMMARY OF SENATOR HUMPHREY'S VIEWS

The views which I should like to express today—directly and in memorandum form—cover the following points:

First. The proposed appropriations for the U.S. Public Health Service and for the National Institutes of Health are an absolutely sound investment on behalf of the American people.

The 1963 fiscal year research sums which are contemplated, far from being "excessive," are a reasonable commitment.

CONGRESS' LEADERSHIP IS MARK OF HONOR

It is a fact that: First, these funds have increased each year, and second, that it is the Congress which has taken the lead in making the increases. But these facts should be regarded as "badges of honor," in my judgment. The Senate should be proud of its performance.

Why should not the Senate, and for that matter, the House, and their Ap-

propriations Committees, provide adequate funds for a great, evolving program such as this?

Why should not Congress take the lead in providing more ample funds whenever the facts warrant, as they definitely do, in this instance?

When compared to an infinitely higher statistic—the staggering toll taken by disease and disability, today's medical appropriations are still relatively modest.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS USEFUL BUT DO NOT JUSTIFY SLASH

Second. Recent criticisms by a House committee as regards some phases of NIH management do not justify an arbitrary slash in NIH research funds.

The two reports which have been filed by the House Committee on Government Operations, through its Inter-Governmental Relations Subcommittee, have served several useful purposes.

The House committee's 13 specific recommendations have provided real food for thought.

However, points should be noted in this connection:

FOUR POINTS REGARDING RECENT CRITICISMS

(a) The recent criticisms cover but a few, limited phases in the vast program administered by the Institutes. These phases are important, but we must not forget the innumerable other parts of the NIH program which have been so capably handled, and in a manner beyond reproach.

(b) As to the phases under criticism, the National Institutes of Health are already making management improvements, many of which were recommended by the House committee.

(c) The National Institutes of Health have proven that they are definitely responsive to the expressions of the Congress and its committees.

I can testify to that fact based on my own experience as chairman of a Senate Government Operations Subcommittee which has made many recommendations to NIH. The Institutes have definitely reacted favorably to many of our suggestions.

(d) NIH stands in highest esteem in the eyes of those best qualified to judge—that is, the scientific community.

NIH's overall record provides every reason, therefore, to maintain confidence in its able director, Dr. James A. Shannon and his staff.

We should, therefore, give a vote of confidence to his leadership.

I should like now to elaborate on some of these points.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Minnesota for his commendation. He is a member of the subcommittee and, both in the subcommittee and in the full committee, has taken an important part in formulating the recommendations contained in the bill.

In committee, it was shown very definitely and clearly that there was a need for the funds for the various programs and projects to which the Senator from Minnesota has so well addressed himself.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AT DULUTH—IDEAL
SITE FOR WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am particularly pleased that the pending appropriation bill provides funds for the construction of two water quality and aquatic biology laboratories—one for fresh water and one for salt water. The need for such laboratories is most imperative and the money for these laboratories is a very wise investment.

A fish kill resulting in the dead bodies of hundreds, even thousands, of fish floating on the waters and sweeping up on the shores is easily visible to the eye. Depending on the length of time these fish have been exposed to the putrefactive process, the fish kill is just as offensively evident to the human olfactory sensibilities. The fish kill dramatically demonstrates the presence of lethally poisonous pollution in the waters of the stream. No one would venture to drink this water—to bathe in it—to use it for any purpose. The fish kill is, however, only the surface evidence of the sickness which afflicts our waters as a result of municipal and industrial wastes and of unregulated land drainage practices. Such surface evidence is not always at hand to denote the presence of the pollution. Pollution of long duration has long since rid many of our once abundant streams of the desirable fish life. Where once we were able to engage in the piscatorial sport for recreation and even were able to earn a livelihood from the produce offered up by these waters, we now encounter barren streams unable to support any beneficial aquatic life. Our finny friends are just as dependent on waters of good quality as are we.

In the interests of protecting water quality for all legitimate water uses—domestic and industrial water supply, agriculture, recreation, and others—we need to engage in specific programs of research on fresh and marine waters to precisely determine water quality thresholds essential to the propagation, growth, production, and survival of aquatic life.

These programs of research must necessarily extend to probing into the effects of various pollutants on stream life, including food chains in which the breakage of a single link drastically alters a nature's biological cycle. Our storehouse of scientific knowledge must be implemented to provide answers on how silt and waste solids affect the survival, growth, activity and development of important fish and fish food organisms, how stream life reacts to high temperatures and temperature changes which conceivably affect oxygen supply in the waters, how specific pollutants affect the taste of game and food fishes. The ability to feed the world's growing populations is in large part dependent on the food harvesting of fresh and marine waters. In our own abundant land, accustomed to plentiful food supplies, we are apt to ignore this source but we do so at our own peril and to the dismay of less richly endowed peoples.

At the immediate moment our concern with protecting water quality for

the propagation of aquatic life and wildlife is the realization that water which is too degraded to support this life is similarly unfit for most human uses. The provision in this bill for funds to construct water quality and aquatic biology laboratories—one for fresh water and one for salt water—is exceedingly encouraging and the committee is to be commended for its action in regard to this item.

In my own State, the University of Minnesota has, since 1955, entered into studies of water movements and temperature, and nutrients and chemistry of water in Lake Superior. Lake Superior, by virtue of being the largest of the Great Lakes, is the largest body of fresh water on this continent. This fresh water ocean is at the very doorstep of Duluth and the University of Minnesota, with the sponsorship of the Minnesota Water Pollution Control Commission in which the Public Health Service has joined, is engaged in directing these studies from its Limnological Research Center at Duluth. The Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, those two giants of fresh water, are within proximate distances to Duluth. It can easily be seen that the water quality and aquatic biology laboratory for fresh water research would measurably benefit if it is suitably located to take advantage of the cooperation of the University of Minnesota's Limnological Research Center and the vast resource of fresh waters adjacent to Duluth.

There is abundant justification for the appropriation of these funds and I urge that no unnecessary delays intervene in the construction and implementation of these two laboratories upon these funds being made available.

FUNDS NEEDED TO TRAIN PUBLIC WELFARE
PERSONNEL

Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Appropriations, under its distinguished chairman, the Senator from Arizona, and with the leadership of the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, the Senator from Alabama, has restored to the HEW appropriation bill \$1.5 million for grants to States for training of public welfare personnel. This is a very important item, and I cannot emphasize too strongly the great importance of these training funds.

Congress authorized appropriations for this purpose in an amendment to the Social Security Act in 1956. Appropriations were authorized for \$5 million for fiscal 1958 through 1963. Although congressional intent on this item is clear, appropriations have never been provided for training public welfare personnel under the authorization. Each year, the Senate has recommended that the funds be provided to initiate this important activity, and each year the other body has rejected our proposals.

The failure to provide funds for this purpose has been extremely unfortunate. There is a serious shortage of professionally trained public welfare workers in our public assistance programs. The Advisory Council on Public Assistance, a council created by law to look into this problem, has reported to Congress that

our public assistance agencies are handicapped by the lack of trained and qualified personnel. The Council reported that in 1960 only 13 percent of the administrative and supervisory personnel in public assistance agencies had full professional training. Among caseworkers, the percentage of professionally trained employees was 1 percent. I have been informed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare that, at present, there is only one fully trained worker in public assistance agencies for each 23,000 recipients.

It is a fact that persons are accepted for assistance and remain on public assistance for want of intensive effort directed toward solving their employment, family housing, emotional, or physical health problems. Many of these people could be taken off the welfare rolls and become self-supporting if they received the right kind of professional, sympathetic assistance. This is not work for amateurs. The human problems of people receiving public assistance are too complex for anyone not properly trained or lacking the sympathetic understanding acquired by a sound background.

Mr. President, I strongly support the recommendation of the committee and urge that it be adopted by the Senate. Furthermore, I sincerely hope that the views of this body will prevail when the bill is taken before the conference committee.

ARGUMENTS USED SINCE 1938 AGAINST MEDICAL
RESEARCH APPROPRIATIONS

We have heard many arguments, pro and con, on medical research appropriations this year.

The current arguments against this bill might usefully be examined against the record of the arguments used in previous years, opposing more research funds.

Most of the previous arguments indicated certain fears and doubts. Yet, invariably, in the light of subsequent experience, the fears and doubts have been proven groundless.

Opposition arguments were offered in the past, as they are offered today, in perfect good faith; yet, I feel, the arguments are somewhat negative in nature and do not reflect adequate faith in the future. The critics' arguments seem to say, "We can't—we shouldn't—we dare not."

I propose instead an affirmative, forward-looking approach which says, in effect, "We can—we should—we must—we will."

ARGUMENTS RAISED YEAR AFTER YEAR

Let us look at the arguments in historical perspective.

Let us see how yesterday's fears and doubts have fallen by the wayside.

First. It is 24 years since the first \$500,000 was appropriated—in 1938—for what was to come to be known as NIH. At that time, and through the early postwar years, the opposition contended that medical research was allegedly not a "proper subject" for the expenditure of Federal funds.

Fortunately no such poor argument is raised this year. We know that there are actually few more proper subjects for

Federal expenditures than research to safeguard the health of our citizens.

Second. Later, the opposition shifted ground. A little Federal medical research was all right, it contended, but "not too much" and not "too fast."

That is what was said, however, when space spending jumped from almost nothing to \$2, \$3, \$5 billion per year, almost overnight. "Too much, too fast," was not used as an argument against billions to land a man on the moon.

ENDLESS ARRAY OF OTHER ARGUMENTS

Third. For years, we were told that "it is actually impossible to spend more for medical research, because there simply are not enough researchers." But, the fact was, as the Congress appropriated more funds, more scientists—doctors, biologists, chemists, physicists—eagerly dedicated their careers to medical research.

Fourth. Then, we were told, "If we support too much medical research, medical care will suffer, because there is only a limited supply of medical doctors." Yet, the National Institutes of Health have drawn increasingly upon Ph. D.'s, rather than on medical doctors alone. In addition, the Institutes have recommended that the U.S. Government strengthen the overall pool of professional manpower, so that there will be adequate trainees for all purposes—for example, medical education, medical care, and medical research. And as medical research eliminates whole diseases once and for all—for example polio—medical doctors are freed to devote themselves to care of patients with other diseases.

Fifth. Then, we were told, that "if the Federal Government increases its support of medical research, private support will dry up." But the contrary has been proven. As Federal support has increased, so has private support. Americans realize that there must always be multiple sources of support. Private, voluntary health agencies and foundations are particularly qualified to support certain unorthodox, high-risk type research, which may not sometimes be easily supported by public funds.

Sixth. Then, we were told, "So much money is being appropriated to medical research that the Institutes do not know what to do with it and vast sums go unspent." But, I can testify to the fact that I have, literally, file cabinets full of appeals from scientists whose applications have been approved, but in smaller sums than anticipated, or for shorter periods, because funds are lacking.

Seventh. Today, we are told that "so much money is available for medical research that applications with a low priority, that is, little merit, are being funded." Yet, three arguments refute this point:

(a) A scale of priorities is a relative matter; in a battle against a killer like cancer you must try every conceivable approach—the likely and the unlikely, the well-regarded and the high-risk approach.

(b) Many a so-called low-priority application has often confounded the doubters and proved to be of great merit.

(c) How do you raise the quality of applications except by better training of those who apply for funds? That is precisely what NIH asks—to raise the quality of research by more and better training.

Critics cannot on both sides of the quality argument. They cannot argue for lowering the total of NIH funds on the ground that research applications "are not all of best quality," and yet, at the same time argue that NIH should not be given more means to raise the quality to higher standards of excellence.

MODEST RESEARCH AMOUNTS PER CAPITA

As I have indicated, the pending NIH appropriations represent one of the finest single "investments" which the Congress will make in the \$93 billion budget. The reason is simple: We are investing here in our greatest asset—the American people themselves.

We are investing in longer, happier, healthier years for their lives and the lives of their children.

The proposed investment is substantial—\$900 million for NIH—or \$160 million more than the House had recommended. But, these overall statistics seem even larger than they are, unless one breaks them down by major category.

MUCH RESEARCH MONEY BUILDS FOR STUDY LATER ON

Some people may get the erroneous impression that the total appropriation is going into research today—right now. That is not the case.

Much of the money must, instead, be soundly invested to build the foundations for research to be conducted many years from now. Yet, we dare not postpone starting to build for tomorrow's research today.

The fact is that there is a long "lead-time" in training a researcher or a team or in building a laboratory. If you do not start in 1963, you will not get "dividends"—in new findings—in 1968 or 1970.

The overall sum, we see, therefore, shrinks in size, insofar as immediate "payoff" may be concerned.

First, the total is subdivided into sub-totals for (a) training, (b) building needed new facilities and, then (c) for a relatively faster "payoff" in the form of current research.

Next, the money for training and for current research must be spread over a vast range of (a) basic and (b) clinical disciplines, as well as specific diseases.

Inevitably, the amount actually available for current research—today—on any one medical problem is far smaller than some people might think. For each disease victim, the sum may amount to but a few dollars or far less.

Let us look at the breakdown.

HEART RESEARCH

Cardiovascular research under the administration's original proposal this year would receive \$126 million. The House raised this to \$143 million. The Senate committee suggested \$149 million.

Around \$100 million would go into current research. That may appear large, but we must remember that heart disease is not one problem—it is hundreds of problems. And the money must,

therefore, be dispersed over hundreds of varied projects.

Viewed from another angle, almost one million Americans will die this year from heart and related diseases. We are, therefore, proposing to spend around \$10 apiece to do research to help each of these potential 1962 victims.

Or, consider the per capita cost in another way. There are 15 million Americans suffering from heart conditions. We are, therefore, proposing to support research at a price of less than \$7 apiece for discovering new answers to their problem.

How much, I ask, is a human life worth? Is it worth \$10? \$7?

Obviously, there is no financial value which can be set on a single life.

CANCER TOLL

A million Americans are today suffering from cancer. We will save perhaps 2 out of 3, but no sufferer from the disease can be sure he will not be the unlucky 3d. The sufferer feels he or she is under "sentence of death."

Shall we say, in effect, "Sorry, we can't afford to step up the battle against cancer. Maybe we'll find the answer a few years later than might otherwise have been possible if we increased funds. Try to stick around. Perhaps we'll discover a cure—5, 10, or 15 years from now. If you can't hold out—too bad."

SMALL AMOUNTS FOR NEUROLOGY

Let us view the appropriation figures in the light of still another problem.

Four-and-a-half million Americans are the victims of neurological disorders. This bill proposes \$86 million for this field.

But, in the entire United States, there are only 257 Board-certified neurologists. And we are increasing the number by a mere 70 per year. And this 70 must be divided among teaching, patient care, and research.

How, then, are we to provide hope for the one-half million victims of cerebral palsy, the 1½ million victims of epilepsy, the 1½ million victims of Parkinsonism?

Is the Senate to say to them: "Sorry, we can't afford to train many more neurologists than previously. You will just have to wait and wait and wait."

I do not believe we can or will say this or imply this.

Even if you approved a bill much more ample than this one—we would still be deficient in neurological manpower for years to come.

FUNDS FOR MENTAL RETARDATION

Let us turn to another problem—mental retardation. It currently blights the lives of 5.4 million Americans. Because of other medical advances—such as saving babies' lives which might otherwise be lost—there will be by 1970, 6 million retarded Americans. Every year, 126,000 babies are born mentally retarded.

Under the pending bill, NIH will receive for mental retardation research—excluding training—only around \$13 million. That figures to a little over \$2 per retardate to find the answers to this grim problem.

Is that amount excessive? Of course not.

The fact is, this Nation is going to pay for mental retardation whether or not we give a nickel to NIH.

We pay in countless anguished hearts—and in Federal, State and local taxes—largely for institutional care for 200,000 retardates.

We pay for special education and schools.

We pay a billion dollars a year because of this blight. And this billion dollars does not begin to meet the real needs of communities.

Is \$13 million in research too much, therefore, to try to help present retardates and to prevent retardation in the unborn?

ACCIDENT RESEARCH

Consider the field of research in accidents. The 1963 estimate is that the Division of Accident Prevention will spend \$1.8 million for research grants, and \$1.8 million for research training. Against this expenditure of \$3.6 million, consider the fantastic loss to the Nation of \$12 to \$15 billion because of accidents. Each year accidents injure 45 million Americans, kill 92,000, and result in the loss of over 424 million days of activity. Shall we simply tolerate this staggering toll endlessly?

RADIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Consider the field of radiological health. This year the request is for \$16 million for radiation research by the Division of Radiological Health in the Public Health Service. Is this sum excessive? Not according to the National Advisory Committee on Radiation. It recommended that \$25 million be allocated and that this sum be gradually increased to \$100 million by 1970. Does the Senate propose to tell the parents of America that this country cannot afford to do research on radiation in the foods going into the stomachs of our population and into our lungs, as well as radiation on the germ plasm—the heredity—of man?

THE ECONOMY ISSUE

What, I ask, is "economy"? Is it economical for society to pay indirectly—through premature death and disability—rather than to pay much less by a direct research assault against disease?

Is it "economical" to see healthy taxpayers stricken by disease into helpless victims in a wheelchair or a bed or in graves?

Is it "economical" to postpone the possible cure of disease by 5 years or 10 or 20 by failing to follow up "leads" and, instead, allowing them to be buried in reports?

This, I submit, is false economy, and that is why the Senate will reject this type of so-called economy.

FAVORABLE COMMITTEE ACTION ON FIVE SUGGESTIONS

I am particularly gratified that a series of suggestions which I personally submitted to the Senate Appropriations Committee was incorporated in the bill, as reported to the Senate.

Let it be noted that, in many instances, other sources as well submitted somewhat parallel suggestions.

The authorship is not important. What counts is, of course, not who may

have originally proposed an idea—since we each benefit from other's suggestions—but, rather, that constructive action was taken.

Here is a partial list of the subjects on which the Appropriations Committee took action along lines which I, for one, had recommended. In each case, I have summarized my proposal and then the action which the committee took.

First. My proposal on regional rehabilitation centers: Two regional rehabilitation centers—supplementing the two existing ones at New York University and Minnesota—should be established for comprehensive teaching, research and service in physical medicine and rehabilitation.

Action: The bill does provide for two such additional centers, at a cost of \$500,000 each.

Second. Proposal for international medical film exchange: There should be established an international exchange program for medical audiovisuals, so that the United States might export the best of our motion pictures to the world and might import the best.

Action: The bill as reported provides \$600,000 for this service.

Third. Proposal for Rochester experimental hospital: The advanced type of total hospital research, contemplated in plans for the Rochester, Minn., experimental hospital, should be further commended.

Action: The committee report, page 19 praises the Rochester Methodist Hospital as "a prime illustration of an institution which has developed significant plans for overall changes in hospital design which merit continued strong support."

Fourth. Proposal for benefits for overseas officers: Public Health Service officers who are assigned abroad, should be given the same perquisites as are accorded to officials of other agencies.

Action: H.R. 10904, page 23, does provide for such benefits and services to PHS overseas employees.

Fifth. Proposal to coordinate research information system within HEW: A coordinated research information system should be established within the Health, Education, and Welfare Department and, in particular, within the Public Health Service and the National Institutes of Health.

Action: The committee report requests—page 53—a "unified Communications Office" within NIH. It repeatedly comments on information needs pages 17, 26–27, 34, 41, 49–50, 51, 52–53. The report does not, however, as indicated below, urge certain additional specific actions which I had personally proposed.

ELABORATION

I should like to elaborate on a few of these points.

HOSPITAL RESEARCH FUNDS FOR ROCHESTER, MINN., HOSPITAL

I next turn to an important phase of the pending bill under which hospital research funds are appropriated.

It is a source of regret to me that this Nation is still operating on pitifully in-

adequate levels of research in modern design and operation of hospitals.

Even the present bill makes only a modest step forward to rectify this situation.

President John F. Kennedy has soundly stated:

We need more research into how hospital facilities can be built, and how services within hospitals should be organized and administered, in order to provide the best possible medical care with the personnel available.

BILLIONS FOR "BRICK AND MORTAR," SMALL SUMS FOR RESEARCH

I should like to point out this paradox. On the one hand, our Nation has rightly invested \$5 billion in over 5,888 Hill-Burton facilities alone. This includes \$1.6 billion in Federal funds for these facilities. Yet the U.S. Government, on the other hand, has doled out only a few million dollars for research in how best to design and operate this \$5 billion in hospitals.

This money—and far more for non-Hill-Burton facilities—has been spent for relatively traditional plans and operations which are widely conceded to be obsolete and inadequate in the face of today's and tomorrow's needs.

Dr. Jack C. Haldeman, Chief of the Public Health Service's Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, Bureau of State Services, stated in prepared testimony before the Senate Committee:

Research activities are necessary to bring the physical plant, equipment, and organization and operational aspects of our health facilities up to peak efficiency.¹

FULL SUM AUTHORIZED NOT APPROPRIATED

Last year, at long last, the Congress raised the ceiling on Federal support of hospital research to \$10 million.

It had been my hope, then as now, that a full \$10 million appropriation would be made under this authorization "ceiling."

This year, however, the Health, Education, and Welfare Department requested only \$5.2 million from the Bureau of the Budget for this purpose. The revised request, as it emerged from the Bureau to the Hill, was for only \$4.2 million.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved this \$4.2 million figure.

It is my hope that the Senate-House conference committee will likewise, at the minimum, accept this modest figure.

Already, however, applications for many times this sum have been received by the Division of Hospitals.

ROCHESTER METHODIST HOSPITAL

There is one specific hospital with which I am most familiar—and whose claim to additional support is, I believe, irrefutable. This hospital's experimental program has received highly favorable national and international attention. It is the Rochester, Minn., Methodist Hospital.

Last month, it received a long-awaited initial allocation from the Federal Hospital Council for its innovational plans. In addition, it was informed that an additional \$1.5 million would be forthcoming.

¹ Ibid., p. 606.

ing upon PHS's receipt and review of additional satisfactory design details.

I earnestly trust that this full sum will be allocated by the Division of Hospitals. I do not offer this suggestion from the standpoint of statewide interest, alone, but rather because scientists and informed laymen all over this Nation have soundly acclaimed this great hospital's plans.

Both the Senate and House Appropriations Committees have repeatedly commented favorably on its pioneering approach.

This year's Senate report soundly states:²

The committee reiterates its interest in support of experimental and demonstration hospitals as integrated units, insofar as possible. The Rochester, Minn., Methodist Hospital offers a prime illustration of an institution which has developed significant plans for overall changes in hospital design which merit continued strong support.

Mr. HILL. One of our most important considerations is the reduction of hospital costs. The U.S. Public Health Service has estimated that merely to renovate or modernize old hospitals, to rehabilitate them and place them in suitable condition to meet the present needs of their patients, would cost some \$3,600 million. That shows how important it is that we do all we can to reduce the costs of construction or renovation of hospitals.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: NEED FOR MORE MANPOWER FOR PHYSICAL MEDICINE—MINNESOTANS' PLEA

Mr. HUMPHREY. H.R. 10904 advances the Nation's steps toward another goal—rehabilitation of the disabled. But, far more, in my judgment, remains to be done in this connection.

I had proposed—hearings, page 1884—a \$4 million appropriation to permit expansion of the present modest program of assistance to departments of physical medicine and rehabilitation in the Nation's medical schools.

Only in this way can we begin to assure more adequate numbers of skilled manpower, capable of treating the Nation's chronically ill.

The bill, as reported, unfortunately, does not contain such a provision.

"MEDICARE" IN ANY FORM REQUIRES MORE M.D. MANPOWER

By way of background to the need, let me point out that "Medicare" legislation in some form is going to be enacted sooner or later by the Congress. What may not be generally realized, however, is that, no matter what legislation on medicare the Congress may ultimately write, the shortage of medical manpower may cripple even the best of plans.

It will be an unfortunate irony if, in the not too distant future (a) the happy word goes out to the Nation's elderly that, at long last, we are going to help them meet their medical needs, but (b) at the same time, the elderly are to be disappointed by finding that they cannot have their special medical needs fulfilled because of inadequate numbers of trained medical doctors.

The blunt fact is that medical and para-medical manpower are in desperately short supply.

As of 1959, there were, in the entire country, a grand total of only 369 specialists—certified by their specialty board—in the field of physiatry; that is, physical medicine and rehabilitation. Three hundred and sixty-nine physiatrists cannot serve the medical needs of millions of the chronically ill.

It is significant, too, to note that the department of physical medicine has the highest percentage of teaching staff vacancies—12.9 percent—in the total budgeted positions among the clinical sciences in medical schools—Journal of the American Medical Association, volume 6, No. 633, November 11, 1961—medical education issue.

Severe shortages exist among many paramedical specialties.

SHORTAGES OF PARAMEDICAL SPECIALTIES

There are about 8,500 physical therapists in practice today; the estimated shortage required just to meet existing workload is about 12,000.

There are 6,000 occupational therapists in practice today; the estimated shortage required just to meet existing workload is nearly twice this number or approximately 10,000.

There are about 10,000 speech and hearing therapists in practice today; the estimated shortage required just to meet existing workload is 10,000.

VARIETY OF NEEDS

We need not only more manpower, but better trained manpower, trained in undergraduate and postgraduate training, and we need manpower trained to work in interdisciplinary teams.

In addition, we need to make the manpower available for long-term patient management whether or not there is hope of vocational rehabilitation, as such.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE SHOULD PLAY GREATER ROLE

In my judgment, the Public Health Service has yet to make its full contribution to the Nation's physical medicine effort. Fortunately, under the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961, Public Law 87-395, a beginning was authorized. The Public Health Service does now administer programs for aid to outpatient community health services for the chronically ill and aged.

At present, however, responsibility for medical rehabilitation tends to be split between the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Public Health Service's Bureau of State Services.

I am not at all satisfied that the present O.V.R.—B.S.S. division of authority and responsibility is the most satisfactory arrangement which can be worked out.

SUGGESTED REPORT BY HEW SECRETARY

It would be my personal hope that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare would supply to the Congress, in time for the hearings on the 1963 fiscal year appropriations, a report as to the most satisfactory relationship between the Bureau of State Services and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

with respect to assistance to teaching, research and service programs, particularly in medical schools and in behalf of the chronically ill and the aged.

MINNESOTA'S PIONEERING LEADERSHIP

I am frank to say that my interest in this subject is based upon my findings and experiences in connection with the pioneering physical medicine programs in my own State of Minnesota.

Minnesota has been a great leader in expanding the frontiers of rehabilitation. Minnesota's physicians have been in constant contact with me down through the years in seeking to make available to the Nation our hard-earned experiences and insight both in official and in voluntary programs.

Minnesotans have been particularly active in professional organizations concerned with constant elevation of the standards of physical medicine, including the American Medical Association's committee on physical medicine, the American Congress of Physical Medicine, and the American Rehabilitation Foundation, among others, representing skilled rehabilitation leaders throughout the Nation.

AMERICAN REHABILITATION FOUNDATION

In the latter organization, I cite in particular an outstanding report by an American Rehabilitation Foundation Subcommittee, headed by a Seattle, Wash., physician, Justus F. Lehman, M.D., entitled "A Blueprint for Teaching of Rehabilitation in a Medical School." This report will be found in pages 1906-1910 of the Senate Appropriations hearings.

I should like, now, too, to refer to the able views of one of the outstanding authorities in the field, Frederic A. Kottke, M.D., chairman, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, University of Minnesota.

Dr. Kottke has testified before both the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. So has another noted Minnesotan, Frank A. Krusen, M.D., president, Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation, who is widely and soundly regarded as the "Father of American Physical Medicine." In addition, Paul A. Elwood, M.D., assistant director, Kenny Institute, and assistant professor, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, University of Minnesota, presented expert testimony this year before the Senate Committee.

EXCERPTS FROM A MESSAGE FROM DR. KOTTKE

I should like to quote now a few excerpts from a letter which Dr. Kottke recently wrote:

[Excerpts of views of Dr. Frederick A. Kottke]

THE MEDICAL PROBLEM

In 1900, there were 6 million people over the age of 65. Today there are 17 million over the age of 65. It is estimated that in 1980 there will be 24 million people over the age of 65. One of the results of medical success in treating acute disease has been a longer lifespan. The people living longer frequently have residual disabilities or develop the degenerative problems associated with age. Such persons need more medical care or medical management in order to remain active and independent. Although we do not have cures for degenerative diseases,

² S. Rept. 1672, 87th Cong., 2d sess., p. 19.

we know a great deal about the preservation of independence. We also have means of rehabilitating disabled persons to become more independent. To maintain these people at the peaks of their abilities requires medical management which emphasizes the physiological aspects of medical care. This in essence, is the role of the physiatrist, to restore the patient with a chronic disease or disability to the peak performance of which he is reasonably capable and to maintain him at that level.

The medical needs, particularly for the treatment of degenerative diseases by physiatric maintenance, increase abruptly in persons over the age of 60. Between ages 50 and 60, the problems resulting in loss of ability to walk or care for self, afflict approximately 5 percent of the population. The incidence increases rapidly above age 60 to more than 15 percent at the age of 75. Since this segment of our population is increasing rapidly, if we are not to spend a great deal of our resources merely to maintain these elderly people as invalids, we need to provide for them the physiatric management which will minimize dependence.

In addition to the aged who need physiatric services, there are children with congenital disabilities, persons of all ages with neurologic and musculo-skeletal disabilities and persons suffering from arthritis. Approximately 15 percent of all patients admitted to general hospitals need some sort of physiatric services and 25 to 35 percent of all persons seen in a physician's office practice have complaints which should have treatment by physical means. When such treatment is not available, these conditions remain chronic and disabling for months or years. It appears reasonable that adequate physiatric treatment when indicated would decrease the amount of disability and decrease the cost of welfare.

MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR REHABILITATION

To meet the needs for medical care for our growing population of chronically ill and disabled individuals, medical schools need to be stimulated to teach medical management. The principles and the basic techniques of physiatric care should be taught to medical students so that they can become proficient with these methods of evaluation and management of patients with chronic diseases or disabilities. It is our opinion that 75 percent of those patients who need physiatric services can obtain them from the general practitioner if he has had the proper training while in medical school. On the other hand, 25 percent of the physically handicapped are more severely involved and the need for services of a rehabilitation team working under the supervision of a physiatrist in order to achieve maximal restoration is necessary. Such patients are treated best in a comprehensive rehabilitation center.

We need to make provision within the medical schools for the training of all medical students in the simpler techniques of evaluation of physical disability and the application of physical methods for the restoration of those patients. We also need to provide for the training of physiatrists to specialize in medical rehabilitation and in the management of patients with severe disabilities. For both types of training, however, it is essential that the medical schools have as teachers, physiatrists who are well trained in the philosophy and the techniques of physical medicine and rehabilitation and who have adequate clinical and laboratory facilities to provide excellent care of patients and to demonstrate to medical students that rehabilitation is based on sound principles which are effective when applied.

THE STATUS OF MEDICAL REHABILITATION

There are several reasons why physical medicine and rehabilitation as a specialty must be emphasized if medical rehabilitation

is to become successful. Status plays an important role in the attraction of medical students and research workers into medical rehabilitation. The physician who is not trained in physical medicine and rehabilitation, even though he accepts the idea that patients should be restored to their full capacity, is in no position to demonstrate by example how this can be done. Instead, this teaching too frequently is negative, and the student learns that in spite of what is said in the lecture, little is accomplished in practice.

The net result in such a situation is that the student believes that rehabilitation has nothing to offer and is neither inclined to use it in general practice nor attracted to become a specialist in medical management. The nonphysiatrist who has an interest in another aspect of medicine will not devote the time, the energy, nor the enthusiasm toward medical rehabilitation which will attract students to use this type of therapeutic practice. It has been clearly demonstrated in a number of studies of medical curriculums that students are attracted to the field which show promise by the number of participating physicians, the enthusiasm of those physicians for their work, the demonstrable and dramatic aspects of the program, and the productive research being carried on in that field.

In the latter regard, management of patients with chronic disabilities suffers a natural psychological handicap. Since our physiological goals are to restore patients over a relatively long period of time toward but probably not up to normal performance, the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation is not nearly so dramatic as some other specialties such as cardiac surgery or the treatment of acute infectious diseases.

It is essential that the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation be well staffed and well equipped to carry on a comprehensive and intensive rehabilitation program and to use the modern methods of diagnosis and evaluation in the clinic as well as to carry out research pertinent to rehabilitation, if it is to compete on an intellectual basis for the attention and participation by the medical students. In a well staffed and well equipped program, medical rehabilitation can be demonstrated to be highly effective even though it requires time to achieve this result. In the situation in which laboratory facilities are available, research in this field also has been productive and attractive for medical students.

Mr. HILL. The bill provides for the establishment of research and training centers for physical rehabilitation. Those funds are now in the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator very much. He is aware of my wholehearted support.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

SUGGESTIONS NOT YET ACTED UPON BY NIH AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, let me make it perfectly clear that there are numerous areas in which our subcommittee has submitted suggestions on which definitive improvements are yet to be made.

In some instances, this is because it takes quite a while for the Agency to program an improvement once it accepts an underlying concept. The shortage of specifically budgeted and appropriated funds is often a critical handicap.

In many cases, however, the Public Health Service and/or NIH have yet to signify agreement with the suggestions.

I ask unanimous consent that a memorandum listing a few of the suggestions

which the staff and I have submitted be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM ON SENATOR HUMPHREY'S SUGGESTIONS COORDINATED RESEARCH INFORMATION SYSTEM

1. NIH must establish a modern coordinated research information system. This system must not be on piecemeal, incompatible bases. For example, at present there are separate, isolated systems for each of seven institutes and still another for extramural research, one for NIH, and others for other units of the Public Health Service, etc.

The separate systems have resulted in widely varying, disuniform data.

HEW-WIDE SYSTEM

2. The PHS system must be part of a coordinated, reasonably compatible system or systems for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as a whole, including the Social Security Administration, Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Office of Education and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

For example, long-standing pharmaceutical information needs of the Food and Drug Administration require advanced methodology; but, ideally, such methodology should contribute to and draw from other pharmaceutical-type information centers elsewhere in the Department.

INTERAGENCY LEADERSHIP

3. Within the Federal Council for Science and Technology, NIH should demonstrate information leadership and responsibility among the seven principal Federal agencies supporting Biomedical Research; i.e., Veterans' Administration; Atomic Energy Commission, Department of Defense, Department of Agriculture, Federal Aviation Agency, National Science Foundation. This leadership should be expressed, for example, through stronger common policies in relation to input to and output from the Science Information Exchange.

NUCLEUS OF SKILLED PERSONNEL

4. The Public Health Service must strengthen its in-house competence in information and communication science over and above the documentation skills available within the National Library of Medicine. Thus, the Service must have a strong nucleus of career personnel, skilled not only in medical specialties, but in fields such as systems analysis, biomedical engineering, linguistics, computers, etc.

EXTRAMURAL AUTHORITY FOR NLM

5. The National Library of Medicine must request and be given statutory authority, such as recommended by the Jones committee in 1960, for direct support of improvements in medical libraries throughout the Nation, for support of a systematic program of medical reviews at home and abroad, and other long-awaited and needed programs.

SPECIALIZED INFORMATION CENTERS

6. The Public Health Service should make possible a national network of specialized information centers. There should, in effect, be a clearinghouse capability for all types of specialized medical research information. Each center should review and evaluate the latest information in its particular discipline or disease area. This should include all types of information—prepublication and postpublication, printed and nonprinted, audiovisuals, preprints, conference proceedings, data and all other types of information.

LIFELONG EDUCATION FOR PRACTITIONERS

7. The Public Health Service should cooperate to the fullest in implementing the pioneering Dryer report, recommending a

"university without walls," for continuing postgraduate medical education. This report was prepared by a task force, commissioned by the American Medical Association and seven other national medical organizations.

COUNCIL ON PATIENT RECORDS

8. The Public Health Service should establish a Council on the Processing of Clinical Information. This Council should provide for more effective management of the vast amount of data in each year's increment of hospital records. (This amounts to 30 million hospitalizations a year, added to one-half billion previous hospitalization files.)

INTERSECTION, COUNCIL COMMUNICATION

9. The flow of information between NIH study sections and between grant councils should be strengthened, so as to facilitate coordinated actions.

STRONGER NIH LIBRARY

10. The National Institutes of Health Library should be strengthened along the lines recommended by the expert report filed by Ralph Shaw, Ph. D., in January 1961.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

11. The Public Health Service should strengthen international cooperation in exchange of information.

And there are additional areas on which I will be in continued contact with the Public Health Service, in order to expedite what I regard as essential remedial action.

EXCERPTS OF ARTICLE, POINTING UP SIGNIFICANCE OF SENATOR HUMPHREY'S REPORTS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee has received literally hundreds of letters enthusiastically commending its efforts to strengthen scientific information programs.

In addition, our reports have been the subject of a great many favorable articles in the professional press.

I shall place in the RECORD only a single set of excerpts from one particular recent article. This article described the forthcoming report which our Subcommittee will issue on the subject of the crisis in medical communication. The article appeared in the June 1962 issue of the Wilson Library Bulletin. It is entitled "The Doctor and the Document." It was written by A. J. Goldwyn, a research associate at one of the great centers of communication science in this Nation—the Center for Documentation and Communications Research at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of these excerpts be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE DOCTOR AND THE DOCUMENT—A NEW TOOL FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

(By A. J. Goldwyn)

(The Humphrey report referred to in this article will be published very soon—perhaps will already have appeared by the time this issue reaches you. It will deal with biomedical research, and specifically with the urgent need for improved communications in the field, thus dramatizing the information retrieval problem in terms that everyone can understand. The new report was preceded by a number of others—on biomedicine, international health, and similar topics—issued by Senator HUMPHREY's Subcommittee on Reorganization and Interna-

tional Organization of the Senate Committee on Government Operations.)

A clue to the conquest of cancer may be—probably is—in print somewhere, right now. This is the challenge that Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY offers to the Nation's scientists, teachers, archivists, researchers, and librarians. It is the emblem, so to speak, of the report on medical information soon to be issued by Senator HUMPHREY's subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, warning of danger to the Nation's health through faulty communication.

The Humphrey subcommittee has been studying the field of scientific research since 1958 and finding "information weaknesses" everywhere. Faulty communication between scientists is shown to be responsible for the real loss of information and for the waste of millions of dollars in the unwitting duplication of research. Senator HUMPHREY estimates that the National Institutes of Health, spending \$410 million in 1962 to support research, committed just one-six-hundred-ninety-eighths of that sum to disseminating the results. Another authority calculates that, if 5 percent of the annual biomedical research budget were spent to "close the literature gap," a sum of \$50 million would be released every year for other research purposes.

Senator HUMPHREY has dramatized the problem by pointing out that medical research may already have uncovered links in a chain of data significant in the eventual control of cancer, of heart disease, and of other dark areas in the world health picture. Such data, however, "may be buried so deep in literature that it cannot be found."

Everyone has seen his doctor turn to a bookshelf and pull out a handbook or text, turn as by instinct to the right page and extract at once the proper and comforting fact. Will the space-traveling citizen of tomorrow be different from ourselves—so different that the old lore of healing will no longer suffice? Have the practitioners of medicine so compartmentalized their calling that even the specialist cannot know his own field? We read of the study and application of electronics, of atomic physics, to medical use. Has the staff of Aesculapius turned into a scroll of magnetic tape? We seem to be on the threshold of the laboratory of the late, late movies, with arcing artificial lightning replacing at last the pills and plasters of our childhood.

In practice, the chance of being treated by a licensed computer is remote. This is especially comforting to those of us for whom much of the "good" done by a doctor is his reassurance that everything is going to be all right. It is not at the consumer point, so to speak, that the new tools are being applied. However, increasing sophistication in the storage, manipulation, and interpretation of data is inevitably bringing closer the direct intervention of the computer in various medical areas—especially that of diagnosis, which is essentially a comparison between the familiar and the new, the past, and the present. The diagnostic situation is thus ideal for the correlating functions of the computer. To this extent, at least, the advertised claims and half-claims of the various business machine manufacturers are justified, although the delegation of even limited responsibility to a machine is still a distant prospect.

* * * * *

Tested techniques are available. The New York Times quotes Senator HUMPHREY as saying that "pitiful sums were spent to get the information to the user"—that is, to the doctor, to the hospital or medical school, to the research center where the information could be used. In most cases, the actual sum of money is less important than the fact of energetic support. Results generated by grants from the National Institutes of Health

and the several foundations have already shown this to be the case. Active, adequate, and informed support is more important than huge sums of money scattered to the winds.

IR AND DATA PROCESSING

Systems of scientific documentation have been developing for some time. These may be roughly categorized into two groups. One type is the system for handling documents which contain information. The other type is the system for handling data from which information may be synthesized.

The first of these (again, roughly, for there are innumerable gradations in practice) may be categorized as bibliographic in nature: the provision of a list of citations or references where relevant information may be found. This function can appropriately be called information retrieval. The second can be called data processing, since it addresses itself to the task of ordering and combining and, generally, making meaningful combinations of uninterpreted facts. Although planning for both of these functions can be, and often is, computer oriented, the second is obviously more congenial to mechanical handling. Neither type of scientific documentation is immune to the temptation to fit the job to the available tools—a fact which, possibly more than any other, has limited the imagination of workers in the field.

Activity by one agency may fall into both of these categories, as when an essentially computer-oriented organization which has amassed large quantities of raw data attempts to construct a classifying schedule by means of which the data can be interpreted. The National Library of Medicine, following this route, has underway a novel, large-scale indexing-cum-bibliographic project called medlars (medical literature analysis and retrieval system), which began to function in 1961 on a cooperative basis with General Electric. This effort is combined with the development of a more conventional but large-scale schedule of subject headings for use in tagging information of interest in the many fields of medical subject matter. The medlars task force has committed itself to viewing the traditional, intellectual discipline of selecting and assigning subject headings through the new, nonconventional and superficially incompatible machine point of view. It is hoped that the solution will not be that of Procrustes.

Systems developed from the point of view of the document rather than that of the machine would seem, at this point, to promise most. This kind of documentation—information retrieval—is perhaps most closely connected with traditional library service in its awareness of and insistence upon the needs of the user. Information retrieval (in this definition and with this orientation) emphasizes the analysis of the document in terms of the use to which it will later be put. Prediction of user needs is therefore of paramount importance. Aiding the retrievalist in his analysis, there must be a concomitant awareness of the flexibility of language and the pitfalls of meaning. Terminological control must be exercised with care, especially in the huge vocabulary of biomedicine, where the same word has different denotations in different fields. Will a question about "neurotoxic effects of phosphorus compounds," be satisfied by a document detailing laboratory experiments on the reactions of that neurotically rather limited creature, the cockroach?

Even in one field, a concept may present different aspects when thought of from two or more points of view. Some individuals of an insect population, for example, may survive spraying with a certain insecticide. Should the living/dead ratio be recorded in terms of susceptibility or of resistance? The documentalists are tempted to turn to his clas-

sification schedule in such a case and move up in the generic/specific pyramid, choosing to tag the data in his file by a kind of meta-language, choosing a toneless (and less useful, for retrieval) meta word like "effect" or "response." The classification scheme which he has designated as the authoritative source of the tags which he will apply to the data must provide suitable cross references in every case. The documentalist is still, like every librarian or indexer, dependent on the usefulness of his see and see also references.

The Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities at Ann Arbor, custodian of one of the data banks referred to earlier, has been seeking to develop a sort of superclassification scheme, a general-purpose system intended "to meet the needs of medical research in specialized areas through specialized subclassifications." Similar work at Western Reserve's Documentation Center has been encouraged by the sponsorship of the American Diabetes Association and the personal cooperation of Dr. Arnold Lazarow of the University of Minnesota and Dr. Joseph Izzo of the University of Rochester. This interest has led to an intensive study of up-to-date medical textbooks and medical school curriculums and syllabuses, and to the solicitation of the informed opinion of a score of experts in as many related fields, with the intention of formulating a classification that is thesauruslike in its ability to refer and cross-refer the interested user from, say, heart as a muscle, in one context, to heart as a part of the circulatory system in another.

The WRU Documentation Center is aided in its research here by its traditional use of a special code for storing significant data, a code which includes a built-in thesaural function. The extent to which such a function can be stretched in order to insure adequate coverage of a word like "insulin" is the real terminological problem, and continues to be the object of current active research.

Documentation in medicine, as in other fields, has turned more often, recently, to the seminal theories and techniques of linguistic analysis. This new science has been spectacularly promoted at the University of Pennsylvania in the syntax analysis program of Zellig Harris and his associates. It includes a working Univac program which "analyzes the syntactic (constituent) structure of English sentences (without the assistance of any human editing)." Whether—or, rather, how soon—such an essentially mechanical device will be of use in information retrieval remains to be demonstrated. Significant promise derives from its sponsorship by the National Science Foundation and from its widespread acceptance by linguists all over the world. Its most likely immediate application will be in the automatic analysis—"autoabstracting"—of full texts.

The response to the challenge of the Humphrey subcommittee will undoubtedly be further expansion in the field of scientific documentation. This paper has done no more than echo and illustrate the warnings of the Humphrey report by discussing the present state of the documentation art. The effort to develop scientific documentation has so far been tentative and scattered, and results have exactly reflected this tentative and scattered support. Documentation is at best a nascent science.

Those who would respond to the challenge must, as it were by a new Hippocratic oath, pledge their efforts to analyze, interpret, store and retrieve significant data in such a way that their prediction of usefulness in analysis, their adeptness and technological expertise in storage, and their subtlety and perceptiveness in retrieval will match the demands of the new age. This kind of librarianship will answer the challenge of the Humphrey report.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I invite attention to the subject of salaries and expenses. Is the Senator able to state for the record the total amount of the appropriations for salaries and expenses in last year's appropriation bill and the total in this year's bill? The report breaks down the salaries and expenses for each of the divisions.

Mr. HILL. Is the Senator from Ohio addressing his question to page 2?

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes; page 2, where the figures show the salaries and expenses for the Department of Labor; and, on page 4 of the report, the corresponding figures for the Bureau of Employment Security; and, on page 8, the corresponding figures for the Bureau of Employees' Compensation.

I wish to ascertain the amount by which the appropriation for salaries and expenses has been increased; and I also wish to ask how many employees there were in this agency last year, and how many there are this year.

Mr. HILL. I believe I can obtain that information for the Senator, but it may take a few minutes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. These figures were obtained from the Bureau of the Budget: Last year, under the 1962 budget, there were 70,746; under the 1963 budget request, 75,023; the House voted to increase the total to 75,713; and the Senate committee has recommended an increase to 75,939.

In short, the bill as reported by the Senate committee would increase the total, over that covered by the budget, by 916 employees; and the budget figure represents an increase over the number for the previous year in the amount of approximately 4,300 employees. If we estimate that the average salary is \$6,000, the total additional expense would be \$6,000 times 4,300; that would be the increase.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Has an explanation been given in regard to why there are 4,300 more employees?

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Ohio will notice that on the chart there is a breakdown among the different agencies. Perhaps the largest increase is in the Social Security Administration. The Senator from Ohio knows that the Congress passed amendments to that act in 1961, and they called for the employment of additional personnel.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Then, according to the figures stated by the Senator from Massachusetts, in the fiscal year 1962 there were 70,746 employees in this agency; and the allowance voted by our Appropriations Committee will permit the hiring of 75,939; is that correct?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is my understanding.

Mr. HILL. I think those figures are correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I thank both Senators.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I call up the amendment which I submitted on July 11, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: The amendment submitted by the Senator from Michigan will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, in line 10, it is proposed to strike out "\$50,000,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$100,000,000".

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, at this point will the Senator from Michigan yield, so that I may give support to his amendment?

Mr. McNAMARA. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name and those of the following Senators be added as cosponsors of the amendment which has been submitted by the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA]: the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SMITH], the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the two Senators from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING and Mr. BARTLETT], the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], the junior Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], and the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY].

Each of the Senators I have named has authorized me to make this request on his behalf, because each one believes that the action taken by the Appropriations Committee cannot be justified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the additions will be made.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, which I submitted on July 11, to H.R. 10904, the Appropriations Act for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963.

The effect of my amendment is to increase from \$50 to \$100 million the appropriation for manpower development and training activities in the budget of the Labor Department.

The sum of \$50 million was recommended for this program by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The sum of \$100 million is the amount authorized for the program by Public Law 87-415—the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962.

I would emphasize that my amendment merely brings the appropriation for fiscal 1963 up to the amount authorized for the program by the Congress, when we enacted it into law last March.

When this appropriations bill—H.R. 10904—was passed by the House, it contained no appropriation at all for the manpower development and training

program, the reason being that the act had not become effective at the time when the House Committee on Appropriations had completed its work on the bill.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations considered this matter, and concluded that a \$50 million appropriation would adequate to finance this program in the fiscal year 1963, apparently in the belief that the necessary planning and initiation of programs by the States would delay the start of training programs for an indefinite period, with the result that the full \$100 million authorized could not be spent.

Mr. President, the news that the appropriation for manpower development and training activities might amount to only 50 percent of the amount authorized has been greeted with great dismay in my own State of Michigan and in many other States which have moved in a most aggressive and rapid manner to take advantage of the new program.

In the case of Michigan, as soon as the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 became law, last March 15, Gov. John B. Swainson appointed a Governor's State Manpower Committee, headed by Dr. Charles Killingsworth, of Michigan State University, to develop plans for immediate utilization of the new program. Appropriate State agencies—including the department of public instruction and the Michigan Employment Security Commission—joined in the effort. This committee moved swiftly and effectively.

The result was that Michigan moved rapidly ahead to implement the manpower development and training program, and, today, is perhaps the leading State in the Nation in this effort.

Governor Swainson informs me that, as of this moment, Michigan has received approval from the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare on 14 courses that would provide training for 413 unemployed workers, at a cost of \$685,000.

These programs are ready to go now—the moment Federal funds become available. The cost of planning and developing these programs has been absorbed by the participating State agencies.

Even more important, the State of Michigan has an additional 50 training courses, involving an additional 3,700 unemployed workers in advanced stages of preparation. Governor Swainson informs me that many of these programs could be placed into operation within 30 to 60 days.

Based on the formula for allocating funds under the act, Michigan would receive a total of \$5,200,000 in fiscal 1963, for manpower development and training activities—if the full \$100 million authorized by the act is appropriated.

The training courses I have just listed would utilize the entire \$5,200,000 available to Michigan if the entire authorization of \$100 million is appropriated.

In the event the appropriation does not come up to the authorization, the job training program of Michigan, and other States, would have to be cut back accordingly.

At the present time, unemployment in Michigan remains uncomfortably high. As of June 15, 1962, there were 182,000 unemployed workers, or 6.3 percent of the labor force, which is considerably above the national average. It is estimated that there are 50,000 long-term, chronic unemployed in Michigan.

Therefore, the retraining program of Public Law 87-415 is extremely important to Michigan.

While I am not too familiar with the status of training programs and unemployment rates in other States, I am certain that a similar situation exists elsewhere, particularly in the industrial areas of the North and Middle West.

I urge that my amendment be adopted and that the entire \$100 million, authorized by Public Law 87-415, be appropriated. I am confident that the full amount can and will be utilized.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNAMARA. I yield.

Mr. BARTLETT. In connection with the Senator's amendment, which I heartily support, I ask unanimous consent to submit for the Record, and have printed, a statement, including a letter written to me by the acting director of vocational training education for Alaska.

There being no objection, the statement and letter were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MEMORANDUM ON SENATOR McNAMARA'S AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR), PAGE 3 OF H.R. 10904, 1963 FISCAL YEAR APPROPRIATIONS FOR HEW

On March 15, 1962, the President signed the authorization law, Public Law 87-415, authorizing funds for manpower development and training in the amount of \$100 million for the 1963 fiscal year.

The request for \$100 million came to the Hill after the House had passed the HEW appropriation bill. The Senate Appropriations Committee cut the figure to \$50 million stating that no funds have yet been appropriated for the necessary planning and initiation of programs and that the \$100 million contemplated the training programs to start on the first day of fiscal year 1963 to operate for full 12 months. "The absence of funds for planning and starting programs will delay the start of training programs for an indefinite period. It is believed that the \$50 million recommended by the committee will

be quite adequate to finance this program throughout the year."

Under the \$100 million request, the States were to receive \$91,500,000 in grants for such things as training unemployed or underemployed workers (\$28,500,000); training allowances and subsistence expenses to the trainees (\$55 million); payment of trainee allowances (\$2,300,000); allocations to State employment security agencies for selection, referral, and placement of trainees (\$5,700,000).

Alaska's share of the \$91,500,000 (the remainder of the \$100 million is going for administration) would be—

Training unemployed or underemployed workers.....	\$57,000
Training allowances and subsistence expenses to trainees.....	110,000
Payment of trainee allowances.....	5,000
Allocation of State employment security agency.....	11,000
Total, 200 trainees.....	183,000

Senator McNAMARA's amendment would restore the Senate committee allowance of \$50 million to the budget request of \$100 million. Otherwise, Alaska's share would be cut in half or an estimated \$91,500.

STATE OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION, DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION,

July 11, 1962.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,
U.S. Senate,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BARTLETT: I am writing to you to urge your full support of the \$100 million Bureau of Budget's recommendation for the Manpower Development and Training Act now pending in the Senate. I have received valid information that the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a \$50 million program. It is my understanding that a floor amendment will be offered to reinstate the bill to a \$100 million measure. About one-third of whatever is approved will be made available for vocational training.

Alaska sorely needs additional vocational education. We have available Smith-Hughes and George-Barden funds, but the State and local districts are unable to provide sufficient matching moneys; therefore, from one-fourth to one-half of these funds are lost to the State. Under terms of the Manpower Development Act, funds to the individual States are outright grants. Such a benefit to the State of Alaska would be very beneficial indeed.

Under terms of another act, the Area Redevelopment Act, Alaska has received, since last February, grants totaling \$92,460 for five vocational training programs. The programs are as follows:

City	Program	Education cost	Students	Subsistence cost
Ketchikan.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	\$5,286	18	\$13,360
Fairbanks.....	do.....	4,814	20	13,420
Anchorage.....	do.....	2,639	17	8,400
Do.....	Electronics-mechanic.....	18,789	15	10,080
Do.....	Clerk-stenographer.....	3,530	20	12,160

The foregoing programs of training were 16 weeks in length (exception: the electronics mechanic course was 26 weeks). ARA programs have been very successful in Alaska. They have at last provided the means for nearly complete vocational training programs. The persons have benefited from the training; they have an occupation which they may sell. Their training has been in areas where there was a definite shortage of competent, trained personnel. Persons trained were unemployed or underemployed. I need not elaborate on all of the

possible benefits accruing to these people and to Alaska.

The Manpower Development and Training Act is comparable to the ARA program but is much more sophisticated in its objectives. The training programs may be 52 weeks in length; persons will be better trained. Again, the persons benefiting will be the underemployed and the unemployed. The program is suited to Alaska and its training and employment needs. Eighty-five percent of the Alaska labor needs are in the non-industrial areas and people must be trained

to fill the needs of our labor market. The Manpower Development and Training Act is another method of accomplishing this goal.

Very truly yours,

C. G. FADER,
Acting Director, Vocational Education.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM WESTERN EUROPE

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, today we have visiting with us members of the Special Subcommittee of the Committee on Defense Questions and Armaments from Western Europe. They are Members of Parliament in their respective countries.

First is the chairman of the group, Mr. George Kliesing, of West Germany.

Next are Mr. Pierre Bourgoïn, of France, vice chairman; Mr. Philip Goodhart, of the United Kingdom; Mr. Anthony Kershaw, of the United Kingdom; and Mr. Anthony Duynstee, of the Netherlands.

We are delighted to have these gentlemen with us. We have just had a luncheon and a conference with these gentlemen. It is very fine that they are here. They have been in this country since July 9, meeting and consulting with different agencies and departments of our Government. They have spent time in the Pentagon and the State Department. They went to Norfolk, Cape Canaveral, and other places, discussing defense and programs of mutual benefit to all of the countries in the Western European alliance. We are delighted to have them with us.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be inserted in the RECORD at this point a biographical sketch of these gentlemen.

There being no objection, the biographical sketch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE QUESTIONS AND ARMAMENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

VISIT TO WASHINGTON JULY 9-20, 1962

Mr. George Kliesing, chairman; deputy; German; Christian Democrat (CDU); Bundeshaus Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany; born October 12, 1911; rapporteur of the defense committee and principal CDU spokesman on defense in the Bundeshaus; chairman of the Committee on Defense Questions and Armaments; vice president of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference.

Col. Pierre Bourgoïn, vice chairman; deputy; French; U.N.R.; 78 Avenue Mozart, Paris, 16e; born April 2, 1907; member of the defense committee of the French National Assembly; vice chairman of the Committee on Defense Questions and Armaments and rapporteur on space projects; member of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference.

Mr. Anthony Duynstee; deputy; Dutch; popular Catholic; van Heylerhofflaan 10, Maastricht, Netherlands, born December 24, 1920; member of the Committee on Defense and on Foreign Affairs of the Second Chamber of the States-General; former head of the Division of International Cooperation K.L.M.; rapporteur on the State of Euro-

pean Security (NATO nuclear force) of the Committee on Defense Questions and Armaments; member of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference.

Mr. Philip Goodhart; member of Parliament; British; conservative; journalist; House of Commons, London, SW. 1; born March 11, 1925; Secretary of the 1922 committee (Conservative Parliamentary Committee); rapporteur on Disarmament of the Committee on Defense Questions and Armaments.

Mr. Anthony Kershaw; member of Parliament; British; conservative; Barrister-at-law; House of Commons, London, SW. 1; born December 14, 1915; parliamentary private secretary to the Minister of State, Board of Trade since 1957; rapporteur on defense outside the NATO area of the Committee on Defense Questions and Armaments; member of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNAMARA. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I commend the Senator from Michigan for sponsoring this amendment, which would restore the budget estimates for manpower development and training. This is a highly important program, as the Senator from Michigan has said. There is a very large number of long-time unemployed, consisting of youths, young women, and adults. It is important that they should be furnished with training so that they will be eligible and able to fill positions as they open.

In Illinois we have been making plans in anticipation of the appropriation of the full sum of \$100 million. I am happy to pledge my support to the Senator from Michigan.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter I received from Gov. Otto Kerner, of Illinois, be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Springfield, July 10, 1962.

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: On Friday, June 29, 1962, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the Labor-HEW appropriation bill (H.R. 10904) for fiscal year 1963. In connection with the Manpower Development and Training Act, the committee recommended an appropriation of \$50 million, a reduction of \$50 million from the budget estimate and from the amount authorized to be appropriated by the Manpower Development and Training Act itself.

As you know, the Manpower Development and Training Act created the prospect of providing training and training allowances for thousands of workers in Illinois who are unemployed because of technological changes.

In view of the importance of the act, the planning of training courses pursuant to its provisions began in Illinois immediately upon the approval of the act by the President last March. Surveys of labor demand and supply were promptly made and immediate training needs were determined soon thereafter. This was followed by the planning of actual training courses, to be started within the first week in July.

Thus far, plans have been completed for six training courses, to be given throughout the State, and the necessary documents pertaining to these courses have already been submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington for approval.

In addition, plans for a training course for 50 licensed practical nurses in Chicago are almost complete, as are plans for the training of 50 to 100 silk screen printers in Chicago.

As you can see, the necessary planning for administration of the act has been completed in Illinois, and training is ready to begin as soon as funds are available both for administration and for training allowances. The planning has been accomplished within the limits of the funds made available for regular employment security activities. I am confident that the number of training courses which will be developed within the next several weeks, and the number of individuals who will be selected for such training, will be sufficiently large to require the expenditure of funds originally authorized by the Manpower Development and Training Act to be appropriated.

In my view, the 50 percent reduction in funds is an extremely serious blow to the effectiveness of the Manpower Development and Training Act. I strongly urge that you take all appropriate steps to assure the restoration of the appropriation for fiscal year 1963 to \$100 million when H.R. 10904 comes up for consideration on the floor of the Senate.

Sincerely,

OTTO KERNER,
Governor.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. McNAMARA. I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

Mr. HART. I join in the expressions voiced by other Senators in commending my colleague for undertaking the leadership in this effort to restore sums which I, too, believe are essential. By way of a footnote, I wish to emphasize a remark made by my colleague, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA]. Michigan's experience with retraining under the Area Redevelopment Act is dramatic proof that we in Michigan do follow through in retraining efforts when the opportunity is made available. From March through June Michigan initiated and completed 35 courses, involving in excess of 500 trainees under that program.

I hope very much the Senate will support this amendment, in order that many, many, in Michigan and elsewhere, will not be disappointed, because the lines are clear, the plans are drawn, the opportunity is at hand. It would be a tragedy if we failed to provide what, in proportion to our efforts in other areas of social action, is so small a sum.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the Manpower Development and Training Act was considered at length only last year by the Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower, of which I have the

honor to be chairman. The bill was introduced by me at the request of the President of the United States. I had the honor of being the Senator in charge of the bill when it reached the Senate.

I am happy to say that the bill received substantial bipartisan support. It passed both Houses by large majorities. There was a most cooperative conference committee to iron out the differences between the two bodies. I had the honor to preside over that conference committee. There was a fair give and take. In my opinion, the bill which the President signed probably was better than the bill as it passed either House.

It was implicit in the terms of the bill that the modest authorization for the first year of \$100 million—the amount increases for subsequent years—would be the amount which the President of the United States would ask and would urge his friends in the Congress to support for the first year's appropriation.

The President submitted his request for the appropriation of \$100 million. In my opinion the President and the Secretary of Labor, amply justified the need for \$100 million in this appropriation bill. Unfortunately, the request for the appropriation came to the Hill after the House had passed the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, so nothing—not one cent—was included in the appropriation bill as it passed the House.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, which I certainly do not wish to unduly criticize, undertook to cut the request of the President of the United States in half. One can well imagine what might happen if we should send to conference an appropriation of one-half of what the President requested. It takes no prophet to prognosticate that the conference might very well send back a figure substantially less than the one-half figure of \$50 million.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. GRUENING. Is the Senator prepared to offer an amendment to rectify that situation?

Mr. CLARK. I am speaking at the moment on the McNamara amendment, which I am happy to say my good friend from Alaska has cosponsored, which was called up a few minutes ago, before the Senator came into the Chamber, to restore the full amount of \$100 million.

Mr. GRUENING. I am happy to hear the Senator's remarks. I commend the Senator from Pennsylvania very highly for what he is doing, and I am happy to join with him.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. President, I realize that it is a prerogative of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate—a prerogative assigned to that committee by this body—to review the requests for funds for this program and for all other programs. I realize, too, what a heavy, uphill task it is for a junior Member of this body to undertake to overrule the Appropriations Committee and to restore an appropriation requested by the President of the

United States for one of his major pieces of legislation. Nevertheless, Mr. President, it is my not particularly gracious task to make that effort this afternoon.

I submit, first, that the Senate Committee on Appropriations really did not have the opportunity to study the problem of the unemployed worker in the United States of America to the same extent that those of us who serve on the Employment and Manpower Subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee have had.

I submit that the members of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate have not had the same opportunity which the members of the Special Senate Committee on Unemployment Problems, under the chairmanship of the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY] had to see the heartbreaking conditions under which more than 4 million Americans are existing, as they look for work which they cannot find. Far too many of them, Mr. Mr. President, are in my State.

I submit that my good friends the members of the Committee on Appropriations have not had the opportunity to see at first hand the heartbreak which comes into an American family when the principal breadwinner is rendered unemployed because the skill learned as a youth, and pursued for many a year, has become obsolete, as it has in the hard and soft coal mines of my State, as it has in the steel industry of my State, and as it has in the railroad industry of my State.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. I merely wish to say, as a member of the Appropriations Committee and as a member of the subcommittee which handled the bill, that I, at least, have firsthand knowledge of unemployment contrary to what the Senator from Pennsylvania suggests—though I know he said it in full sincerity. Certainly the Senator from Rhode Island knows pretty much what it means to be out of employment and to be in responsible authority in a State in which, at times, unfortunately, there has been widespread unemployment.

I think there is hardly anyone in the Senate of the United States—and I say this with a degree of self-pride—who believes more sincerely and wholeheartedly in this manpower program. The Senator from the State of Rhode Island was not at all satisfied with the figure of \$50 million, but of course he is only one of many members on the Appropriations Committee. He is inclined to feel that the figure originally suggested by the subcommittee, \$75 million, would be a more appropriate amount.

That question was argued before the committee. That is the reason I am addressing myself to my good friend from Pennsylvania, who is very knowledgeable in this particular field, since he was in charge of the legislation which was passed by the Senate.

The argument made before the committee was that this is a virgin program, it is more or less in its primitive state,

and that the agency would not have, at the beginning, a need for the full amount of the authorization. We must realize that the budget request was predicated more or less on the full authorization. It was said that the agency could get along pretty well with this allocation, and if a need arose it could be provided for in some supplemental appropriation bill in the early part of 1963.

I realize that one of the arguments directed toward that reasoning is that there have to be commitments made and one cannot make commitments unless the money is available. In the present case we must consider that the program is a new undertaking. It is a new agency. Unlike the case of agencies in which there has been a certain amount of experience accumulated over the years, it is rather difficult to foretell what the precise needs might be.

I am one of those who feel that the figure should more appropriately be \$75 million. I should like to vote for that amount, with the clear understanding that when Congress convenes in January, should it be found that the amount is not sufficient, an appropriation for the full authorization should be approved. I would be one of the first to support such procedure. I feel that the Appropriations Committee should do nothing to thwart the original idea that gave birth to the proposed manpower legislation. As I stated before the committee, we in Rhode Island understand the meaning, the purpose, and the need of this kind of measure. We ought to do nothing in the Appropriations Committee to repeal it in whole or in part. I make that statement to my friend from Pennsylvania because I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations. I was not too well satisfied with the figure of \$50 million. I would rather have seen the amount raised to \$75 million, with the hope that when we reached the expenditure of that sum, if more money were required to do the important work necessary, the Senate would restore the money in a supplemental bill.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, no Member of this body has a greater or deeper understanding of the problems of the unemployed than has the senior Senator from Rhode Island. He has lived with the problem, first as Governor, and later as Senator. His State has indeed been hard hit. He is close to the people of his State. I concur fully in what he has said about his expertise in that area.

Second, I say to the Senator from Rhode Island that I will endeavor to convince him that we really need the entire \$100 million. I hope I will be successful. Beyond that, I think we must let the situation develop in the course of the debate.

Mr. PASTORE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield to the senior Senator from Texas, who I am happy to recognize as one of the cosponsors of the McNamara amendment to restore this appropriation.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I am happy that the distinguished senior Senator from Pennsylvania yielded to

me. I congratulate him on the statement he is making. I congratulate the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], who has already spoken, and other Senators who are sponsoring the amendment, as members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

As a member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I heard the subject fully discussed, as has been so ably pointed out by the senior Senator from Pennsylvania. I realize the necessity for the money. I think the amount is modest. No one has been more active than has the senior Senator from Pennsylvania in his work for the measure. He has given it a great deal of time. The earnestness with which he has presented the subject here is matched only by the diligence he has shown on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in passing upon the enabling legislation upon which the requested appropriation is based. The people of Pennsylvania and the unemployed all over our Nation are fortunate in having his earnest advocacy and understanding of retraining and the many other things that are needed to bring about permanent alleviation of the problem of unemployment in our country. He is one of the most valuable members of that committee.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I thank my friend from Texas for his very kind, if unwarranted, words. He and I have fought shoulder to shoulder on many a bill in the interest of the people. Perhaps at a later date I shall ask my good friend from Texas if he would be willing to come within the confines of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to repeat the kind things he has said about me.

Mr. President, I should like to make it as clear as crystal that what I have said, is not said in terms of criticism of the Committee on Appropriations. Far from it. The committee performs its designated task. We on the legislative committee do our work. The Committee on Appropriations had a great volume of complicated subjects to consider in the bill before the Senate. The hearings consist of more than 2,100 pages. The appropriations called for are well in excess of \$5 billion. The item of \$100 million, which is relatively small in so large a sum, of necessity could not have occupied the undivided attention for very long of very many members of the subcommittee or very many members of the full committee. I am not at all critical of the members of the Appropriations Committee for the action they took. I merely happen to feel it is wrong, and that we now have an opportunity to correct a mistake.

I submit that it is not a particularly sound thing for the Congress of the United States, having given in March a judgment which was supported by the President of the United States as to the size of the training program that should be undertaken, should change its mind in July, particularly since the situation with respect to the unemployed has not improved in the period between March and July.

Indeed, the need for the full appropriation has become even more evident since March. Automation is proceeding

at an alarming rate in my State and elsewhere.

There are still, today, some 600,000 people who have been unemployed for more than 6 consecutive months. Since the act was passed in March there has been no substantial decline in the size of this group of hard-core unemployed.

Unemployment among youths and among the less-skilled workers is still disproportionately high, while the need for workers with the requisite skills to fill vacancies in many occupations still exists, as it did when Congress adopted this law 4 months ago.

Since the passage of this act, many States and communities have been reviewing their situation, surveying their needs, examining their resources, and making plans to train workers for jobs. They are ready to roll, and await only the funds to do the job.

At this stage, a reduction in the amount authorized would frustrate these preparatory plans and require a complete revamping of the scope of the program. And, in the end, it would inevitably mean a training effort that does not measure up to the needs which Congress itself found to exist only 4 short months ago.

In its report, the Committee on Appropriations states as its reason for making the cut that the "necessary planning and initiation of programs has not been accomplished," because funds were not earlier appropriated to the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for planning.

I submit that this statement does not reflect accurately the procedure by which this program is operated. The planning under the bill has not been done, should not be done, and cannot be done, in Washington. The planning should be done and has been done by vocational educators and the employment service officials in the 50 States, in consultation with management and labor.

With all due respect to the Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare, and of Labor, they and their staffs could not possibly sit down in Washington and plan this program. They can offer advice, and they have; they can offer policy direction, and they have; but they cannot do the planning. The planning must be done at the State and local levels.

What the Secretary of Labor did, following the procedures prescribed in the act was to make a tentative apportionment of whatever funds would be available. He had assigned a percentage to each State; 1.7 percent to Alabama, 0.2 percent to Alaska, 0.5 percent to Arizona, and so on to the various States.

The States, at least those like Pennsylvania and Michigan, with heavy unemployment, went ahead and planned on the basis of the \$100 million that was authorized by the Congress and requested by the President. It may be said that these State officials had no business to plan on that basis because they knew that Congress had the last word. But they cannot be blamed for assuming that Congress, having settled upon a figure of \$100 million only this spring, would

stick by it. The President asked for it. Secretary Goldberg defended it before the committee in May. The State authorities could hardly anticipate that the funds would be cut in half.

A total of 27 of the 50 States, or more than half, including almost all of the States of substantial unemployment, have already submitted plans for at least one training course. The fiscal year is only 2 weeks underway, and already bona fide programs are on hand for \$16 million, or 60 percent of the total which is required. These programs are ready to get underway right now; not next month, not next week, not next year, but right now. Sixteen million dollars of projects are waiting for the appropriation which will make it possible for them to go forward.

Some States already have scheduled training courses which would absorb their entire tentative allotment.

In all candor, let me say that this cut in the President's budget tells these States, in effect: "Go back and cut your programs in half. Throw away half your plans. Tell the local communities not to get excited about launching their program. Tell the unemployed that they can wait. Come back next year, and we will see what we can do."

I do not believe that the Senate or Congress wants to do that.

Let me document what I have just said about the ability and willingness of the States to commit and to spend the entire \$100 million. Let me first refer to my own State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. On July 11, Gov. David L. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, said:

I am seriously concerned by last week's action of the Senate Appropriations Committee which reduced the appropriation for the Clark-Holland manpower training bill to one-half the requested amount. The committee, in recommending that \$50 million be spent in training workers for new and usable skills, seriously limited the impact of this program, which is of such vital importance to Pennsylvania.

The importance of this program cannot be overemphasized. Basically, it provides the means to train unemployed and underemployed workers in new skills which would make them employable in Pennsylvania. The Manpower Training Act is a perfect complement to the State's own retraining program, which is the best in the Nation.

That is a boast by my Governor, but I think it is a justified boast. We think we have and have had for some years the best retraining program among the 50 States. To a very substantial extent the bill which Congress passed and the President signed drew on the deep experience of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; indeed, it initially grew out of suggestions made by Commonwealth officials responsible for the successful efforts to retrain in employable skills our unemployed.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield to my good friend from New Hampshire.

Mr. COTTON. This inquiry is purely for information, and not critically intended. The Senator is speaking of his own great State of Pennsylvania. Could the Senator tell us the amount of money

that is at present required by plans already formulated in the State of Pennsylvania?

Mr. CLARK. I will come to that in a minute. I continue to quote from the Governor's statement:

The Manpower Training Act is a perfect complement to the State's own retraining program, which is the best in the Nation, and the retraining provisions of the Federal ARA program, in which this State has the largest number of trainees of any of the States.

Therefore, I am urging the Members of Congress to do everything possible to restore the appropriation for the Clark-Holland Act to the amount originally requested.

The Governor added:

Pennsylvania intends to take full advantage of the help offered by this legislation. We want youth and persons seeking to improve their occupational skills to have every chance to do so and, to eliminate any doubts as to financing the training costs, the State government is prepared to supplement Federal grants to cover this area.

The Governor went on to point out that already 32 training proposals, involving 2,022 trainees, had been developed by local communities and approved at the State level and forwarded to Washington for final approval. This is in the first 2 weeks of the fiscal year. Double that number are in the late stages of preparation and processing, and there are more to come. I assure the Senator from New Hampshire that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will spend, with profit, the entire \$8,400,000 allotted to it as its share of \$100 million. If that amount is cut to \$4,200,000, Pennsylvania will be in serious trouble. We could spend \$2 million or \$3 million in the coming fiscal year in excess of what the authorization calls for.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. CLARK. I yield.

Mr. COTTON. I understand clearly what the great State of Pennsylvania intends to do. But these programs are already laid out, as the Senator has described so well. I wondered if the Senator has the monetary figure for what is already committed, even though only 2 weeks of the fiscal year have passed.

Mr. CLARK. I do not have the dollar amount; I am sorry I do not. But I reiterate that there is no doubt in the Governor's mind and there is no doubt in my mind, and I think I may say to the Senator from New Hampshire that I do not have a shadow of a doubt that there is not the slightest doubt in the mind of my junior colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. Scott], that every cent of this money can be profitably employed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—and more besides.

Now I should like to let Senators have a quick view of the kind of training programs which are already approved at State level by the Governor and his subordinate officials in Harrisburg, and which were forwarded to Washington for final approval as of July 5 of this year.

First, in Chester, Pa. I may say that Chester was hard hit, indeed, last year when the Ford Motor Co. closed a plant which had employed a very substantial percentage of the working force in Ches-

ter. I went to that city and talked with the mayor.

We called in representatives of the State employment service, of the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority, and of the Area Redevelopment Administration in Washington. Under the Area Redevelopment Act a relatively small amount of money was available for retraining unemployed workers in skills useful in industries within the depressed areas. As a result of that coordinated effort, and in anticipation of getting the full amount of this authorization, and having succeeded in bringing several new light industries to Chester to occupy the old Ford plant, and, hopefully, to reemploy many of the displaced Ford workers after they had been retrained in employable skills, a program is awaiting final approval to train 40 men, most of them unemployed Ford workers, as automobile body repairmen, metal; 80 as sheetmetal workers, aircraft; 20 as inert gas shielded arc welders; 120 as machine tool operators; 40 as automobile mechanics; 40 as maintenance men.

Similar programs, not quite so extensive in depth, but nonetheless substantial, are presently approved, have been forwarded to Washington, and are awaiting final approval, for Philadelphia, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Norristown, Reading, Pittston, Williamsport, McKeesport, Pittsburgh, Charleroi, Kittanning, New Kensington, and Erie.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the schedule which I have just summarized.

There being no objection, the schedule was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MDT TRAINING PROPOSALS APPROVED AT STATE LEVEL AND FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON FOR FINAL APPROVAL, AS OF JULY 5, 1962

Chester: Automobile body repairman, metal, 40; sheet metal worker, aircraft I, 80; inert gas shielded arc welding, 20; machine tool operator, 120; automobile mechanic, 40; maintenance man, 40.

Philadelphia: Auto mechanic, 100; welder, inert gas, 60; auto body and fender repair, 96; mechanical draftsman, 72; typist, 100; stenographer, 150.

Allentown: Trailer truck driver, 60; welder, combination, 36.

Bethlehem: Automotive specialist, 15.

Easton: Machine tool operator, 66.

Norristown: Machine operator, general, 17; maintenance man, building, 66.

Reading: Machine tool operator, 108.

Pittston: Millman, woodworking, 20.

Williamsport: Universal turret lathe and automatic screw machine operator, 40.

McKeesport: Electronics technician, 120.

Pittsburgh: General gas welder, inert gas, 20; operating room technician, 83; food preparation specialist, 100; pantryworker, 100; refrigeration mechanic, 100.

Charleroi: Household appliance serviceman and installer, 20; wood finisher, 25; carburetion and ignition mechanic, 25.

Kittanning: Statistical quality control assistant, 15.

New Kensington: Electrical appliance repairman and installer, 18.

Erie: Clerk-stenographer, 50.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, it may interest Senators to know how the \$100 million which the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Educa-

tion, and Welfare hope they will be able to get has been allocated among the States.

I ask unanimous consent that a schedule of that apportionment furnished to me by the Secretary of Labor may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the schedule was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Apportionments under title III, sec. 301
Public Law 87-415¹—Average factor percentage

Alabama	1.7
Alaska	.2
Arizona	.5
Arkansas	1.1
California	10.1
Colorado	.7
Connecticut	1.4
Delaware	.2
District of Columbia	.5
Florida	2.3
Georgia	2.0
Guam	.0231
Hawaii	.3
Idaho	.3
Illinois	4.9
Indiana	2.2
Iowa	1.1
Kansas	.9
Kentucky	2.0
Louisiana	1.7
Maine	.6
Maryland	1.4
Massachusetts	2.9
Michigan	5.2
Minnesota	1.7
Mississippi	1.2
Missouri	2.3
Montana	.4
Nebraska	.6
Nevada	.2
New Hampshire	.3
New Jersey	3.6
New Mexico	.4
New York	10.5
North Carolina	2.4
North Dakota	.3
Ohio	5.7
Oklahoma	1.1
Oregon	1.0
Pennsylvania	8.4
Puerto Rico	.9
Rhode Island	.6
South Carolina	1.1
South Dakota	.3
Tennessee	2.0
Texas	3.8
Utah	.4
Vermont	.2
Virginia	1.4
Virgin Islands	.0211
Washington	1.7
West Virginia	1.3
Wisconsin	1.8
Wyoming	.2

Total-----100.0

¹ Amounts apportioned are subject to reapportionment "from time to time where the total amounts apportioned under this section have not been fully obligated in a particular State, or where the State or appropriate agencies in the State have not entered into the necessary agreements, and the Secretaries find that any other State is in need of additional funds to carry out the programs authorized by this act." (Final sentence of sec. 301.)

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the unemployment situation in New Hampshire. It is my impression, though I may be wrong, that there is some unemployment along the Atlantic seaboard, and perhaps elsewhere. However, I call attention to the

fact that out of the \$100 million allocation by States, New Hampshire would receive \$300,000. If this appropriation is to stand, that amount would be cut in half, to \$150,000. The Senator from New Hampshire may think that that is an adequate amount. I have no way of knowing; I would certainly not pass any judgment. I simply call the item to his attention for what it is worth.

Since I see the distinguished majority leader [Mr. MANSFIELD] in the Chamber, I should like, with his indulgence, to comment on a release which has come to my attention issued by Edgar H. Reeder, chairman of the unemployment compensation commission, on the subject "Montana Among Leaders in Area Redevelopment Act Training." I shall read an excerpt from the release:

One hundred and thirteen Montana residents have completed training courses under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961. An additional 50 are in training and will complete courses in mid-July. Four more courses have received approval and are scheduled to train 62 more unemployed workers in redevelopment areas of the State.

Mr. President, this activity has been conducted under the Area Redevelopment Act, whose provisions with respect to the retraining of unemployed workers are more limited than those in the Manpower Development and Training Act, since workers cannot be retrained unless they are presently residing in a labor surplus area which has been certified as a redevelopment area.

Mr. Reeder continues:

The retraining programs have been vital to the State in providing training for unemployed persons to qualify them to enter into jobs in which there has been a shortage of skilled workers. Of the trainees who have completed their courses satisfactorily, 89 have been placed in employment in field related to their new qualifications. Employers have commended the quality of training which has been provided through the State department of vocational education under the direction of William L. Erickson.

Courses which have been completed include: Nurses aid, combination welding and engineering aid in Butte. Motor analyst, lumber grader, fishing lure assembler—

That would be an interesting course; I should like to take that one myself—and logging equipment mechanic training programs have been completed in Kalispell. Structural steelworkers were trained in a course conducted in Anaconda. In progress at present are programs for stenographers and engineering aids in Kalispell, and a course for ward attendants being conducted in cooperation with the Montana State Hospital in Warm Springs.

It is anticipated that all of the newly trained workers will be absorbed within a short period of time. If shortages still appear in certain occupations, consideration will be given to a repetition of the training programs.

The key to the success of the Montana program is the determination of the proper type of training and selection of suitable trainees.

The release also points out the requirements in order to be designated as a redevelopment area; and I am sure that in Montana, as in Pennsylvania, there are thousands—although not as many in Montana as in Pennsylvania—of unemployed workers who come from areas

which cannot qualify under the Area Redevelopment Act.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am very happy to yield to the junior Senator from Montana.

Mr. METCALF. I am delighted that the Senator from Pennsylvania has brought out the effect of the Montana retraining program.

I especially wish to comment on the training in making fishing lures. For example, we have had persons who were unemployed in both the forestry industry and the mining industry in these depressed areas; and they have been taught fly tying and the development of fishing lures for the great recreation industry which we have in Montana. After they have been taught these special skills, they are now self-sufficient in performing a job for the fishermen, for their colleagues, for the people of Montana who, as a result of minimum-wage laws and 8-hour laws, have greater amounts of leisure and more money to spend for recreation, and also to be of assistance to people who come from Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other States, to fish in Montana. We have provided this training and the development of these skills, so that these persons can participate in this great and growing industry.

The Senator from Pennsylvania may recall that when I was in the House of Representatives, I objected to the suspension of Calendar Wednesday, and brought up on the floor of the House the area redevelopment bill, because I thought it would do just this for this depressed area in the State of Montana, where we have a technological unemployment situation in the mines, and unemployment in the forestry industry. We are teaching these people to work right there in Kalispell, Butte, Whitefish, and these other areas in Montana. They are not migrating to other areas. We are teaching them to work there—to develop new skills and new industries, and we are teaching them to be self-sufficient in that depressed-labor area.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator from Montana for his helpful intervention. I am sure he understands that when I made a passing reference to the course in making fishing lures, I was speaking, not in derogation, but from envy. I, myself, am a quite inadequate dry-fly fisherman. I do not make my own flies, but I wish I knew how to do so. So when I said I wished I could take the course, I really meant it, because I think this is a useful skill; and I am glad to know that it is an employable skill. May the Dusky Millers and the Parmachence Belles grow in numbers and decrease in price, so that we amateurs can catch many more of the fine Montana trout.

Mr. METCALF. I hope the Senator from Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to come to Montana and use there some of those lures and catch some of those fine fish.

Mr. CLARK. I shall be happy to do so; I hope to have that opportunity in both Montana and Wyoming.

Mr. President, I think this release is most heartening. It also states:

A further study is made of the unemployed and underemployed residing in the area who possess the necessary qualifications to benefit by the training. Testing, counseling, and selective interviewing have kept the number of dropouts at a minimum, the chairman said.

Montana has shown an active role among States participating in Area Redevelopment Act training programs. The programs which have been approved represent over 15 percent of the programs for the Nation as a whole, and provides an investment of \$157,355 in training Montana workers.

I wonder whether the two Senators from Montana will agree that what they have been able to do with the Area Redevelopment Act is really just a drop in the bucket, compared to what can be done once the concept is expanded as it is under the Manpower Development and Training Act; and I call the attention of my two friends to the fact that the allocation for Montana, even under the entire \$100 million appropriation which we hope to get, would be a mere \$400,000. I take it that this is due perhaps to the happy fact that the number of residents per square mile in Montana is substantially less than the number in some of the other States—\$157,000 has already been spent on this Area Redevelopment Act program before the big program could get underway. If we restore to this bill the total \$100 million which the President requested, Montana will get \$400,000 more in the next fiscal year. But if the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee prevails, Montana will be cut to \$200,000, which I would think would severely curtail the program.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield for a question?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I believe that the Senator from Pennsylvania was the original sponsor of the bill.

Mr. CLARK. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What does the bill provide with regard to the payment of the trainees?

Mr. CLARK. The bill provides for the payment to unemployed workers, during the training period, of what roughly—although not exactly—is the amount of the unemployment compensation they were receiving after they lost their jobs and before they went into the training program. The provision is a rather strict one; they must apply for training promptly after they go on unemployment compensation, so that they cannot stretch out the period of unemployment compensation and then parlay the retraining program.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What emoluments are received by the trainee? Is he paid expenses incurred while traveling?

Mr. CLARK. He receives travel expenses and subsistence, but only if he is away from home; and he is allowed to go away from home only if there is no comparable training course within commuting distance.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Then I understand that an unemployed person would, at the beginning of his unemployment, have the benefits of the State unemployment com-

pensation. In other words, an unemployed worker would, at the beginning of his unemployment, become vested with the right to receive such unemployment compensation?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. At the end of that period, provided he initially informed the unemployment compensation office that he intended to go into the training, he would be permitted to take the training course, would he?

Mr. CLARK. No; it is more difficult than that. He must apply for the training course within a relatively short period after he begins to receive unemployment compensation, in order to be permitted to take the training course; and if he is offered a training opportunity, but declines it—hoping to live off unemployment compensation for a while, and then, later, take the training course—he is disqualified.

Mr. LAUSCHE. So at the end of his right to receive unemployment compensation, he then can go into the training course?

Mr. CLARK. No, I am sorry that I have not made myself clear to the Senator from Ohio.

If a person wants to go into training, he must take the training course just as soon as it opens. He cannot delay until after his unemployment compensation benefits are exhausted.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If he availed himself of the training, he would surrender the right to unemployment compensation?

Mr. CLARK. During the training period, which might be anywhere from 1 to 52 weeks, depending on what kind of course he had.

What I am trying to say to the Senator is that we did our best to prevent "chiseling."

Mr. LAUSCHE. That is, under the training, he could qualify for 52 weeks of the year?

Mr. CLARK. It would have to be a pretty unusual situation. It would have to be a technical and complicated course to take 52 weeks. If he were training to be an automobile mechanic, I think it would take—not being a very good automobile mechanic myself—about 3 months.

Mr. LAUSCHE. During the 3 months, he would be entitled to payments equal to what he would be paid under unemployment compensation?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, but not both.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And reimbursement for travel expense?

Mr. CLARK. If he had to travel, which would be unlikely if he were an automobile mechanic.

Mr. President, I should like to review briefly the situation in a few of the other States that would be adversely affected by the cut made by the Appropriations Committee. This list is incomplete. I have just hit some of the most critically affected States.

The first State on the list is Alabama. The Labor Department advises me that under the allocation that is made of the \$100 million, the State of Alabama would receive an allocation of \$1.7 million during the current fiscal year.

This State has already come in, says the Department of Labor, with major projects in areas such as Birmingham

and Huntsville, the fine old city from which the junior Senator from Alabama comes, for training in such occupations as turret lathe operators, industrial and commercial electronics, and combination welding. The Labor Department thinks a cut to \$50 million would put an immediate limitation on training activities in the State of Alabama.

I turn now to the State of Colorado. Colorado's apportionment under the \$100 million would be \$700,000. This State has already developed plans for the Denver area for occupations ranging from automobile mechanic to stenographer. It will also be seriously limited by the cut proposed by the committee. The projects for the Denver area alone would already absorb about one-third of the total amount which would be available to the entire State of Colorado under the committee's action.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I yield to the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. GRUENING. Noting that my good friend is proceeding apparently in alphabetical order, moving from Alabama to Connecticut, I wonder why he omitted the State where there is the largest unemployment of any of the 50 States.

Mr. CLARK. My reason is that I am not conducting a filibuster this afternoon. I said a minute or two ago that I was going to hit the highlights in a few States, in alphabetical order, but I shall be very happy to yield to the Senator from Alaska if he would like to fill in some of the details of what I know to be the very serious condition in Alaska.

Mr. GRUENING. Let me suggest that no higher light can be shed on this problem than to consider the situation in the State of Alaska, which has the highest unemployment record of any State of the Union. In fact, the entire State, with the exception of two small areas, has been declared eligible under the area redevelopment legislation, and those two have now qualified.

Mr. CLARK. May I say to my good friend from Alaska that what seems to me to be the pittance of the proposed \$100 million authorization which is allocated to the State of Alaska amounts to only \$200,000. I wonder how the Senator feels the retraining activities would be affected by cutting that small sum in half.

Mr. GRUENING. I feel that the word "pittance" applies even to the original proposal of the President, and that the idea of reducing it even further is incredible and unthinkable.

For that reason, I support the Senator's efforts to restore the full amount requested by the President, knowing that it will not be adequate, but hoping that as the program proceeds we shall be able to increase the amounts in coming sessions of Congress.

To me there is nothing more tragic nor is there a greater need than to take care of chronic unemployment.

The senior Senator from Pennsylvania has well said there is nothing more tragic than the husband with a wife and many small children who is willing and able and wants to work, but who is unemployed because no work is available to him. I would consider the solution of the unemployment problem the No. 1 responsibility of this administration and the Congress.

The Manpower Development and Training Act can mean a great deal in Alaska. On July 14, I received a letter from the acting director of the State Division of Vocational Education, Mr. C. G. Fader, urging that I support the full authorized amount.

At this time I wish to quote two sentences from Mr. Fader's letter, as follows:

The program is suited to Alaska and its training and employment needs. Eighty-five percent of the Alaska labor needs are in the nonindustrial areas and people must be trained to fill the needs of our labor market.

I am convinced that the provisions of the act can be beneficial to Alaska as we strive to meet the labor demands which will come as our oil industry develops, as our highway program expands, and as our agriculture potential is realized.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of Mr. Fader's letter be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF ALASKA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION,
July 11, 1962.

Hon. ERNEST GRUENING,
U.S. Senate,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GRUENING: I am writing to you to urge your full support of the \$100 million Bureau of Budget's recommendation for the Manpower Development and Training Act now pending in the Senate. I have received valid information that the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a \$50 million program. It is my understanding that a floor amendment will be offered to reinstate the bill to a \$100 million measure. About one-third of whatever is approved will be made available for vocational training.

Alaska is sorely in need of additional vocational education. We have available Smith-Hughes and George-Barden funds, but the State and local districts are unable to provide sufficient matching moneys; therefore, from one-fourth to one-half of these funds are lost to the State. Under terms of the Manpower Development Act, funds to the individual States are outright grants. Such a benefit to the State of Alaska would be very beneficial indeed.

Under terms of another act, the Area Redevelopment Act, Alaska has received since last February, grants totaling \$92,460 for five vocational training programs. The programs are as follows:

City	Program	Education cost	Students	Subsistence costs
Ketchikan	Clerk-stenographer	\$5,286	18	\$13,360
Fairbanks	do	4,814	20	13,420
Anchorage	do	2,639	17	8,400
Do	Electronics-mechanic	18,789	15	10,080
Do	Clerk-stenographer	3,530	20	12,160

The foregoing programs of training were 16 weeks in length (exception: the electronics mechanic course was 26 weeks). ARA programs have been very successful in Alaska. They have at last provided the means for nearly complete vocational training programs. The persons have benefited from the training; they have an occupation which they may sell. Their training has been in areas where there was a definite shortage of competent, trained personnel. Persons trained were unemployed or underemployed. I need not elaborate on all of the possible benefits accruing to these people and to Alaska.

The Manpower Development and Training Act is comparable to the ARA program but is much more sophisticated in its objectives. The training programs may be 52 weeks in length; persons will be better trained. Again, the persons benefiting will be the underemployed and the unemployed. The program is suited to Alaska and its training and employment needs. Eighty-five percent of the Alaska labor needs are in the non-industrial areas and people must be trained to fill the needs of our labor market. The Manpower Development and Training Act is another method of accomplishing this goal.

Very truly yours,

C. G. FADER,
Acting Director, Vocational Education.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I am heartily in favor of the proposal, of which I am a cosponsor, but I feel it is only one needed step. I am hopeful that the full amount will be provided and that in the next Congress we can increase the amount and make an all-out drive to decrease unemployment.

Mr. CLARK. I thank my friend from Alaska for his most helpful contribution to the debate.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BORUM in the chair). Does the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield to my friend from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. For whatever help it might be in this situation, since I heard the Senator mention a figure of \$75 million—

Mr. CLARK. Not I.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator mentioned the figure as having been a figure in the deliberations of the committee at some time.

From what I have been able to check on, apparently if that sum were provided it would accommodate the problems and responsibilities we have in the State of New York. I do not say that that should necessarily satisfy the Senator, but I only point out that, at least from the standpoint of one State, apparently it would be possible to go forward with the program and to do the job which needs to be done within that limit.

Mr. CLARK. Pleased though I am with the happy condition in the State of New York, where unemployment, I am glad for my friend the Senator, is far less than it is in the State of Pennsylvania, on a per capita basis, the \$75 million would not solve our problem, nor would it solve the problems of many other States, about which I have been talking. Of course, any more than \$50 million is better than \$50 million.

Mr. JAVITS. Surely.

Mr. CLARK. I am also keenly aware of the problem of trying to reverse in the Senate a unanimous action by the Committee on Appropriations, but I must speak my piece for my people and for all the unemployed in the United States of America. Merely because one State might be able to make out all right with a slightly larger sum is not a sufficient argument.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I respect that belief, I understand it, and I agree with the Senator from the point of view from which he speaks. In buttressing the Senator's position I would point out something which I am sure the Senator recognizes fully. The Senator should realize that this is our only opportunity to provide any increase, because this is not a subject which was passed on by the other body. Therefore, the amount would only be in conference to the extent of \$50 million, unless we did something else.

I should like for the Senator to understand clearly that in making the statement I made, I in no way controverted his fundamental position. We can do something not only in the interest of his State, but also in the interest of many other States, and of my State. I only hoped that we could come to what is called, in this Chamber, a practical solution.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator is of course quite correct in what he says, but he is wise in the ways of the Congress of the United States. I ask the Senator to contemplate for a little—not to answer me now—what he thinks would come back from conference if we sent to the conference \$75 million, which might take care of the needs of the State of New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will my colleague yield further?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from New York will contemplate.

Mr. CLARK. I thank my friend.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield to my good friend and colleague, whom I welcome as a cosponsor of the pending amendment. I regret very much, if I may so say, the action which my colleague from Pennsylvania felt he was compelled to take in the Senate yesterday, but I welcome him back to the ranks of the righteous.

Mr. SCOTT. I wish to say to my senior colleague that whenever he is right, which is rarely, I am very glad to be on the same side with him. I solicit his consideration to wiser and more fiscally responsible programs, which I, by nature, find myself frequently supporting.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator knows I always lend him an attentive ear.

Mr. SCOTT. The Senator also wants to lend everything the Government has that he does not want to give away. In this case, which is another matter, we are together.

Mr. CLARK. In this case we both want to give, not to lend.

Mr. SCOTT. This is a question which is clear. I am a cosponsor of the amendment.

The amount cut by the subcommittee, under the manpower development and training activities, represents a setback to the programs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It seems to me to be a harsh cut.

I have indicated that I favor cuts in other appropriation bills but under the Manpower Development and Training Act—which is largely, I may say a Republican bill, as modified and passed by the House of Representatives—there was requested, I think wisely, an amount which I believe is justified in accordance with the circumstances, in accordance with the needs of the Labor Department, and, I have in mind particularly, in accordance with the programing in Pennsylvania.

I am very glad to be able to support my distinguished senior colleague, who has very amiably mentioned the fact that there are occasions on which we are able to cooperate. I welcome those occasions.

Mr. CLARK. I thank my friend and I welcome his support.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I certainly shall not object—I do not desire in any way, shape, or manner to curtail the very able presentation of the Senator from Pennsylvania, but because of the fact that I wish to respond to him when he concludes, on behalf of at least some members of the subcommittee, and because I have some commitments outside the Chamber, I wonder if he could give us a general idea as to how much longer he will take in his presentation.

Mr. CLARK. I will say to my friend from Nebraska—

Mr. COTTON. Oh, no—wait a minute.

Mr. CLARK. I beg the Senator's pardon. I say to my friend from New Hampshire—

Mr. COTTON. That is correct. The Senator was as far away from the fact on that as he has been most all the afternoon. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK. The Senator will agree that cannot be considered an affront.

I had intended to talk about 20 minutes more. Wise friends are counseling me to cut it short. It will not take more than 20 minutes.

Mr. COTTON. I merely wished to have a general idea. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I renew my unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR STATE OF FLORIDA

MR. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I am grateful to the Senator from Pennsylvania. I ask that the Presiding Officer lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives in regard to S. 1824, to create an additional judicial district for the State of Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1824) to create an additional judicial district for the State of Florida, to be known as the Middle District of Florida, which were, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 89 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 89. Florida

"Florida is divided into three judicial districts to be known as the Northern, Middle, and Southern Districts of Florida.

"NORTHERN DISTRICT

"(a) The Northern District comprises the counties of Alachua, Bay, Calhoun, Dixie, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington.

"Court for the Northern District shall be held at Gainesville, Marianna, Panama City, Pensacola, and Tallahassee.

"MIDDLE DISTRICT

"(b) The Middle District comprises the counties of Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, De Soto, Duval, Flagler, Hamilton, Hardee, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lake Lee, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, Saint Johns, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter, Suwannee, Union, and Volusia.

"Court for the Middle District shall be held at Fernandina, Fort Myers, Jacksonville, Live Oak, Ocala, Orlando, Saint Petersburg, and Tampa.

"SOUTHERN DISTRICT

"(c) The Southern District comprises the counties of Broward, Collier, Dade, Glades, Hendry, Highlands, Indian River, Martin, Monroe, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and Saint Lucie.

"Court for the Southern District shall be held at Fort Pierce, Key West, Miami, and West Palm Beach."

SEC. 2. (a) The district judge appointed September 26, 1950, the district judge appointed August 13, 1955, and the district judge appointed March 8, 1961, all for the Southern District of Florida, shall hereafter be designated as district judges for the Middle District of Florida.

(b) The district judge for the Northern and Southern Districts of Florida shall hereafter be designated as the district judge for the Northern, Middle, and Southern Districts of Florida.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall in any manner affect the tenure of office of the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida who are in office at the time of the enactment of this Act, and who shall be during the remainder of their present terms of office the United States Attorney and Marshal for such district as constituted by this Act.

(d) Nothing in this Act shall in any manner affect the tenure of office of the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida who are in office at the time of the enactment of this Act, and who shall be during the remainder of their present terms of office the United States Attorney and Marshal for the

Middle District of Florida as constituted by this Act.

(e) The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a United States Attorney and a United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

SEC. 3. The table contained in section 133 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows with respect to the State of Florida:

"Districts	
Florida:	
Northern-----	1
Middle-----	3
Southern-----	3
Northern, Middle, and Southern--	1".

SEC. 4. The limitations and restrictions contained in section 142, title 28, United States Code, shall be waived with respect to the holding of court at Fort Myers, and Saint Petersburg, Florida, by the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, and at Fort Pierce, and West Palm Beach, Florida, by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

SEC. 5. This Act shall become effective ninety days after the date of enactment.

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to create an additional judicial district for the State of Florida, to be known as the Middle District, and for other purposes."

MR. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives to S. 1824.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I am grateful to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

MR. CLARK. I was very happy to indulge the Senator from Florida.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 through 25, inclusive, and amendment No. 27 to the bill (H.R. 8141) to revise the laws relating to depository libraries, and that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26 to the bill, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WEL- FARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

MR. CLARK. Mr. President, I should like very quickly to summarize the situation in regard to the States of Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. The Labor Department has furnished me a summary which indicates that this cut in the appropriations estimate would be highly injurious with respect to programs already planned in each of those States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the details respecting each of those seven States may be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the details were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

3. Connecticut: At these very early stages, the State of Connecticut has already developed training programs covering \$1½ million. This amount already equals the entire State's apportionment under the \$100 million figure. The proposed committee action would, therefore, require the State of Connecticut to cut back 50 percent of the programs already developed and approved and ready to go. The almost 2,500 unemployed trainees scheduled to develop new skills and to go back to gainful employment in the State would have to be cut in half immediately.

4. Illinois: Six areas—including Davenport, Moline, Peoria, Rockford, Chicago, and Springfield—have already developed programs in the State of Illinois covering almost a half million dollars. Even at this very beginning of the development of programs in the State of Illinois, 25 percent of the funds available to the State under the proposed committee action has already been accounted for. The proposed cut would eliminate about 2,500 unemployed workers in the State of Illinois from training and retraining programs.

5. Maryland: Already developed in the State of Maryland are proposed training programs covering \$700,000. This is already about \$100,000 more than would be available to the State for the entire year under proposed committee action.

7. Missouri: The State of Missouri has already developed programs for training and retraining its unemployed workers amounting to about a half million dollars. Thus, in the first few weeks of the current fiscal year, Missouri has already absorbed 50 percent of all the available funds under the proposed committee action.

8. New Mexico: The State of New Mexico which would receive only about \$180,000 under the proposed committee action has already just about exceeded this amount in the first few weeks of this fiscal year with programs covering Santa Fe, Farmington, Albuquerque, and Lea County, and covering such important occupations as licensed practical nurse, auto mechanic, appliance servicemen, etc.

9. North Dakota: The State of North Dakota has already developed programs for about \$150,000 covering the areas of Bismarck and Wahpeton. This amount already exceeds the total that would be available for the State of North Dakota under the proposed committee action.

10. Wisconsin: The State of Wisconsin has developed training programs in the first few weeks of this fiscal year involving almost a half million dollars for training programs in Duluth, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee which already account for 60 percent of the funds which would be available to this State under proposed committee action.

MR. CLARK. Mr. President, I anticipate that before this question comes to a vote the very able majority leader will place in the RECORD a letter dated July 18, 1962, from Arthur Goldberg, Secretary of Labor. Mr. Goldberg did me the courtesy of sending me a copy of the letter. It is not a confidential matter. I should like to read one paragraph of that letter:

Upon a thorough examination of all the facts available to me, I believe that the Department can effectively spend the full \$100

million, and I would prefer to commend this figure to you. If, however, in your judgment and the judgment of the Congress, because of the delay in consideration of the bill it is considered more appropriate to follow the subcommittee's recommendation of \$75 million, assuming the possibility of a deficiency appropriation in the next Congress, then I will, of course, concur in your judgment and administer the program within such a framework.

Mr. President, many times we have heard about dragging horses to water but not being able to make them drink. If I could be so injudicious as to refer to the able Secretary of Labor as such a metaphor, I would say that a good many horse draggers have yanked the Secretary of Labor up to a cold and flowing stream and pushed his head down into it and compelled him, reluctantly, to take about two sips. But it seems to me that his letter is hardly much help to those who feel that the full amount of the authorization need not be restored.

The Secretary says he would prefer to commend to the majority leader the appropriation of the full \$100 million. Why not give it to him? Why not give to the Secretary of Labor what he says he needs an can spend? Why not give him the amount of money for which the President of the United States asked? What is the reason for falling back on a \$75 million compromise?

Let us all remember that not one cent is provided in the House bill for the program. Let us assume that the House is of the view that something must be appropriated for a bill supported by the Congress and advocated by the President. One would assume that Members of the House would vote to provide some funds. But how much money will they provide if we go to conference with a proposed appropriation of \$50 million? Does any Senator think that the conference committee can come back with the full amount? Suppose we go to conference with a provision for \$75 million for the proposed program. Do many Senators think that we can return with the full \$75 million? So I beg Senators to see what can be done to restore the full amount.

Yesterday the Senate announced to the world that we do not intend to do anything effective this year to solve the problem of old people who are sick and without funds. Shall we announce to the world the very next day that we also do not intend to do anything truly effective about people who are out of work and have no prospect of getting work unless they can be retrained with an employable skill?

I ask Senators on my side of the aisle, What kind of posture do we assume before the country if we say that we have only half the sense of purpose to help the unemployed that we had 4 months ago? Do we wish to have the Congress adjourn with a record of halfway measures? Do we wish to march up the hill with a Manpower Development and Training Act and then turn around and walk halfway down the hill again and say, "The view was fine from up there. We saw the vision of men going back to work. We saw new factories staffed

with newly trained employees. We saw wives able to give up their jobs in the garment factories, now that their husbands were employed, and go back to taking care of their children. We saw the possibility of cutting the unemployment rolls and restoring the economic base which is essential to enable this country to move forward. But we decided we would do only half a job. That is good enough for this year. When all the money is spent, let the administrators come back with a deficiency appropriation early next year. If we are not too busy fighting about rules changes, filibusters, cloture and civil rights, perhaps we will give them a little more money to keep them going."

I remind Senators on the other side of the aisle that the bill was a truly bipartisan accomplishment. I pay my high compliments to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY], and my own colleague [Mr. SCOTT] for the help they gave us in passing the bill. I pay my tribute to the Republican members of the conference committee in the House of Representatives who cooperated with us in improving the bill very substantially over the versions which were before us.

The measure is not a Democratic or a Republican measure. It is an American measure, passed for the benefit of American citizens who are out of work and need to learn a skill in order to go back to work in the old free enterprise way and support their families.

I do not believe that Senators on either side of the aisle want to say to the people of the United States of America, "We did not mean it. We were only making a gesture when we passed the act. We are satisfied to see done only half of what we said we wanted to have done."

I ask Senators to support the McNamara amendment.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I am neither privileged nor authorized to speak for the entire Committee on Appropriations or even for the Subcommittee dealing with the question before the Senate. However, representing a number of members of the committee who examined into the subject and came forth with a report, I believe certain things should be said in order to set the RECORD straight.

We have been listening to a very able, eloquent, fervent, and emotional presentation and appeal by the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, for whom I have the highest respect, and who is utterly and completely sincere and fair in all that he undertakes to do. But unfortunately most of what he said, in my opinion, was not pertinent to the question now before the Senate.

I agree with him that it is not a partisan question. As a matter of fact, the members of the Appropriations Committee, on both sides of the aisle, agreed to this figure. I agree with the Senator from Pennsylvania on much of what he said. However, the question is not whether the manpower retraining program is being sabotaged or is meeting

with resistance. The question is what is necessary to fairly and reasonably put it into effect. I voted for the authorization bill. I believe in the program. I believe that almost every member of the subcommittee and of the full Committee on Appropriations voted for the measure. I served on the Appropriations Committee for 5 years in the other body, and it is my privilege now to serve of it in the Senate, and I doubt that any member of the Committee on Appropriations feels that it is the province of the Committee on Appropriations to sabotage programs in which they individually do not believe or did not support. It is the duty of the Committee on Appropriations, with such guidance as they can obtain, following the recommendations contained in the President's budget, to recommend appropriations in such sums as are necessary for the implementation of the programs, and only such sums as can be spent wisely, reasonably, economically, and practicably.

What were the facts with which our committee was confronted? It was not a question of whether we wanted to take care of the unemployed, or to deal with the unemployment situation. It was a question of how much money could be used, and used wisely and properly, under the program.

It was a new program. The fact that it was not included in the House bill at all was, of course, because the recommendation came from the President's Bureau of the Budget subsequent to House consideration of the appropriation bill.

We must take this background into consideration. In the supplemental appropriation bill, which should have been passed and acted upon before the end of the last fiscal year, \$2,850,000 was included for the purpose of preparing regulations, plans, and procedures to justify the appropriations for this program. It is an unfortunate situation that that bill could not be acted upon in toto. To a certain extent, of course, we on the Appropriations Committee feel some responsibility insofar as it is the result of a deadlock on procedural matters between the Appropriations Committees of the two bodies.

This estimate in the supplemental bill contemplated training programs to start on the first day of the fiscal year 1963, and to operate for a full 12 months.

Unfortunately, that money could not be appropriated, and was not used. So we find ourselves considering the appropriation bill for fiscal 1963 on the recommendation of the President. It has been said here this afternoon, "The President asked for \$100 million. Why not give it to him?"

The President, through the Bureau of the Budget—and I assume that this is correct—was asking for \$100 million to implement the program on the basis of having the way prepared by the expenditure of the \$2,850,000 in order that the program could start, if not at full scale and full speed, at least at a good speed, immediately at the start of fiscal 1963. Therefore, the situation has changed somewhat.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, or does he prefer to finish his statement?

Mr. COTTON. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to point out to my good friend from New Hampshire that the program has already started State-approved projects to the extent of \$16 million are awaiting this appropriation in order to get under way. The planning really has to be done, not in Washington, but in the States, and at the community vocational training level.

Mr. COTTON. I thank the Senator. I shall cover that very thoroughly, and quickly. In the first place, I became rather interested in just what the situation was. I wanted to find out just what the situation was subsequent to our first action in the subcommittee. One reason why I became interested is the same reason that undoubtedly my good friend from Pennsylvania became deeply concerned, and many other Senators also. That is the fact that there was immediately started—and I am sure with the best of motives in the world, and wisely, because it is wise to have public opinion behind these fine programs—a movement to put pressure on Congress to see that the President's appropriation request was approved.

I was rather interested and slightly amused when my good friend from Pennsylvania directed my attention to my own State of New Hampshire. It was not necessary to do so. I can assure the Senator from Pennsylvania that even though I might be called a conservative in politics, my heart can bleed just as copiously for my State as his heart bleeds for the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I was alarmed when I received a letter from the chief of the division of vocational education in the State of New Hampshire, who represented to me that if we made this cut in the \$100 million figure, we would curtail the programs they have been working on in my State and getting set to go. Any Senator would be alarmed, even if he were a member of the Committee on Appropriations, if he received such word from his State. So I began to get busy to find out what the facts were.

I mention my own State because I think that probably this is a fair example of what has been going on. First, I rechecked my facts on the whole appropriation, and I found that if the \$100 million were appropriated and if it were spent on a full year basis, \$91,500,000 would be distributed to the States, and the other \$8½ million would, of course, be used for the organization, personnel, and necessary administration in Washington. Incidentally, I believe the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania will find that when he named what each State would receive, he was doing it on the basis of the full \$100 million, because his figures are somewhat more than those that we have in the committee.

Then I discovered that if the \$100 million were appropriated, \$274,000 of it would be allocated to the State of New Hampshire. At that point I got in touch with officials in the Manpower Division

of the Department of Labor to find out what New Hampshire was prepared to use. I learned from them some rather interesting facts. I mention this simply because this is perhaps an example of what we are finding throughout the country.

I learned that this great readiness I had been told about, with programs set to go, was not about to be starved or choked. I discovered that programs which were ready to be started in my State amounted to a retraining program for 126 trainees at an estimated cost of \$51,627. On the basis of \$50 million, my State would receive \$137,000. So far, with all the alleged preparation, planning, organizing, and programing in anticipation, only \$51,627 is ready to be used.

So I began to think, not that the people of my State had been deceiving me, but that they had been deceived about the funds. I began to look into the situation throughout the country. I was interested to observe that when the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] offered his amendment, and presented it so ably, he mentioned the programing in his own great State of Michigan as having been prepared in advance, with the idea of "being on the ball" early. I believe he stated that already Michigan had obligated the sum of approximately \$630,000. Turning to the table, I found that if the \$150 million appropriation is made, Michigan will be entitled, roughly, to \$2 million under it. So they still have gone a little more than 25 percent of the way.

I know what is being said, and has been said repeatedly: That only 2 weeks of the fiscal year have passed. So I went further and was informed by the representatives of the Manpower Development Bureau in the Department of Labor that the present staff, by working overtime, because of the failure of Congress to pass a supplemental appropriation bill, had performed outstanding work—and I am sure they have—in organizing and promulgating rules and regulations and sending them to the States. I was told that much work had been done in formulating the regulations, disseminating the information to the States, advising the States on personnel, and preparing to get the program underway. But I was also told that much work still remains to be done.

This proposal is not so simple as it sounds. I wish that, as to all Federal programs, all that was necessary was to split them up or slice them up and get them to the States. It would be a simple matter then, and perhaps it would be a good thing, because not so large a bureaucracy would be built up in Washington.

The program, to a certain extent, has to be laid out in Washington. Regulations must be adopted, rules promulgated, advice given to the States, and assistance given with respect to organization. That takes time. It has been reported to me that this work is only partially accomplished now. The States must also formulate their programs, and this work, too, has only partially been done.

As has been stated this afternoon, only 27 out of the 50 States have as yet done anything along this line. Twenty-seven States, by dint of much effort—and highly commendable effort—such as Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other States, including my own State of New Hampshire, have started the work. But probably, regardless of what is done in the bill, and whatever amount is appropriated, not a cent will reach the States before the end of September. That means that 3 months of the fiscal year will have passed.

I do not doubt for a moment the complete sincerity of the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Governor of Michigan, the Governor of my own State of New Hampshire, and other Governors, who have very properly concerned themselves with the important subject of unemployment and the retraining of manpower. I do not doubt their utter sincerity and determination when they say they intend to program this year every cent they can get. But I do doubt very sincerely whether they can. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, who knows what took place in the committee room, I do not believe there is a member of the subcommittee which handled this bill, on either side of the aisle, who does not wish to make perfectly certain that sufficient appropriations are made to implement this program as fast as it can be implemented, which will be many months later than it would have started if the money under the supplemental appropriation bill had been available for programing in advance.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I commend the Senator for his excellent statement. It is clear, logical, and appealing. His statement about the Committee on Appropriations is absolutely true. As the Senator from New Hampshire has well explained, no Federal funds have been provided for planning or for the initiation of programs. Therefore, it was the thinking of the committee that if \$50 million were provided now, a good start would be made. Congress will return in January, and, if need be, additional funds could be provided in a supplemental appropriation bill. That was the situation, as the Senator has stated so clearly this afternoon. The disposition of the entire committee was to go forward with the program, but only in such a way as would meet the needs. Since planning had not been done and Federal funds had not been provided, so far as programing was concerned, the program could not start on the 1st of July. So it was decided to move forward with only \$50 million.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I join in what the Senator from Alabama, the chairman of the subcommittee, has said. The bill was passed March 15, 1962. A supplemental appropriation of \$2,850,000 was recommended. If my memory serves

me correctly, the Senate adopted the recommendation to provide \$2,850,000.

Mr. HILL. The Senate passed the bill with those funds in it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. We passed the bill, and it died in the House.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There has been a delay in getting underway. It is my understanding that when the bill ultimately is signed, it will be necessary to recruit 529 positions in the Department of Labor to implement it.

I do not think there is any inclination on the part of the members of the Committee on Appropriations to try to eliminate the bill or to sidetrack it or not to give it full recognition. The committee felt that, under all those circumstances, and considering that Congress will convene again in January, \$50 million would be all the money needed.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield, so that I may address myself to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania for a colloquy without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CLARK. I may say to the Senator from Massachusetts that of necessity, since I was the sponsor of the bill and am chairman of the Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower, and have been closely connected with the situation, I have been in constant touch with the Department of Labor. On the day the bill was signed, Seymour L. Wolfbein, a capable career official of the Department of Labor, was placed in charge of the program. Planning has progressed to the point where the program has largely been decentralized from Washington—from the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare—to the States. Earlier I presented figures showing that by the end of the first 2 weeks of the fiscal year the States have already asked \$16 million for training courses which are awaiting this appropriation. I think the evidence is clear, from the report of the Secretary of Labor and the reports of the Governors of the States, that the entire \$100 million can be spent; and that a good deal more could be spent in this fiscal year if the money were made available.

The planning has to be done largely at the State level by the State employment services and by the State vocational education organizations. It is true that, for the long-range implementation of the act, the recruitment of some additional employees is necessary. But we need not hold up the program, with \$16 million all ready to go in the new fiscal year.

I thank the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for the information. I cannot answer it in detail. I think the Senator from New Hampshire has a number of figures and estimates which would seem to show that

the provision recommended by the committee would carry us through, for the time being, without the full amount of the budget estimate.

Mr. CLARK. I say only that the Secretary of Labor disagrees.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I wish to conclude very quickly.

I desire to make two points plain. The distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the chairman of the subcommittee, has anticipated one point which I wish to emphasize—namely, that it was the desire of our committee to allow enough. It was also within the knowledge of the committee that the Senate will not go out of existence after this bill is passed—Someone will be back here—regardless of whether some of us are here then or not—and if the States are able to rapidly implement their programs, so that they can effectively—and I emphasize and reemphasize the word “effectively”—make use of more funds than we provided for, we shall be perfectly willing, in connection with a supplemental appropriation bill, to provide them with the additional funds necessary. After all, that is what supplemental appropriation bills are for.

This seems to me to be the usual procedure in connection with appropriations. The point I wish to emphasize is that, despite all the careful courtesy and kindness of the Senator from Pennsylvania—and he is always courteous and kindly—it is very obvious that there is a tendency for Senators to feel—and all of us, who are deeply concerned with this unemployment program, find ourselves in this situation—that a hard, tight-fisted, coldblooded Appropriations Committee is just trying to slash the fund.

If these funds can effectively and efficiently be siphoned into the hands of those who are to train the unemployed in the various States, there is not one of us who does not stand prepared to vote for the necessary additional funds to make the program effective. But when the pipeline is choked or glutted, that condition usually leads—and every Senator knows this to be a fact, for it is just human nature—to the too rapid addition of administrative personnel to the forces both in Washington and in the States, without the necessary care and selectivity. That leads to less efficient administration and to less benefit for those for whom we are showing such deep solicitude this afternoon.

I wish to say—without being critical—that I listened very carefully to everything said by the distinguished Senators who were speaking sincerely for their great States, and I waited to see whether they would make a case for the effective expenditure of the money more rapidly than the Appropriations Committee had determined was as rapidly as it could be spent for this very essential and worthy cause. I heard about plans and about the number of programs in the making; but I did not hear—just as I did not learn from the letters received from my own State—how much money has been programmed and how much more money can be obligated in the months ahead.

Of course, as the Senator from Rhode Island said so well, it is impossible to proceed with these programs unless the amount of funds available for obligation is known; and if there is not sufficient latitude, the programs become choked.

But I waited in vain to hear statements that there was insufficient latitude, and that therefore it was impossible to make the programs effective. At no time did I hear statements to this effect.

Of course, each of us thinks particularly of his own State and carefully appraises the situation there. I know that the situation in some of the great labor States is somewhat different than it is in mine.

So far as I can determine, the \$50 million figure was approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee on the basis of an assumption which I believe—although I am sorry to say it—to be rather well founded, in view of the delay in holding conferences between the two Appropriations Committees and getting these appropriations measures enacted into law. I still feel that a case has not been made for the claim that this amount is too small.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I voted for \$75 million for this purpose. I do not like to vote for so large an amount that the pipeline will become choked, with the result that wasteful spending will be caused.

However, I do not insist upon a particular sum. If we are going to err in connection with so vital a matter, let us err on the side of liberality. I think \$50 million is fair; but if other Senators think an additional amount is necessary, I would not be disposed to oppose it too bitterly.

But under the circumstances, \$100 million would be a wasteful appropriation, in my book, no matter from what angle we may consider it.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I have listened with great respect and deep interest to the statement made by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] as the ranking minority member of the subcommittee headed by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. I am deeply heartened by his statement that although he indicates that he would not be willing to accept the sum of \$100 million, advocated by the Bureau of the Budget, he would consider a sum in excess of the \$50 million approved by the full committee. In fact, I am heartened to the extent that I now send to the desk an amendment to the McNamara-Clark amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEATING in the chair). The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, in line 10, in lieu of the \$100 million proposed to be inserted by the McNamara amendment, it is proposed to insert \$75 million.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the subcommittee reported a \$75 million appropriation and that in the full committee it was reduced to \$50 million. Therefore, I hope the distinguished chairman and

the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, who now are holding a conversation, will feel free to accept this amendment, and, if the amendment is adopted, will do their utmost to see that it is retained in the conference.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I wish to say that I have consulted with the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Cotton], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and also with the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Saltonstall], the ranking minority member of the full Senate Appropriations Committee; and after consultation with them, I will say that we will accept this amendment and will take it to conference, and, of course, in the conference we will do our best to have the conference agree to it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Pennsylvania, the author of the Manpower Development and Training Act, whether, in view of the circumstances which have arisen, and also in view of the fact that he and other Senators have offered an amendment by which they seek to restore this item to the amount of the original budget request of \$100 million, he will see fit to agree to this proposal at this time?

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I am happy to respond to the distinguished majority leader. I realize that as junior a Senator as I, or even as relatively senior a Senator as the able and distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNamara], we can hardly, as a pair of very small Davids, override a unanimous Appropriations Committee supported by the majority leader. I think I know when I am licked.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I would not say that. If the Senator gets \$75 million, I think he will have achieved a substantial victory; and it is because of what he has been doing in this field that we have been able to get this far.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator from Montana for his kind words. For myself, I certainly shall not press now for the adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Michigan, which I have attempted to defend. But I would like to make a comment to the Senators from Rhode Island and Alabama, whom I see on the floor, and who will be among the Senators who will be in conference with the House Members.

I hope the Senators from Alabama and Rhode Island will give us some assurance that they will make very clear to the conferees from the other body the very strong feelings of a number of Senators from States deeply affected by the program, to the effect that even \$75 million is inadequate, and we hope very much that they will go along with the compromise figure of \$75 million.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. Because of the success which the Senator from Rhode Island has received as a result of the very

articulate and eloquent argument made by the Senator from Pennsylvania, he will go to conference with strong armor and will stand like Horatius at the bridge to get the \$75 million.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The full committee decided to adopt a motion to cut the amount from \$75 to \$50 million. I made the motion, not because I was against the amount, because I voted for the act in the original instance, but I did not feel the program could get sufficiently started to spend more money than that in the coming fiscal year, and we considered the fact that we would be back here in January.

After listening to the discussion of the Senator from Pennsylvania and the fact that States have plans underway, I shall be very happy to go along with the suggested amendment.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. My good and brilliant friend from Rhode Island said he would stand like Horatius at the bridge. As I recall my history, poor old Horatius lost his life. [Laughter.] So I think I will stand like Stonewall Jackson at the First Battle of Manassas. [Laughter.]

In all seriousness, Mr. President, I shall feel that I am in conference as the agent and spokesman of the Senate, and I shall do everything I can to maintain the position of the Senate.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. I remind my good friend from Alabama that Horatius did not die until after the bridge fell. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNamara].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNamara] as amended by the amendment of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendment, as amended, was agreed to, be reconsidered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I received a letter today in response to the request made by me to the distinguished Secretary of Labor, Mr. Arthur J. Goldberg, which answers certain questions which I raised and also gives the Manpower Development and Training Act al-

locations by States. I ask unanimous consent that the letter be incorporated at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and figures were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, July 18, 1962.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: This letter is in response to your request concerning the administration's position in connection with the appropriation for the Manpower Development and Training Act contained in H.R. 10904.

That act (Public Law 87-415) pursuant to section 304, authorized a total first-year appropriation of \$100 million. The Subcommittee on Appropriations, to which H.R. 10904 was referred, recommended \$75 million. The bill reported by the full Committee on Appropriations would appropriate \$50 million.

As you know, the Manpower Training Act signed by the President on March 15 of this year is a noteworthy milestone for the aid of unemployed Americans. It is also a program for the improvement of the Nation's manpower development facilities. Committees of both the Senate and the House conducted extensive hearings and the bills were fully debated by both Houses of the Congress. The adoption of the \$100 million first-year figure was fully considered and unchallenged.

Upon a thorough examination of all the facts available to me, I believe that the Department can effectively spend the full \$100 million, and I would prefer to commend this figure to you. If, however, in your judgment and the judgment of the Congress, because of the delay in consideration of the bill it is considered more appropriate to follow the subcommittee's recommendation of \$75 million, assuming the possibility of a deficiency appropriation in the next Congress, then I will, of course, concur in your judgment and administer the program within such a framework.

I should like to outline for you some of the reasons which strongly support an appropriation larger than that reported by the Appropriations Committee.

1. This is a program for which moneys available will be allocated to the States in accordance with a formula set forth in the act. For your reference I attach a list of the allocated amounts for each State on the assumption of a \$100 million appropriation. These amounts would be made available to the States with a wide area of flexibility in the manner in which they are spent. Thus, the proportion of money spent on training allowances, on teachers' salaries, on training facilities, for example, will vary depending upon the needs of the particular State. A drastic cut in the first year's program will have an especially serious impact on many States which in the early years of the program must make heavy investment in training equipment and the improvement of facilities in order to carry out effectively the intent of Congress in later years. The cut recommended by the committee, therefore, bears especially heavily on—in fact penalizes—those States and localities whose training facilities are not sufficiently equipped to carry out these programs.

2. In passing the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1963, the Congress looked toward a substantial future increase in programs. In succeeding years, from a base figure of \$100 million for fiscal 1963, the Congress authorized an increase of fully two-thirds, to \$165 million in the second fiscal year and then authorized a similar amount to be matched on a 50-50 basis for

the several States in the third year. To begin the program at half the contemplated level this fiscal year would have serious repercussions on the development of this program as authorized by the Congress. In short, a cut in the program and a piecemeal approach to it must necessarily disrupt the planning which a State must make in order intelligently to develop and carry out the long range training programs.

3. In the Department's preparations for administering the program we have not had the opportunity to develop with many States individual training programs. Nevertheless, 27 States have already proposed the initial round of plans and programs for training under the act, calling for an estimated \$16 million. The total number of training proposals expected from the States will be several times this amount, and at this rate the States can be expected to surpass the \$75 million figure well before the end of the current calendar year.

4. The Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare have now completed the first year of their experience in training and retraining under the Area Redevelopment Act. It is important to note that they report that every single available dollar for this program was obligated well before the end of the fiscal year. This is another indication of the great demand and need for training and retraining programs in this country.

I will very much appreciate your making my views known to the Members of the Senate.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG,
Secretary of Labor.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the bill now pending before the Senate, and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Utah for himself and other Senators will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 16, after line 4, it is proposed to insert:

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts, fiscal year 1962, \$15,707,000."

On page 16, after line 25, it is proposed to insert:

For an additional amount for "Assistance for school construction," fiscal year 1962, \$7,092,000.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, this is an amendment that accomplishes the same purpose as the printed amendment which is on the desk of every Senator. It would place in the bill an amount of money equal to the amount that this body had agreed upon in the supplemental appropriation bill which we passed, but which has never been agreed upon in conference, and therefore, since fiscal 1962 has now expired, probably is lost.

I might say that I circulated my printed amendment, which carries the same identical figures, among Senators, and I have received replies from the offices of the following Senators who have all indicated they support it. I would like the RECORD to show their names since on the amendment which is on the desks of Senators there appear only the names of Senators MONRONEY, LONG of Louisiana, and JOHNSTON.

All of these Senators indicated they wanted to join as cosponsors, but the additional list of Senators who notified

me in writing or by telephone that they support this addition include: Senators JORDAN, SALTONSTALL, MURPHY, HICKEY, MUNDT, BARTLETT, MORSE, NEUBERGER, YOUNG of North Dakota, KERR, BURDICK, COOPER, TOWER, YARBOROUGH, GRUENING, KEFAUVER, ROBERTSON, SPARKMAN, TALMADGE, and HOLLAND.

No doubt there are other Senators who support it, but I wanted the RECORD to show these names because those Senators have positively made it known that they support this amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MOSS. I am happy to yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Do I correctly understand that these amounts, both for operation and facility construction, are identical with the amounts in the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1962?

Mr. MOSS. That is correct; they are identical.

Mr. HOLLAND. Do I correctly understand that, as placed in the bill, these items would apply to fiscal 1962, rather than fiscal 1963?

Mr. MOSS. They apply specifically to fiscal 1962 and are for amounts, the record shows, that were needed in 1962, under the obligations of school districts entitled to this kind of aid for impacted school districts.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. The testimony taken by the Subcommittee on Appropriations which was handling the second supplemental bill for 1962 showed very clearly that the officials for the agencies stated these were the correct amounts.

One other question I wish to ask the Senator. I appreciate his naming me as one of the cosponsors of his amendment. It will be understood, I assume, that these similar items, being in conference on both bills, would be handled on this basis: That the first bill to come out of conference for approval by the two Houses and to go to the White House would carry the items, and conferees would be instructed as to the other bill to agree to their elimination?

Mr. MOSS. By all means. There is no intention, of course, to increase the amount above the exact amount agreed to in the second supplemental appropriation bill. Should that bill be adopted and the money be made available from that bill, I would expect the conferees to recede in respect to this appropriation bill. However, on the basis that it is very doubtful the money will become available from that bill, I think it would be tragic if we did not make provision in this appropriation bill for that amount of impacted area aid.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I certainly agree with my distinguished colleague. I am glad that he has taken this action. I am glad to be a part of the action.

I hope that the placing of these items in the bill will make doubly sure that they will be available at the earliest time possible, because there are school districts throughout the Nation—certainly there are in the State represented in part by the senior Senator from Florida—which need these items for fiscal year 1962. They have completed their

fiscal year 1962 financing. They are in financial straits because of the failure of the Federal Government to live up to its part of the obligations.

I congratulate the Senator from Utah. I support his proposal. I assume, judging from the expression I see on the face of my distinguished friend the senior Senator from Alabama, who would handle the Senate part of the conference on this particular measure, that he, too, is in accord with the handling in conference of these items, along the lines discussed by the Senator from Utah and myself.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MOSS. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. From this side of the aisle, I wish to say that the amendment the Senator recommends would pay for bills we are obligated to pay. We wanted to pay them by provisions in the supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1962. That bill failed to be enacted. The money must be appropriated if we are to live up to our agreement with the various school districts and States.

Mr. MOSS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MOSS. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. As chairman of the subcommittee which had charge of consideration of the bill, I wish to say that we accept the amendments and hope they will be forthwith agreed to.

Mr. MOSS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MOSS. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Numerous school authorities in my State have contacted me about this problem. They are happy the distinguished Senator from Utah is sponsoring the amendment. This proposal would provide funds for the past fiscal year. Those funds have already been committed. As time has passed, it has caused great embarrassment.

I am happy to have the privilege of cosponsoring the amendment. Considering the fiscal year to which the proposal applies, we know of its great necessity.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Texas for his remarks.

Mr. President, the purpose of my amendment is to provide for the full entitlements for the fiscal year 1962 for school districts for operation and maintenance under Public Law 874 and for assistance for school districts for assistance for school construction under Public Law 815. The amounts involved are \$15,707,000 for operation and maintenance and \$7,092,000 for school construction.

I realize that this is an unusual procedure—to attempt to amend an appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1963, with funds for the fiscal year 1962, which has now ended, but I believe that an unusual set of circumstances has made the action desirable and necessary.

In 1958, Congress extended authority to make payments for "A" category children under Public Laws 815 and 874 on a permanent basis and extended the provisions authorizing payments for the other categories of Federal impact to June 30, 1961. The present administration recommended to the Congress for consideration at the session last year a reduction in payments in both Public Laws 815 and 874 for "B" category children—primarily those children who live in a taxable home with a parent employed on Federal property—from the present 50 percent of the local contribution rate to 25 percent of that rate and proposed some other amendments which would reduce the total cost of these programs.

While I believe that some savings could be made by amendments which would restrict payments to those school districts where the need is not urgent, the Congress did not see fit to accept the recommendations of the administration. Instead, in the very last days of the session last year, Congress extended these expiring provisions without amendment for 2 additional years by the passage of Public Law 87-344, approved October 3, 1961.

By the time this congressional action was completed, the final supplemental appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1962 had passed the House and was pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Senate included in this appropriation act, Public Law 87-332, the full additional amount required for both Public Laws 815 and 874.

In conference with the House, the amounts were reduced for each of these public laws resulting in a total appropriation of \$54,850,000 for Public Law 815 to meet an estimated requirement of \$61,942,000 and \$231,293,000 for Public Law 874 to meet an estimated requirement of \$247 million for this act. Thus, the appropriation under Public Law 815 is \$7,092,000 short of meeting the full requirements and \$15,707,000 short of meeting full entitlement under Public Law 874.

Public Law 874 requires that when the funds available in any fiscal year are not sufficient to pay full entitlements the funds available must be prorated equally among all eligible applicant districts after first setting aside a sufficient amount to pay in full the cost of those schools located on Federal property which are the sole responsibility of the Federal Government. The Commissioner of the Office of Education has testified before the subcommittees in both Houses that the \$231,293,000 currently available will require proration of payments at 92 percent of full entitlements. In other words, each school district will receive only 92 percent of the amount to which it is eligible under the terms of the act. The total amount needed to pay full entitlements is an additional \$15,707,000.

Public Law 815 provides that when the funds available under this act are not sufficient to approve all eligible applications received in the Office of Education by a specified cutoff date, a priority sys-

tem must be established based on relative urgency of need. The Office of Education estimates that with the funds currently available it can approve projects with a priority of 10 or more and that those projects having a priority of less than 10 will have to wait for an additional appropriation before they can be approved.

I have stated before that I favor amendments which would bring the payments under these two acts into line with the actual financial burdens imposed on local school districts by activities of the various agencies of the Federal Government. Congress has considered this matter on several occasions and up to the present time has not seen fit to make any substantial changes in the eligibility formula, amount or the rates of payment. Consequently, I firmly believe that when the Congress on several occasions has had an opportunity to act on amendments which would reduce the cost of these programs but has not taken that action, school districts have a right to expect that the entitlements due them under the law will be paid in full. Furthermore, I believe that the Congress has a moral obligation under the situation which I have described to appropriate the full amounts necessary to pay 100 percent of the entitlements under these two programs for the 1962 fiscal year.

When Congress extended these two laws without amendment at the session last year the school districts expected that they would receive full entitlements and planned their operating budgets accordingly. Now when the appropriation is sufficient to pay only 92 percent of the costs under Public Law 874 these districts have nowhere to turn to find this additional 8 percent. The school year is over but the financial condition is by no means settled. Some school districts finished the year by deferring payment on some bills that were pressing, other districts are deferring maintenance work needed during the summer months, others will face the new school year with this deficit and will have to curtail their school programs in various ways.

The second supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 10038, which passed the House April 4, 1962, included the \$15,707,000 necessary to pay full entitlements under Public Law 874. When this supplemental bill passed the Senate on April 16, 1962, it not only included the \$15,707,000 for Public Law 874 but also included the \$7,092,000 to enable the Office of Education to approve all eligible construction applications. Since the additional amount needed under Public Law 874 was passed by both the House and the Senate several months ago before the school year had ended, the federally affected school districts had every reason to believe this money would be forthcoming shortly.

Senators all know what happened to the second supplemental appropriation bill. Because of procedural difficulties this bill has never come to either the House or the Senate in the form of a conference report. In fact, no conference report has ever been worked out

between the House and the Senate during the almost 3 months since this bill passed the Senate. The information available to me indicates that it is unlikely that an agreement will be reached on this measure at any time in the near future. That is why I have introduced an amendment to H.R. 10904, to add \$15,707,000 for Public Law 874 and \$7,092,000 for Public Law 815 for fiscal 1962.

The language of this amendment is intended to make clear that these two amounts are in addition to the full amounts needed under each act for fiscal year 1963 and that they are specifically appropriated to meet the deficit under each act for fiscal year 1962.

I have taken this action because these federally affected school districts are in a position where relief from this situation is urgent. In my State of Utah, there are 12 school districts eligible for assistance under Public Law 874 in fiscal year 1962, with total entitlements amounting to approximately \$2,176,000. The payments these districts will receive with the funds currently available is approximately \$2 million, leaving \$176,000 to which these districts are entitled under the terms of the act as passed by this Congress but which they will not receive unless the additional appropriations are made for fiscal year 1962. There are four of these school districts where they are vital Federal projects each of which districts entitlement will run from \$25,000 to \$50,000 short of the amount they expect to receive.

While this amount may not appear very large, it is extremely important to hard-pressed school officials who are faced with providing adequate school facilities and services for dependents of military personnel and others who have been sent to these communities to man essential Federal projects. This is particularly true when these school districts have nowhere to turn to make up this deficit. They budgeted these funds with the strong assurance that Congress intended to appropriate sufficient funds to pay full entitlements. These school districts now find themselves in a position where their only alternative if these additional amounts are not appropriated is to curtail their school program. School districts in every State in the Union are affected in the same manner. Each of the more than 4,000 federally affected school districts located in every State in the Nation is facing the same problem. As I stated before, I think this body has a moral obligation to fulfill its commitments to appropriate the full amounts authorized by law under this program.

The problem presented under Public Law 815 which authorizes assistance for construction of school facilities affects a smaller number of school districts but is equally critical. Under the terms of Public Law 815 no school district is eligible for assistance unless it has an increase in the number of children who either live on Federal property or live with a parent employed on Federal property and at the same time does not have sufficient school facilities to house this

increased number of children. In other words, these school districts are not determined eligible for assistance under the terms of the act unless they urgently need additional school facilities to house federally connected children.

I have a list from the Office of Education of those school districts in each State which have been found eligible for assistance during the current fiscal year and which have a priority below 10 which means that they cannot receive assistance for urgently needed school construction unless the additional appropriation of \$7,092,000 is made for this act. There are approximately 70 districts in 30 States that are eligible for Federal funds but cannot receive their Federal allotment because they are too low on the priority list.

Some of the amounts on the list are small but they are critically important to the school district involved if they are to provide classroom space for the increased enrollment of federally connected children. Here are a few examples: Ketchikan, Alaska, is eligible for \$207,000. It has a priority of only eight. Enterprise City Board of Education, new Fort Rucker, Ala., is entitled to \$31,000. It has a priority of 3.6. Pulaski County Special School District in Arkansas has an entitlement of \$270,000 and needs these funds to house the children connected with the Little Rock Air Force Base. The Seminole County Board of Public Instruction of Florida which is feeling the impact of our expanded space exploration program around Cape Canaveral has an entitlement of more than

\$300,000 for which no funds are available.

I hope the Senate will join with me in keeping faith with these school districts by appropriating the amounts necessary to pay to the eligible districts the full amounts authorized by statutes.

I ask unanimous consent that a table listing in full the school districts in each State that have been found eligible for assistance for construction of urgently needed school facilities, but which cannot be put under construction because no funds are available for these urgently needed projects, be placed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Applicant school districts eligible for Federal assistance for construction of school facilities under Public Law 815 which cannot be approved with funds currently available, amount of Federal entitlement, and priority index, by State

Applicant school district	Application No.	Federal construction grant	Priority index	Applicant school district	Application No.]	Federal construction grant	Priority index
ALABAMA				KENTUCKY			
Ozark City Schools.....	63-C-10A13.....	\$76,145	7.8	Board of Education of Elizabethtown Independent School District.....	63-C-6A13.....	\$33,000	4.0
Enterprise City Board of Education.....	62-C-11A12.....	31,270	3.6	MARYLAND			
Muscle Shoals School District.....	63-C-901A13.....	25,705	6.4	Harford County Board of Education.....	63-C-1A13.....	475,310	7.0
ALASKA				Prince George's County Board of Education.....	63-C-8A13.....	341,250	5.0
Ketchikan Independent School District.....	62-C-1002A12.....	207,770	8.0	63-C-8B13.....	1,800,000	4.3	
ARIZONA				63-C-8C13.....	1,422,537	2.4	
Sunnyside Elementary School District No. 12.....	62-C-4A12.....	97,635	8.4	63-C-8D13.....	22,382	.6	
Tucson High School District No. 1.....	63-C-1101A13.....	284,490	8.6	MASSACHUSETTS			
ARKANSAS				Town of Nantucket School Commission.....	62-C-903A12.....	53,382	9.4
Pulaski County Special School District.....	63-C-2B13.....	270,000	8.1	NEVADA			
CALIFORNIA				Clark County, School District, Las Vegas.....	63-C-603B13.....	9,904	9.2
Central Unified Elementary School District.....	63-C-702A13.....	41,230	3.6	MISSOURI			
Lemoore Unified High School District.....	63-C-815B13.....	17,825	0	LaMonte School District R-IV.....	62-C-901A12.....	9,900	9.8
Grossmont Unified High School District.....	62-C-35A12.....	355,510	8.0	NEW JERSEY			
Adelanto Elementary School District.....	62-C-227A12.....	86,432	0	Board of education, township of Pemberton.....	62-C-9B12.....	44,595	4.9
Vista Unified School District.....	63-C-227A13.....	31,387	0	NEW MEXICO			
Manteca Unified High School District.....	63-C-415A13.....	279,600	7.3	Espanola Municipal School No. 45.....	63-C-4A13.....	16,191	2.0
Hanford Independent School District.....	62-C-415A12.....	51,173	8.6	Clovis Municipal School District No. 1.....	62-C-501A12.....	180,559	9.0
Merced Unified High School District.....	63-C-415A13.....	12,400	2.2	NEW YORK			
Victor Elementary School District.....	63-C-901A13.....	48,050	3.4	Rome City School District.....	62-C-527B12.....	197,100	3.3
Yuba City Unified High School District.....	63-C-616A13.....	23,017	1.4	NORTH CAROLINA			
Wheatland School District.....	62-C-616A12.....	110,668	7.6	Cumberland County Board of Education.....	63-C-4B13.....	31,870	2.6
Yuba School District.....	62-C-46A12.....	63,510	0	NORTH DAKOTA			
National Elementary School District.....	63-C-46A13.....	23,510	0	Oak Grove School District No. 12.....	63-C-1102A13.....	49,841	0
Ocean View School District.....	63-C-913A13.....	59,675	8.6	OKLAHOMA			
Simi Valley Unified School District.....	63-C-401A13.....	126,635	8.2	Independent School District No. 6, Goro.....	62-C-1004A12.....	5,995	8.4
Atwater Elementary School District.....	63-C-910A13.....	93,000	8.6	Norman Independent School District No. 29.....	63-C-11A13.....	70,000	3.4
Newark School District.....	63-C-38A13.....	152,675	7.6	62-C-11A12.....	130,255	8.4	
COLORADO				OREGON			
Mapleton School District No. 1.....	62-C-506A12.....	108,000	7.6	Jefferson County School District No. 30.....	63-C-1101A13.....	16,675	0
FLORIDA				PENNSYLVANIA			
Brevard County Board of Public Instruction.....	63-C1C13.....	43,033	8.9	Washington Township School District.....	62-C-504A12.....	44,010	6.8
Seminole County Board of Public Instruction.....	62-C-403A12.....	177,175	5.4	SOUTH CAROLINA			
GEORGIA				School District No. 2, Richland County.....	63-C-3E13.....	137,270	9.0
Houston County Board of Education.....	63-C-403A13.....	166,950	4.4	SOUTH DAKOTA			
ILLINOIS				Hill City Independent School District No. 10.....	62-C-1001A12.....	23,736	0
Freeburg Community Common School District No. 70.....	62-C-14B12.....	168,480	0	Newell Independent School District No. 7.....	62-C-1002A12.....	7,095	5.0
KANSAS				White River Independent School District No. 2.....	63-C-507A13.....	7,029	0
Salina Public Schools.....	62-C-12A12.....	1,785	0				
Common School District No. 72, Pauline.....	63-C-407A13.....	46,980	1.6				
Carbondale Common School District No. 21.....	62-C-201A12.....	92,568	7.7				
	62-C-601A12.....	5,600	7.4				

Applicant school districts eligible for Federal assistance for construction of school facilities under Public Law 815 which cannot be approved with funds currently available, amount of Federal entitlement, and priority index, by State—Continued

Applicant school district	Application No.	Federal construction grant	Priority index	Applicant school district	Application No.	Federal construction grant	Priority index
TENNESSEE				VIRGINIA			
Manchester Board of Education.....	62-C-6A12....	\$19,090	9.2	York County School Board.....	63-C-5A13....	\$220,342	9.2
TEXAS				WASHINGTON			
Independent School District of El Paso.....	63-C-8A13....	227,950	2.0	Ephrata School District No. 165.....	62-C-55A12....	44,800	5.2
Ysleta Independent School District.....	63-C-2A13....	159,140	2.6	WYOMING			
North East Independent School District, San Antonio.....	63-C-504B13....	244,246	7.1	Fremont County Vocational High School District.....	62-C-801A12....	25,137	0
Potter County Consolidated Common School District No. 3.....	63-C-702A13....	23,925	5.2				

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I wish to join with my colleague, the Senator from Utah, in support of his proposed amendment of the Labor-HEW appropriation bill to provide for the payment of an additional \$22,799,000 to impacted area school districts for the fiscal year 1962. Of the total amount \$15,707,000 is for payments for school districts for operation and maintenance under Public Law 874, and \$7,092,000 is for assistance for school construction under Public Law 815. These amounts provide for the full authorization for these programs in the fiscal year 1962.

Mr. President, no one regrets more than I do the situation existing at present with regard to conferences between the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, especially as the impasse between the two bodies affects the appropriation of needed funds for so many of the programs of the Government. I am especially regretful that the disagreement of the two committees has held up the second supplemental appropriations bill for 1962 which provided the \$22 million for the impacted areas which the amendment would now provide. I am sorry that the second supplemental could not be passed. I recognize that the amendment of my colleague from Utah is not the customary manner in which to provide these funds. Nevertheless, since it appears that there is little or no hope for the passage of the second supplemental bill, I firmly endorse the amendment as the only practical method now remaining to provide funds for these important programs.

I know that the program of Public Law 874 in providing operating and maintenance expenses for our schools in federally impacted areas, and the program of Public Law 815 in providing construction funds for such schools are important to many of my colleagues here today who represent States where the problem of Federal installations, and residence of schoolchildren on Federal installations, has been a very difficult problem for the schools. These Federal lands and properties erode the moral tax base of the community, making it difficult for the local community to provide adequate funds for its school construction and maintenance. The programs of Public Law 874 and Public Law 815 go a long way to make up this financial deficiency for the schools in impacted areas. I am happy to associate myself with the Senator from Utah [Mr. Moss] in urging

this amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriation bill to provide over \$22 million for these fine programs.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I voice my strong support of the amendment offered by the distinguished junior Senator from Utah [Mr. Moss]. This amendment serves the most important purpose of providing all the funds authorized for fiscal year 1962 for both operation and maintenance and construction assistance to federally impacted school districts.

As my colleagues know, last year Congress extended without amendment for 2 years legislation authorizing assistance to federally impacted school districts. School districts across the Nation planned their budgets in good faith and reliance on this congressional action. The existing appropriation is sufficient to pay only 92 percent of the funds authorized for our Nation's federally impacted school districts, which now are faced with serious budget problems through no fault of their own. The Moss amendment would do simple justice by amending the Labor-HEW appropriation bill to include the required appropriation so that these school districts might meet their budget commitments.

This amendment is highly important to my own State of Rhode Island. Without the necessary appropriation authorized in this amendment, Rhode Island will lack anticipated Federal assistance in the form of \$26,300 in construction funds and \$169,700 in operation and maintenance funds to complete the fiscal year 1962.

It seems perfectly clear to me that federally impacted school districts both in Rhode Island and throughout the Nation have every right to expect that the funds due them under the law as passed by Congress will be paid in full.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PROXMIRE obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me with the understanding that he will not lose his right to the floor?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the majority leader.

ENRICHMENT AND SANITARY PACKAGING OF RICE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, with the concurrence of the Senate, I

ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1699, S. 3152.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3152) to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the national school lunch program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the word "flour," to strike out "and", and at the beginning of line 8, to insert "(3) by adding after the word 'pounds' in the last sentence thereof the following phrase 'unless a larger container is requested by the recipient agency,' and (4) by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Nothing in this section shall prohibit the distribution of fortified parboiled rice which is substantially equal in nutritional value to that of enriched rice.'"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 201(a) of the Act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 606, 610), is amended (1) by striking out "cornmeal, grits, and white flour" and inserting in lieu thereof "cornmeal, grits, rice, and white flour", (2) by inserting "enriched rice," immediately after "enriched corn grits," (3) by adding after the word "pounds" in the last sentence thereof the following phrase "unless a larger container is requested by the recipient agency", and (4) by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Nothing in this section shall prohibit the distribution of fortified parboiled rice which is substantially equal in nutritional value to that of enriched rice."

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, this bill requires that rice distributed under section 416(3) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 to Indians, school lunch programs, and needy persons, or distributed under the National School Lunch Act or other law to schools be enriched so as to meet the standards for enrichment prescribed by the Food and Drug Administration and to be packaged in sanitary containers not exceeding 50 pounds.

Similar legislation was enacted for cornmeal, grits, and white flour in 1959 as section 201 of Public Law 86-341, and the Senate has previously passed such legislation for rice. Section 201 originated in S. 651 of the 86th Congress, which included rice. Following hearings, S. 651 was incorporated in a clean bill reported as S. 2522. It passed the Senate as part of H.R. 8609. As it passed the Senate, it included rice. In conference rice was dropped from the provisions of section 201. The testimony on S. 651 pointed out that various jurisdictions require enrichment of rice offered for sale, and the 100-pound burlap bags in which rice was donated were too heavy to handle for the women who prepare school lunches, and that they tear, and take in dirt and moisture with consequent loss.

The committee has recommended two amendments, both of which were suggested by the Department of Agriculture. One amendment would provide that fortified parboiled rice of equal nutritional value not be required to be enriched. The other would permit donation of any commodities covered by section 201 of Public Law 86-341 in containers in excess of 50 pounds when requested by the recipient.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 3152) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM AND ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield again?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am happy to yield to the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. For the information of the Senate, the Senator from Wisconsin will call up his amendment, which will be the pending question. There will be no further votes tonight. After the Senator from Wisconsin, the Senator from New York, and other Senators complete their remarks, it is the intention of the leadership that the Senate adjourn until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations tonight, it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I call up my amendments No. 7-10-62—C and ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendments may be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none; and, without objection, the amendments will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendments ordered to be printed in the RECORD, are as follows:

On page 15, line 16, strike out "\$34,716,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$34,672,000".

On page 16, line 12, strike out "\$282,322,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$232,293,000".

On page 16, lines 21 and 22, strike out "\$63,686,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$55,045,000".

On page 21, line 19, strike out "\$25,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$23,900,000".

On page 24, line 13, strike out "\$33,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$27,000,000".

On page 25, line 17, strike out "\$10,662,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,062,000".

On page 26, line 3, strike out "\$7,493,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,493,000".

On page 26, line 10, strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,500,000".

On page 27, line 3, strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$7,000,000".

On page 27, lines 9 and 10, strike out "\$3,006,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,506,000".

On page 27, line 19, strike out "\$226,220,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$176,220,000".

On page 27, line 20, strike out "\$150,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$100,000,000".

On page 28, line 16, strike out "\$11,069,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,069,000".

On page 28, line 25, strike out "\$8,536,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$7,502,000".

On page 29, line 6, strike out "\$4,542,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,022,000".

On page 29, line 22, strike out "\$25,407,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$23,607,000".

On page 31, line 18, strike out "\$5,892,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,292,000".

On page 32, line 2, strike out "\$161,826,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$147,826,000".

On page 33, line 3, strike out "\$158,409,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$139,109,000".

On page 33, lines 7 and 8, strike out "\$148,599,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$126,899,000".

On page 33, line 11, strike out "\$149,398,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$126,898,000".

On page 33, line 16, strike out "\$22,199,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$17,199,000".

On page 33, line 20, strike out "\$105,721,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$91,921,000".

On page 33, line 24, strike out "\$68,142,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$59,342,000".

On page 34, line 12, strike out "\$86,506,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$71,206,000".

On page 36, line 19, strike out "\$6,332,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,974,000".

On page 42, line 5, strike out "\$739,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$718,000".

On page 43, line 11, strike out "\$1,458,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,410,000".

On page 43, line 23, strike out "\$1,065,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$355,000".

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I wish to speak briefly on the amendments tonight. I spoke briefly yesterday. I expect to make my main presentation tomorrow.

The amendments would reduce the appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare by some \$247 million. I should also say that the amendments would reduce every item in the appropriation measure to the level requested by the administration and approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. President, I have heard some criticism in the past few days that there has been some revision of views on the part of the Bureau of the Budget and on the part of the administration since the testimony was given before the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will interrupt the Senator from Wisconsin to inquire whether he wishes to have the amendments considered en bloc.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Yes, Mr. President; I ask unanimous consent that the amendments may be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Presiding Officer.

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTS PROXMIRE AMENDMENT

In this connection I wrote to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to get his up-to-date view. I have now received his reply, in which he points out that the requests of the administration were for a 20-percent increase for the National Institutes of Health, compared to last year. He has also indicated in his letter that, while they have reviewed very carefully the changes which may have developed in the meanwhile, these were anticipated at the time the budget estimates were sent to the Congress. He concludes with the following paragraph:

Taking all factors into account, the estimates contained in the President's budget for 1963 continue to represent his judgment of the funds needed to provide for a sound and effective rate of increase in the programs of the National Institutes of Health.

I wish to emphasize that this is a substantial rate of increase, a 20-percent rate of increase. The increase would be more than \$100 million, even if my suggested cut is put into effect.

Although my amendments would save a substantial amount of money, \$247 million, the remaining amounts represent not only a generous appropriation but a big increase for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and a more than \$100 million increase for the very vital work of the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter to the Honorable David Bell, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PELL in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 17, 1962.

The Honorable DAVID BELL,
Director of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BELL: The appropriation for the National Institutes of Health will be considered by the Senate in the next few days. The Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended an aggregate increase over the President's budget estimates for NIH of \$120 million. In the hearings and in the report accompanying this bill material is presented which indicates that the Budget Bureau imposed certain reductions on the expected fund requirements submitted by NIH and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I would very much like to know the specific reasons and justifications for the budget decisions recommended by your Bureau, particularly in the light of the testimony presented to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees by public and private witnesses.

Since the budget estimates were submitted several additional messages and studies have been released, among them the President's messages on medical education and on health, and a medical manpower survey. In the view of your Bureau, do these statements and studies justify an upward revision of the NIH budget estimates? In particular, would the goal of raising the quality and quantity of our Nation's scientists be well served by the increase of \$55.5 million recommended by the Senate committee for NIH training and fellowships?

Since the appropriation in question may come up very soon, I hope you will be able to give me a reply to this letter at once. I thank you very much in advance for your assistance in this matter.

Yours,

WILLIAM PROXMIRE,
U.S. Senator.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the response which I received today from Director Bell be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1962.

HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PROXMIRE: I have your letter of July 17, 1962, relating to the 1963 appropriation for the National Institutes of Health.

The budget estimates of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the National Institutes were considered very carefully last fall by the Bureau of the Budget and the President.

The amounts recommended in the budget by the President reflected his belief that the support of medical research through the National Institutes should continue to grow at an orderly rate consistent with the prudent and effective use of funds and trained manpower, and taking into account all factors related to the framework of the budget as a whole. These criteria, in the President's judgment, called for new obligational authority of \$830 million for fiscal 1963. Actual obligations for fiscal 1962 appear to have been in the neighborhood of \$694 million, so that

the President's 1963 budget recommendation will permit an increase of about \$136 million over the 1962 program levels, or a growth of about 20 percent.

It is quite true, as you point out in your letter, that the President has sent additional messages to the Congress, since the budget was transmitted in January, relating to health and education. However, the budget estimates anticipated these messages to the extent that the programs of the National Institutes were concerned. The study of medical research manpower which you also mention raises questions which need careful consideration as we look to the future, but it has not been viewed by the President as requiring a revision of the estimates now before the Congress. Its principal significance, I believe, is its stress upon the need to improve the number and quality of graduates of our colleges and universities, and a long step would be taken in that direction under the President's legislative proposals in the

field of higher education, including medical education.

Taking all factors into account, the estimates contained in the President's budget for 1963 continue to represent his judgment of the funds needed to provide for a sound and effective rate of increase in the programs of the National Institutes of Health.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID E. BELL,
Director.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table which I have prepared showing the specific increases in the 1962 spending level for each of the National Institutes of Health be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate committee's and budget (Proxmire amendment) increase in 1963 NIH budget by institutes

(Dollars in millions)

	1962 appropriation	1962 operating ¹	1962 actual spending	1963 budget (Proxmire amendment)	Percent increase in budget (Proxmire amendment) over 1962 spending level	Senate committee
General research and services.....	\$127.6	\$125.5	\$118.3	\$147.8	16.5	\$161.8
Cancer Institute.....	142.8	127.0	117.7	139.1	20.0	158.4
Mental health.....	108.9	107.8	107.8	126.9	18.0	148.6
Heart Institute.....	132.9	113.3	108.5	126.9	18.0	149.4
Dental research.....	17.3	15.3	15.0	17.2	12.0	22.2
Arthritis and metabolic.....	81.8	81.0	79.9	91.9	15.0	105.7
Allergy and infectious.....	56.1	55.9	54.8	59.3	8.0	68.1
Neurology and blindness.....	70.8	65.8	62.2	71.2	15.0	86.5
Health research facilities.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	50.0	67.0	50.5
Total.....	768.3	721.7	694.5	830.4	20.0	951.8

¹ Represents amount available after \$46,600,000 was held in reserve at direction of HEW Secretary Ribicoff.

THREATENED STRIKE IN INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURING MISSILE PARTS

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, last week the Subcommittee on Preparedness of the Senate Committee on Armed Services started hearings to inquire into the value, condition, survivability, and reliability of our strategic striking power. The study included missiles, bombers, the Polaris submarine missiles, and related subjects.

On Monday of this week I was very much concerned to read in newspapers of a threatened strike at a number of plants making essential component parts of our strategic weapons. In the intervening time, the situation has grown more serious. Now we are confronted with a threatened strike that may shut down the bulk of the Nation's missile and aircraft industry.

This strike threat points directly at the heart of our country's strategic defense capability. If permitted to occur, it will place in jeopardy absolutely essential schedules for mustering the critical power of our intercontinental ballistic missiles. It will jeopardize important schedules for vital space missions. It will imperil urgent programs for other missiles, for aircraft, for components of military communications

systems, and many other critical military items.

The categories I have mentioned cover the entire field of what we might call our frontline strategic weapons. Only yesterday the Secretary of the Air Force and General LeMay appeared at one of our highly important classified and closed sessions of the committee with reference to the general subject of our strategic striking power, its condition, capability, and our needs, particularly within the next year or two. We did not discuss the strike at that meeting, but the testimony given was very impressive, and caused special comment by members of the committee who are experienced in the problems incident to those vital developments.

Let me make it clear that I am not antagonistic to the legitimate aspirations of labor. This, however, is not the issue. The basic and fundamental issue is whether any person or any group has the right to go on strike against the Nation's security and against the country itself. The very survival of the American people may very well depend upon the uninterrupted production of our essential weapons.

It is particularly urgent and vital that there be no suspension of work on our ballistic missiles at this time. We know,

as do the workers in the missile industry, that we are placing ever-increasing reliance upon our strategic missiles as a deterrent to war. The new production of long-range bombers has been discontinued. The administration has not yet decided to proceed with the production of the RS-70, which is the next prospective family of bombers.

So production has stopped on the old ones and the new ones have not yet moved into the production field. For these reasons there is nothing more critical to our national defense than getting the maximum number of missiles operational in the shortest time possible. Any obstruction of this is a reckless gamble with our national survival and unwittingly lends aid and comfort to our enemy.

Against the backdrop of these somber and critical times, it is almost unthinkable that our aerospace workers should even consider the luxury of a strike. Yet the cold hard fact of the situation is that the unions have set a strike deadline for July 23 next Monday, unless their demands are met.

The consequences of such a strike are almost incalculable. It would imperil all three ICBM programs—Atlas, Titan and Minuteman. Because of subcontract and supply arrangements, no one large part of the missile industry can be shut down without affecting other parts.

The strike would threaten work at the missile sites themselves. It would delay completion of Atlas F squadrons now undergoing final installation and checkout.

The Atlas F has come all the way from planning to tryouts, and now it has actually been put in the ground and is almost ready to go. It is ready for final installation and checkout. A strike would delay its completion.

The planned operational date of Titan II missiles would be placed in jeopardy. There would be an almost inevitable slippage in the Minuteman program—the Minuteman is the second generation landbased ICBM upon which we place so much of our reliance for the future.

These are not the only weapons or programs which would be jeopardized. There is involved also the production of systems and components in support of NASA space efforts. One of the companies involved produces a significant component of the Skybolt. The Skybolt is the air-to-ground missile that is being perfected to become a component part of the long-range B-52 bombers. Delays in the current production of the Hound Dog would degrade the deterrent capability of the Strategic Air Command. Our vital sea-based Polaris program would be slowed.

In the aircraft field, the production and modification schedules for the B-58 would be delayed and like delays would occur in deliveries of critical components of the B-52 heavy bomber and KC-135 tanker, essential elements of SAC capability.

In addition to the immediate impact on weapon systems currently in production, interruption of major research and development programs would necessarily

delay planned technological improvement in many combat weapon systems.

The blunt truth of the matter is that the safety and survival of this country demands that these critical weapon systems and equipment be ready for use on schedule. A catastrophic stoppage of work must be prevented at all costs.

It is bitterly ironic, I think, that the unions talk of strike even while our fighting men are at battle stations in hardship posts all around the world. Some of our soldiers have only recently been called upon to make the supreme sacrifice in South Vietnam. Our soldiers and marines are on lonely vigils in the steaming jungles of southeast Asia and the barren mountains of Korea—separated from their loved ones for months at a time. Our airmen of the Strategic Air Command are on constant alert and the seamen who man our Polaris submarines constantly patrol the lonely waters of the North Atlantic.

These sacrifices are demanded of our military personnel in the interest of the safety and survival of our country. Is it too much to demand that our civilian workers make a much lesser sacrifice for the same cause?

I am somewhat encouraged by two developments. The first was the statement by Secretary of Labor Goldberg that an interruption of missile production would not be permitted. The second was the agreement reached by Douglas Aircraft Co. and the unions which will avert the scheduled strike at this company if it is ratified by the workers. I sincerely hope that this agreement will result in intensified bargaining between the unions and the other companies of this important defense industry and that fair and equitable accords will be reached which will insure uninterrupted production throughout the entire industry.

However, whether or not an agreement is reached, a stoppage of work in these defense industries must be prevented at all costs. If the negotiations break down I hope and trust that the administration will be fully responsive to its duty and obligation and will, without delay, take all action within its power to keep the workers on the job and the production lines in operation.

Finally, it may very well be that Congress itself will be called up to act in this matter. Although there has been some improvement of late we have already lost far too much time in our missile program from work stoppages. I, for one, believe that even 1 day lost for this reason is 1 day too many.

The Congress, of course, has a direct responsibility in this matter. Even though the scheduled strikes may not occur the very threat of them raises a serious question. Therefore, I believe that it is time that we examine existing legislation for the purpose of determining whether we have given the Government adequate statutory authority to prevent strikes in areas which are vital to the national security. We should then be prepared to take bold, positive, and immediate action to place on the books such laws as may be needed to guarantee the continued and uninter-

rupted production and flow of our vital and essential weapons. Our obligation to the Nation and to the people demands that we do no less.

Last year there was introduced, and there is pending now, S. 2631, the title of which is "To prohibit strikes by employees employed in certain strategic and defense facilities."

The title of the bill and its purposes fit as a glove fits the hand the situation that is again developing.

The consequences of these strikes and stoppages and slippages can be tremendous. While at first the result would not be disastrous, they could very well lead to a real national disaster as they affect all of these plants. If we have any sincerity of purpose, and if we mean what we say with reference to backing up the men on the frontline and backing up the entire program, we must absolutely see to it that these strikes do not happen and that these delays and slippages do not occur.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. First I commend with all possible vigor the Senator from Mississippi on his statement and his calling the attention of the Nation to this threat to our security.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to ask the Senator if it is not true that under the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act there already exists limited machinery under which these operations can be kept going for 80 days?

Mr. STENNIS. I believe that is correct. I believe that under present law there is already authority in that regard. I point out, not by way of the Taft-Hartley Act provisions, but by way of the power of the President in this field, that this authority exists. However, I point to the additional problem that exists because of strikes in these plants and in the plants that manufacture the component parts. This matter has already been dealt with in S. 2631, of which, incidentally, the distinguished Senator from Florida is a coauthor. It is designed to cover these specific acts.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is it not true that in the case of the threatened shutdown at Oak Ridge in the atomic energy plant some years ago the emergency provision of the Taft-Hartley Act was used successfully to keep that facility operating?

Mr. STENNIS. That is the Senator's recollection, and it is mine also. I do not know when it was.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator for calling attention to the fact that if the 80-day provisions are not adequate, it is the clear duty of Congress to pass such legislation as will prevent completely stoppages at plants of the strategic importance to which the Senator from Mississippi has referred.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HOLLAND. I stand with him on that proposal. I hope Congress will. I believe Congress will stand with him and certainly the whole Nation will stand with him in that regard.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator very much.

I point out and emphasize again that this matter is subject to the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, but it is the belief of the Senator from Mississippi that we need additional legislation because of the urgency and the need and because of the very critical situation in which we find ourselves, particularly when we are between bomber and missile development.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, tomorrow, immediately following the consideration of the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, I hope to have the opportunity to call up my amendment identified as "7-3-62-C." My amendment would limit the program under the head "Hospital Construction Activities," in the pending appropriation bill, so that these disbursements might not be made to hospitals which are made available to persons on the basis of segregation, on the ground of color, and would be limited to hospitals which are made available without discrimination on the ground of race, creed, or color in any respect whatever.

We have had other so-called antidiscrimination amendments, but I believe here is one which is really, unique, in a class by itself, for there exists in the law of the United States a shameful anomaly. That anomaly exists in the so-called Hill-Burton Act, specifically in section 291(e) (f). The Hill-Burton Act provides, in effect, for precisely what the Supreme Court of the United States has declared to be unconstitutional. That section of the Hill-Burton Act, dealing with the duties of the Surgeon General, provides:

That the State plan shall provide for adequate hospital facilities for the people residing in a State, without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color, and shall provide for adequate hospital facilities for persons unable to pay therefor. Such regulation may require that before approval of any application for a hospital or addition to a hospital is recommended by a State agency, assurance shall be received by the State from the applicant that (1) such hospital or addition to a hospital will be made available to all persons residing in the territorial area of the applicant, without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color, but an exception shall be made in cases where separate hospital facilities are provided for separate population groups, if the plan makes equitable provision on the basis of need for facilities and services of like quality for each such group;

Mr. President, that language carries out in law the doctrine of Plessy against Ferguson for equal but separate facilities. The Supreme Court held in the Brown case, in 1954, that separate facilities cannot be equal, and, therefore,

when Government-supported, cannot be supported on that basis.

Yet if we provide the funds which are called for in the hospital construction activities section of the bill, we shall be running ourselves, by express mandate, exactly counter to the dictates of the Supreme Court in Brown against Board of Education. This is no illusory problem. One hundred of the four thousand hospitals in the Nation which have received Hill-Burton aid provide separate but equal facilities—at least, they are allegedly separate but equal facilities—and are essentially using this provision of the law.

It is unthinkable; nonetheless, here we are, in 1962, with precisely that kind of situation. Also, surveys which I have conducted, as well as litigations which are now pending, indicate that there is widespread discrimination in hospitals on account of color. This practice is not confined only to the Southern States, but it is practically endemic in the States of deep South.

Since the inception of the Hill-Burton program, 11 Southern States have received \$562,921,000, or roughly one-third of the \$1,550,214,000 spent or obligated by the Federal Government in respect of Hill-Burton aid.

It seems to me that this question should not even be arguable at this stage of our national life. Yet I am confident that it will be, as we all know, argued very heatedly. I point out that two litigations have now been started, using as the gravamen of the suits the legal situation which I have described. Both suits were started, on behalf of the plaintiffs, by lawyers associated with the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They are related to hospitals, primarily the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital at Greensboro, N.C., and also to the Wesley Long Community Hospital.

One of the plaintiffs, a dentist, states that when a Negro patient desires to enter Cone Memorial Hospital, he must either discharge his Negro doctor or dentist or accept treatment from a white staff member.

We know that there is widespread discrimination throughout the country with respect to jobs and housing, and in other fields of human endeavor. Somehow or other, while we fight those battles, we seem to endure them. But think of hospitals in terms of health. Every once in a while we read in the press the most heartrending stories of Negroes shunted from one admitting ward to another, until such time as they can get into a hospital. Think of the actual dangers to health in that regard. In such a situation, the humanitarian aspect is of the greatest moment.

I stated earlier that I had made a survey with respect to discrimination in hospitals. I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the results of that survey. Because the survey indicated that this kind of discrimination was so widespread, I introduced, on September 23, 1961, in the first session of this Congress, a bill, S. 2625, to amend the Hospital Survey and Construction Act in order to conform

the act to what is the law under Brown against Board of Education.

No hearing has been held upon that bill. It was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, of which I am a member, and of which the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who is in charge of the appropriation bill, is the chairman. Notwithstanding that, about 9 months have elapsed. I could not in good conscience lend myself to voting funds under the Hill-Burton program without making every effort which it is within my power to make to eliminate from that act the discriminatory, completely, in my opinion, unwise and anomalous practice of discrimination through the so-called use of separate but equal facilities. Yet this concept is actually embedded in the Hill-Burton Act. Parenthetically, I might add that tomorrow, when I debate the amendment, I will give a considerable number of examples and instances, in an effort to be specific and precise.

Our surveys show the discrimination which is being practiced in this field. Therefore, I feel it to be my duty to press this amendment. There is only one way in which this money, which is desirable money, naturally, to help in the construction of hospitals, can be spent in consonance with the supreme law of the land. I feel it not only my duty as a Senator, but a moral duty, as well. I do not believe that discrimination is justified in this country under our Constitution and the community of first-class citizenship. I believe gradation in terms of class discrimination in the use of health facilities of this type, which are publicly supported, and as they will be supported by the very money which will be appropriated in the bill, to be completely out of context with American public life, and reprehensible in terms of our Constitution and laws and the finding of the Supreme Court. It is a condition which cries out for correction.

Mr. President, I have made these remarks today because I consider this situation to be a real anomaly in the law. It is a situation of pressing injustice.

I hope very much that Senators who read the RECORD tonight may give consideration on an urgent basis to the pending amendment and be prepared tomorrow to give it the support which I feel it so properly deserves. In that connection, I should like to direct Senators to my original report to the Senate on this subject, which is contained in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 23, 1961, at pages 19733 and 19734; to the introduction of various data upon this subject, together with a record of litigations which have been instituted, which appears in the RECORD of February 19, 1962, at pages 2230 and 2231; and also to the notice that I would raise this question, which appears in the RECORD of July 3 at pages 11756 and 11757.

I hope Senators will acquaint themselves with the facts and circumstances to which I have just referred and will give support to what I consider to be an urgently required and essential measure

of justice with respect to this particular appropriation.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I wish to comment upon language in the committee report in two places: On page 5, with regard to the separation of the administration of the unemployment compensation program and the employment service; and on page 6, about the language used in reference to the action taken by the Secretary of Labor regarding the use of Mexican nationals on farms in the United States.

In the first instance, the committee report makes reference to what is an administrative decision. I think the decision not only is justified, but should have been made long ago.

The second item is by way of criticism of the Secretary's ruling with reference to the question of what constitutes seasonal or temporary work under the Mexican farm labor program.

The report raises the interesting question—which should be of concern to the Senate—that, more and more, we are moving into a situation in which we have government by committee report, and sometimes the committee report is more important than the original legislation. One can make a point of order against such legislation in an appropriation bill; and perhaps we should adopt a rule which would permit us to make a point of order against such language in a committee report.

The action taken by the Department of Labor to provide some degree of separation of the Employment Service and unemployment compensation operations is desirable. I and several other Senators served on the Special Senate Committee on Unemployment Problems, in 1959 and 1960. We had occasion to study this problem in detail, to hold hearings in a number of States, and to have special studies prepared by labor market experts.

Our investigations impressed me with the fact that strengthening and improving the Employment Service is one of the most necessary steps to be taken if we are to meet the problem of unemployment. I think it rather clear that the public image of the Employment Service is frequently that of the place where unemployment-insurance benefits are paid, rather than the place at which to obtain employment. Consequently, the use of the Service is limited. All too often it is viewed as a place of last resort, rather than a positive service to assist in bringing qualified workers and jobs together in an orderly manner. When unemployment is heavy, the work of the Service is frequently so greatly taken up with claims for unemployment benefits and with processing them that the Employment Service suffers.

We have taken steps to expand Federal and State efforts to train and retrain workers. The success of this measure involves, I believe, giving even greater attention to the development of the Employment Service to help determine what jobs the workers should be retrained for and to place them, after training, in the most suitable employment.

These things, taken together, put new responsibilities on the Employment Service. Therefore, I think the work of the Bureau of Employment Security in dealing with unemployment compensation and in dealing specifically with employment services should be kept separate insofar as possible so there will be a better understanding about the two, and more efficient operation.

Mr. President, I should also like to comment about the item in the committee report in the section, "Compliance Activities, Mexican Farm Labor Program," page 6. The Department of Labor is criticized for its regulations which implement the section of the law which states that Mexican nationals shall be used only for temporary or seasonal occupations. The Secretary has issued regulations, under this provision, which set a maximum of 210 days, in a 35-week period, as the maximum time Mexican nationals can be assigned to a single employer. The committee report states:

The committee is concerned with the effect of the 210-day limitation on employment of Mexican nationals on farms operating in some areas of the United States, especially where there is a yearlong growing season and a lack of domestic labor. The committee is informed that the application of this limitation to an individual farmer may have the effect of denying him necessary labor to grow and harvest a portion of his crops after expiration of the 210-day period.

In order to evaluate the reasonableness of the Secretary's regulation, it is necessary to review the history of the language in the law.

I introduced the bill in the Senate last year; and the bill had the full support of the administration. The bill extended the Mexican farm labor program, but on condition that several safeguards were added to prevent the program from having adverse effects on the wages, hours, and working conditions of domestic farmworkers and to eliminate some of the abuses which had developed in the 10-year history of the program.

One of the provisions of my bill was that no workers should be recruited "for employment in other than temporary or seasonal occupations, except in specific cases when found by the Secretary of Labor necessary for a temporary period to avoid undue hardship."

The provision was approved by the Senate, and was retained in the conference; and the conference report specifically states:

The purpose of the program is to supplement the domestic labor force in peak periods, such as at harvest time, when crops may be lost through a lack of sufficient workers. It is not intended to provide Mexican workers for year-round jobs which might well be filled by domestic workers.

This statement of the conference report corresponds to my interpretation of the language when I introduced the bill, and I do not recall that at the hearings or at the executive sessions of the Committee on Agriculture we gave any other interpretation to the language. In his statement at the hearings on the bill, Secretary Goldberg discussed this provision, and stated:

We also recommend an amendment contained in S. 1945 to prohibit generally the employment of Mexican workers admitted under Public Law 78 in other than temporary or seasonal work or in work involving the operation of power-driven machinery. The Secretary could grant temporary exceptions where he believes this necessary to prevent undue hardship. He would use this authority to permit gradual adjustment where farmers are now dependent upon Mexican workers for year-round or machine jobs.

Although the Mexican labor program when initially enacted was viewed as a means of meeting seasonal shortages of unskilled field hands, this purpose was not specified in the law. Consequently, we now have substantial numbers of braceros employed on mechanical equipment and additional thousands in year-round jobs. In view of the substantial underemployment and unemployment characteristics of our own farm work force, the alleged shortage of U.S. workers for skilled and year-round jobs are believed to reflect problems of wage levels and employee relations rather than true shortage of labor. We believe that the Congress should so conclude, leaving the Secretary with discretion only to grant temporary exceptions in specific hardship cases.

That statement was made by Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Labor, at the hearings on the bill to extend the Mexican farm labor program, on June 13, 1961.

In signing the bill, President Kennedy directed the Secretary of Labor to prescribe standards. He said:

The adverse effect of the Mexican farm labor program as it has operated in recent years on the wage and employment conditions of domestic workers is clear and is cumulative in its impact. We cannot afford to disregard it. Therefore I sign this bill with the assurance that the Secretary of Labor will, by every means at his disposal, use the authority vested in him under the law to prescribe the standards and to make the determinations essential for the protection of the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers.

Before issuing the regulations, Secretary Goldberg held a series of consultations with all interested parties. A public hearing was held in Washington on December 8, and at the hearing all interested parties had an opportunity to present their views on the Department proposals for implementing the legislation. Following this, additional conferences were held with representatives of farm employers and workers and interested Members of Congress. Only after this, on March 21 of this year, did the Department issue its regulations including the 210-days-in-35-weeks limitation.

I believe there might be some reason for questioning the Secretary as to why he was so generous in allowing an employer to secure Mexican nationals for up to 210 days for "temporary and seasonal" work.

Certainly 210 days in 35 weeks—more than half a year—could scarcely qualify as temporary employment under the traditional practices and precedents which relate to this legislation and to this program. I cannot agree with the language of the report which criticizes him for not permitting employers to hire such workers for a longer period as a regular course. Of course, the law permits him to make exceptions for tem-

porary periods to prevent undue hardship; but since the regulations have been in effect only since the end of March, it is obvious that there has not been time to test the Secretary's response to such requests.

There is some room for discussion as to what is meant by "temporary and seasonal work"; but in relation to this program, the period permitted by the Secretary is ample.

There is, first of all, the international agreement between the Mexican Government and ours which limits the period during which Mexican nationals can be employed in the United States to 6 months, although 15 percent of the total labor recruited can be extended for an additional 3 months. In other words, from the point of view of the two Governments, permission to enter for "temporary and seasonal work" is set at 6 months. This is the basic standard which should be applied; but on the side of the liberality, the additional 15 percent of the total is permitted by way of exception. To be consistent with the spirit of the agreement, the time for which the growers can obtain them as temporary and seasonal labor should be about the same.

Second, the definition of "seasonal" is well-established in labor statistics. The Bureau of the Census has defined seasonal agricultural employment as that lasting less than 150 days. The Department of Agriculture uses a similar formula in reporting on hired farmworkers: Those working fewer than 150 days in the year are classified as "seasonal." Workers employed 150 to 249 days are classified as "regular workers." And those who work more than 250 days are classified as "year-round."

So by existing and established standards, the 210-day limitation certainly falls well within the limits of seasonal employment.

Finally, the number of Mexican nationals who are employed under the program varies greatly from month to month and season to season; for instance, in February 1960, there were 60,000 Mexican nationals employed, 97,000 in May, 128,000 in June, 227,000 in October, and 75,000 in December.

There are, of course, a few areas of the Nation where agricultural production continues throughout the year, and by stretching the point, one might argue that continuous year-round employment in these cases is seasonal. But certainly this is to stretch a point. Even so, it could hardly be classified as temporary, even if it is seasonal.

I suppose all agricultural employment is seasonal, because agricultural work depends upon the season, but certainly agricultural work which continues more than 210 days in a given area could not, by any reasonable standards, be classified as temporary.

The purpose of the amendment adopted last year was to break the pattern by which Mexican nationals were being used continuously from year to year, and to provide an incentive for

growers to make conscientious efforts to recruit domestic workers.

For these reasons, I believe that if the Secretary were to go beyond the present 210 days in 35 weeks' limitation, the intent of the law would be undermined, and we would have government not by the normal processes of legislative action by Congress, but by virtue of interpretation added to legislation in committee reports on the appropriation bill. So this procedure has at least two counts against it: First, that it should not be enacted, if we can call it that, or put into effect because this is an appropriation bill; and, second, that it is not legislative action and it should not become effective by virtue of being written into a committee report.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I joined with the junior Senator from Minnesota last year in urging that the Mexican farm labor program be revised. I have always felt that this program should not serve to depress wages and conditions for our own domestic workers in agriculture. It must only be an "emergency escape valve" for those critical periods in which not enough domestic labor is available. The amendments which were adopted last year moved happily in this direction. We did not reform this program as much as I would have liked, but the changes were beneficial.

I agree with my colleague from Minnesota that the language in this report goes somewhat beyond the responsibility of the Appropriations Committee, and puts the committee in the position of making policy declarations contrary to what we decided here in the Congress last year. The Secretary of Labor is, of course, not bound by this language. I agree entirely with what the Senator from Minnesota has said, and I would like to associate myself with his remarks.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator from New York, and I am glad to have him agree with me on this point.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, there is another matter, in connection with this report, to which the Senator from Minnesota addressed himself previously, upon which I should like to make a brief comment.

Mr. President, in its report, the Senate Appropriations Committee urged against the distinct separate administration of employment security and unemployment compensation programs.

I quote from page 5 of the report:

The committee is concerned with the mounting cost of the employment security program, and in the interest of economy and efficiency it is essential that administration of the unemployment compensation and employment services be directed and coordinated, geared to local conditions, at all levels. Separation of the services would greatly increase administrative costs and should under no conditions be thrust upon State officials. Separation would result in less exposure of

claimants to job openings, and through less effective application of the work test cause the payment of benefits to claimants neither seeking work nor willing to work.

This statement by the committee against the separate administration of unemployment insurance and employment service warrants some further comment. I am glad that the senior Senator from Rhode Island and the senior Senator from Ohio have already addressed themselves to this subject. In the opinion of the best qualified experts in employment security administration, embracing both unemployment insurance and employment service, New York State's operations in this field are considered to be among the most outstanding in the Nation and have long been a model for other States to follow.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations recommends the coordination of unemployment insurance and employment service at all organizational levels, from State headquarters down. Such coordination is already achieved in New York, even though, in New York City and in Buffalo, there is a physical separation of these two offices because of the large size of these communities and the particular requirements of these labor markets. I want to make it perfectly clear that in New York State the administration of unemployment insurance and employment service is coordinated at all levels of supervision.

I have been in close touch with experts in the field of employment security administration, particularly with Alfred L. Green, the executive director of the New York State program who has had many years of experience in this important field and who operates the largest such agency in the country. His reputation as an efficient administrator is widely known and recognized. In New York State the executive director of the division of employment administers both programs with the aid of the appropriate supervisory staff, despite the fact that the offices of the two programs, employment security and unemployment compensation, are physically separated in the City of New York and in Buffalo.

In New York City, for reasons of efficiency and adequacy of service to the public, both workers and employers, insurance operations are conducted in 30 insurance offices and placement operations are conducted in 22 placement offices, each serving either in particular industries or specific occupations.

A special liaison service is used to insure the close coordination of these two vital services. Employment interviewers are posted in insurance offices to assist in administering the work test, and insurance examiners are assigned to placement offices to assist in insuring proper job exposure. Based on more than 20 years of experience in New York State, there has not been any impairment of the work test or job exposure of beneficiaries because of the physical separation of offices.

As I read the Senate committee report, and as has been indicated, I believe, by the statements of the distin-

guished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who is in charge of the bill, there is nothing to prevent successful arrangements like these being continued. If the language were placed in the bill itself, I would perhaps feel it necessary to offer some amendments in order to clarify the situation, but in the light of the statements made by the Senator from Alabama, that is not necessary.

All that the committee says is that the Department should not force separate administration of the two functions but when a State desires to administer these programs separately, officials of the U.S. Labor Department should not insist upon or actively urge the joint administration under the same roof. To that I see no objection.

Therefore, with this explanation in the RECORD, I believe no amendment to the bill is necessary.

I wished to place these thoughts in the RECORD as a part of the legislative history of the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I intend to offer to the pending bill, and which I ask to have printed under the

rule. I expect to call up this amendment in lieu of the amendment which has already been printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I move, pursuant to the previous order, that the Senate adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, pursuant to the previous order, until tomorrow, Thursday, July 19, 1962, at 11 o'clock a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 18, 1962:

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The following-named persons to be judges of the Tax Court of the United States for the terms indicated:

Howard A. Dawson, Jr., of Maryland, for the unexpired term of 12 years from June 2, 1958, vice Bolon B. Turner, retired.

Austin Hoyt, of Colorado, for a term of 12 years from June 2, 1962, vice John W. Kern.

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

Allen E. Barrow, of Oklahoma, to be U.S. district judge for the northern district of Oklahoma, vice Royce H. Savage, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Victor M. Longstreet, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

William R. Tyler, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate July 18, 1962:

DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Jerome B. Wiesner, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 23, 1962
For actions of July 20, 1962
87th-2d, No. 124

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported agriculture appropriation bill. House received conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Williams, Del., charged there was shortage of grain in Estes warehouses. Sen. Curtis criticized handling of Estes case. Sen. Keating charged USDA plays politics in drought relief assistance. Sen. Robertson urged elimination of 55 million national wheat acreage allotment. Senate agreed to conference report on foreign aid authorization bill. Senate passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Rep. Michel criticized REA. House received conference report on foreign aid authorization bill. Rep. Henderson introduced and discussed bill to compensate Flue-cured tobacco farmers for natural disaster losses.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Williams, Del., charged that there was a shortage of over 68,000 bushels of grain stored in Estes warehouses and inserted several items relating to this matter. pp. 13310-15

Sen. Curtis charged that the Estes cotton allotment transfers "were clearly illegal and fraudulent," and inserted recent testimony by Walter J. Arnote regarding the transfers. pp. 13362-5

Sen. Keating criticized the announcement made by the Democratic candidate for Governor of N. Y. that this Department was making drought relief assistance available to farmers in N. Y., and charged that the Department had been evasive to his request for such assistance. pp. 13315-6

Sen. Robertson urged that the farm bill be amended to eliminate the 55 million national wheat acreage allotment and to give the Secretary discretionary authority to reduce wheat acreage. p. 13294

Received the farm bill, H. R. 12391, as passed by the House. Sen. Dirksen objected to the second reading of the bill. p. 13303

2. FOREIGN AID. By a vote of 56 to 27, agreed to the conference report on S. 2996 the foreign aid authorization bill. pp. 13280, 13293-300, 13302-5

3. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10904. Conferees were appointed. pp. 13305, 13316-59

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Proxmire, 24 to 59, to reduce the amounts in the bill by \$247,105,000 which he stated was the level requested by the Administration. pp. 13316-23

By Sen. Dirksen, 33 to 39, to provide that none of the funds shall be used to increase employment above the level of June 30, 1962. pp. 13346-8

By Sen. Cooper, 30 to 43, to provide that each appropriation in the bill, with certain exceptions, shall be reduced by 5 percent. pp. 13355-8

4. INSECTICIDES; PESTICIDES. Sen. Proxmire expressed concern over the "alarming situation involving the excessive use of powerful pesticides," and inserted an article discussing the situation. pp. 13280-1

5. FARM LABOR. Sen. Hayden criticized the proposed "210-day, 35 week limitation on employment of Mexican nationals on farms," and inserted several items discussing the proposed limitation. pp. 13359-61

6. SAMOA. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa. House conferees have already been appointed. p. 13293

7. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6374, to clarify the application of the Government Employees Training Act with respect to payment of expenses of attendance of Government employees at certain meetings, was made the unfinished business. p. 13361

8. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved the following watershed projects: Hurricane Creek, Ala.; Town Creek, Ala.; Marbury Creek, Ga.; Middle Fork Broad River, Ga.; Upper Blue River, Okla.; and Thicketty Creek, S. C. p. D615

9. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nomination of Anthony J. Celebrezze to be Secretary of HEW. p. 13277

The Banking and Currency Committee reported the nomination of H. Gardiner Ackley to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers. p. 13277

10. FLOOD CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 3066, to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of flood disasters (S. Rept. 1747). p. 13278

11. ELECTRIFICATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 3153, to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northeast first call on electric energy generated in Federal plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority (S. Rept. 1748). p. 13278

12. TAXATION. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted an announcement of the Finance Committee of action taken by the Committee on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962. With respect to tax treatment of cooperatives and patrons the announcement contains the following statement: "The committee tentatively agreed to require that in order for a cooperative to receive a deduction for qualified script, at least 20 percent of the value of the patronage dividend (including qualified script) must be paid in cash. The staffs were instructed to review the consent

Mr. HART (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a live pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas would vote "yea," and the Senator from Utah would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana would vote "nay," and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "yea."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN] would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER and Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea," and the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas would vote "yea," and the Senator from Utah would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is paired with

the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 27, as follows:

[No. 123 Leg.]

YEAS—56

Alken	Engle	McNamara
Anderson	Hartke	Metcalf
Bartlett	Hayden	Moss
Beall	Hickey	Muskie
Boggs	Hill	Neuberger
Burdick	Holland	Pastore
Bush	Humphrey	Pell
Butler	Jackson	Prouty
Byrd, W. Va.	Javits	Randolph
Cannon	Keating	Saltonstall
Carlson	Kefauver	Smathers
Carroll	Kerr	Smith, Mass.
Case	Kuchel	Smith, Maine
Church	Long, Mo.	Sparkman
Clark	Long, Hawaii	Symington
Cooper	Magnuson	Williams, N.J.
Dirksen	Mansfield	Yarborough
Dodd	McCarthy	Young, Ohio
Douglas	McGee	

NAYS—27

Bible	Ervin	Robertson
Bottum	Fong	Russell
Byrd, Va.	Gruening	Stennis
Chavez	Hruska	Talmadge
Cotton	Johnston	Thurmond
Curtis	Lausche	Tower
Dworshak	McClellan	Wiley
Eastland	Mundt	Williams, Del.
Ellender	Proxmire	Young, N. Dak.

NOT VOTING—17

Allott	Hart	Moyse
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Morton
Capehart	Jordan	Murphy
Fulbright	Long, La.	Pearson
Goldwater	Miller	Scott
Gore	Monroney	

So the report was agreed to.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. PROXMIRE obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Montana.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate and made the pending business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the Proxmire amendment to H.R. 10904, the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill.

HOLDING BY INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE THAT ASSESSMENTS VOTED BY UNITED NATIONS FOR CONGO AND MIDDLE EAST OPERATIONS ARE BINDING

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the International Court of Justice has today affirmed that the assessments voted by the General Assembly of the United Nations to finance peacekeeping operations of the organization in the Congo and the Middle East are legally binding on the member states. This historic opinion is of fundamental importance to international law and to the present and future capacity of the United Nations to maintain peace.

The U.S. Government consistently has been of the view that the assessments in question are "expenses of the organization" within the meaning of the United Nations Charter, and thus binding upon the members. The Legal Adviser of the Department of State so argued before the International Court of Justice during its consideration of this issue.

The Court's opinion will strengthen the effort of the Secretary General to collect arrearages on assessments to finance the U.N. peacekeeping missions in the Congo and the Middle East. Some members have not paid these assessments, claiming that they were not legally binding. In view of the Court's opinion, this claim is plainly not tenable.

Collection of outstanding arrearages on these two accounts would help the United Nations to pay accumulated bills for these two missions through the period ending June 30 of this year. Financing the Congo and Middle East operations beyond June 30, however, depends upon the success of the United Nations proposal to borrow \$200 million. No assessments have been voted for these operations after June 30. Expenses for the Congo and Middle East missions are now running at approximately \$11.5 million per month. Forty-four nations have purchased or pledged \$72.4 million toward the \$200 million so far. The U.S. Senate has passed a bill authorizing the President to lend up to \$100 million to the United Nations, and the House Foreign Affairs Committee is currently holding hearings on this legislation.

I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield 1 minute to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] without losing my right to the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none; and, without objection, the Senator from Kansas is recognized for 1 minute.

ADMISSION OF RED CHINA INTO THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, at a general convention of the Churches of God—Holiness—which met in annual business session recently in Overland Park, Kans., the convention unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the admission of Red China into the United Nations.

As we are considering the adoption of the conference report on foreign aid authorization, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be made a part of these remarks.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, That we continue to oppose the seating of Communist China in the United Nations, thus upholding international morality and keeping faith with the thousands of American youths who gave their lives fighting Communist aggression in Korea. To seat Communist China which defies, by word and deed, the principles of the United Nations Charter would be to betray the letter, violate the spirit, and subvert the purposes of the charter. We further continue to oppose U.S. diplomatic recognition or any other steps which would build the power and prestige of the Chinese Communist regime, to the detriment of our friends and allies in Asia and of our national security. Any such action would break faith with our dead and the unfortunate Americans still wrongfully imprisoned by Communist China, and would dishearten our friends and allies in Asia whose continued will to resist Communist China's pressures and blandishments is so vital to our own security interests in that part of the world.

GREAT EXAMPLE AT WEST POINT

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, in 1961 it was my pleasure to appoint the first Negro boy from Kansas to ever enter the Military Academy at West Point. His name is Joseph B. Anderson, Jr., of Topeka. Joe Anderson is on the dean's list for the second term at West Point. He is in the upper 30 percent of his class. Personally I am proud of the record he is making. I would like to call attention to the fine editorial that recently appeared in the Wellington Daily News of Wellington, Kans. So I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GREAT EXAMPLE AT WEST POINT

Joseph B. Anderson, Jr., of Topeka, may not know it, but he has personally kicked the dickens out of reported malicious rumors that Kansas is a State loaded with race prejudice and discrimination.

The young West Point [U.S. Military Academy] cadet had help, of course, but his splendid achievements were gained for the most part through his own ability and hard work.

Joe Anderson is on the dean's list for the second term at West Point. He is in the upper 30 percent of his class, a member of the cadet choir and glee club at the academy and has been a soloist in several programs of the choir and glee club.

Joe, incidentally, is a Negro.

"We hope this knowledge will serve as an incentive to other young persons that there is recognition for ability and perseverance, there is a payoff for hard work in study, in

wholesome living," the Kansas Commission on Civil Rights said. "Of course, not everyone can go to West Point, but there are now other career goals for which the human ingredients of ability, self-improvement through persevering hard work and study, and character reflecting wholesome living are the only qualifications."

The commission added, "Maybe this information may serve to squelch the persistent, stereotyped rumor that Kansas is a State loaded with prejudice and discrimination. For whoever the Kansas Congressman was who appointed Joe Anderson to West Point, he merely reflected the predominant attitude of Kansas citizens who would find this wholly acceptable."

Kansas has made an admirable example for other States to follow. Joe Anderson has done the same for young boys from all walks of life.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield 1 minute to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] without losing my right to the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none; and, without objection, the Senator from Tennessee is recognized for 1 minute.

REPORT OF THE U.S. CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, the U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO recently made a very provocative report to Congress on the recommendations of the Atlantic Convention of NATO Nations. This Convention recommended that we must form a "true Atlantic Community" within the next decade, and made specific recommendations as to how that might be achieved.

These recommendations included: the creation of a Permanent High Council to prepare and concert policies on political, economic cultural and military matters; the development of a consultative Atlantic Assembly to review and debate questions of concern to the Atlantic community; and the establishment of a high court of justice to settle legal differences.

To facilitate the suggested reforms, the appointment of a special governmental Commission was recommended. Its purpose would be to study the organization of the Atlantic community and to propose such reforms and simplifications of existing institutions and such new institutions as may be deemed necessary.

The report of the Commission has aroused widespread editorial comment throughout the United States. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place a series of these editorials, which have come to my attention from various parts of the Nation in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Elizabeth (N.J.) Journal, June 20, 1962]

NOTICE TO FRANCE ON ATOMIC ARMS

Secretary Rusk has departed on the NATO circuit, hopeful that he can strengthen the Atlantic compact, that he can convince all

members of the expediency of unity on nuclear arms, and particularly that France can be kept in line. A few factors are encouraging: Mr. Khrushchev at the moment says war over Berlin is not necessary, and saber rattling generally is at the ebb.

The attitude of the intransigent President de Gaulle ranks all the other impediments. He simultaneously is the staunchest of the Western leaders and the most worrisome. His emerging success in Africa will have exalted his hold upon his country and given him fresh boldness in demanding atomic status.

The general's career, when even briefly recalled, accounts for the forthrightness of Secretary of Defense McNamara in cautioning the West to keep its nuclear potential gathered under NATO on the Continent. That, of course, does not foreclose the independent and constantly related management of their own atomic weapons by the United States and Great Britain.

NATO has fabricated a pattern for arms control that should not be breached, which probably would happen if President de Gaulle took his country out of that compact. A single nation conceivably might be more willing to unleash atomic warheads than would a council of heads of state.

Secretary McNamara also presented a code for the retaliatory fire if nuclear war began. That expressed the official opinion of Washington—and probably London—and was devised to lessen the prospect that another country might fire first. Our targets would be military objectives; attack on civilian centers would be only in return for similar tactics by the aggressor.

The effect of this policy could be deteriorated if France—or Spain—were free to make war at will. The iron-willed De Gaulle would put his own opinion foremost.

Almost simultaneously—perhaps by design and perhaps by happenstance—the U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO called for more unity within the Atlantic community, in economics, in arms, and in aid to other nations.

These utterances, which Secretary Rusk will repeat to President de Gaulle, should be sufficient notice that Washington does not propose NATO should be disrupted. NATO bears too much importance to the United States, as well as its members and their neighbors on the Continent, to be invalidated by any rash of extreme nationalism.

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal and Courier]

STRENGTHENING THE WEST

Anything which concerns the security of the free world holds universal interest. The report to Congress by the bipartisan U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO has additional and special local interest because Burr S. Swezey, Lafayette banker, is a member of this distinguished group.

The Commission participated last January at Paris in the Atlantic Convention, an unprecedented gathering of 90 outstanding citizens appointed by the legislative bodies of the NATO countries. It is noteworthy that the conferees had no instructions of any kind from their respective countries and took part as individuals.

In its report, the U.S. Commission stressed the urgency of early steps to make the Atlantic Community a reality and to strengthen the ties which bind it together. Stressing the strength of union, the report challenged the Atlantic countries to "gird ourselves and find ways to create a unity more intimate and enduring than we have known before."

The point also was cited that the economies of the Atlantic nations and their common heritage in ideas make expansion within this great neighborhood singularly appropriate.

Great significance must be attached to the conclusions in view of the fact that they

2. Have Mr. Estes and his affiliated companies been forwarding to the Government the withheld employment taxes.

(a) If not, please furnish a report of his delinquencies.

3. Have there been any compromise settlements during the past 10 years with either Mr. Estes or his companies?

(a) If so, please furnish a report on the amounts involved in the compromise.

With this report I would want a record of all outstanding delinquencies against either Mr. Estes personally or his companies. I am not asking for any classified information in connection with his tax returns, but it is my understanding that failure to file tax returns or outstanding delinquencies are matters of public record.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

JUNE 14, 1962.

Hon. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: This is in further reference to your letter of April 30, 1962, requesting information about the internal revenue tax filing and paying record of Mr. Billie Sol Estes of El Paso, Tex., and any of his wholly owned or affiliated companies for the last 5 years.

As recognized in the last paragraph of your letter, we are prohibited from disclosing information from tax returns and payment records except as provided by law. However, any information of public record can be disclosed and we will give you as much of the data requested as we can.

We have obtained reports indicating that Billie Sol and Patsy Estes filed individual income tax returns for 1957 through 1960 as follows:

In 1957: form 1040; extension granted to September 15, 1958; return received, September 17, 1958.

In 1958: form 1040; return received, September 17, 1959.

In 1959: form 1040; extension granted to June 15, 1960; return received, July 7, 1960.

In 1960: form 1040; extension granted to June 15, 1961; returned received, June 26, 1961.

An extension to June 15, 1962, was granted for filing their individual income tax return for 1961. There are no unpaid assessments on these returns.

As to affiliated enterprises, our information indicates that we may have, at best, an incomplete list of Mr. Estes' business activities and associations. While our districts have records of returns filed by the Estes activities identified to date, it may develop that some were due for periods not now covered by returns and from yet unidentified affiliated enterprises.

We are unable to advise you as to any specific failures to file because liability for returns, where not now of record, can be established only by field investigation. Our district offices are conducting delinquency investigations where indication of failure to file is uncovered.

You asked whether Mr. Estes and affiliated companies have been forwarding to the Government the withheld employment taxes and, if not, for a report of his delinquencies. Of the quarterly employment tax returns filed by known or suspected Estes business activities, there were only a very few on which the withheld tax was not paid with the return. Covered by lien and therefore of public record are the following delinquent employment tax accounts:

Coleman D. McSpadden, doing business as Luna County Fertilizer, Wildorado, Tex.: first quarter 1961, \$223.09; second quarter 1961, \$201.42; third quarter 1961, \$125.

Charles J. Gibbs and John W. Simmons, Gibbs Bros., Amarillo, Tex.: first quarter 1960, \$2,260.18.

There is one other small delinquent quarterly employment tax account not covered by lien. Also, there were 11 other delinquent quarterly employment tax accounts involving four taxpayers in the last 5 years that are now fully paid.

There have been no offer-in-compromise settlements during the last 10 years with Mr. Estes or any of his companies or affiliates identified to date.

In response to your request for a record of all outstanding delinquencies against Mr. Estes or his companies, I have given you above the assessed amounts of employment tax accounts on which liens have been filed. When a notice of tax lien is filed on a delinquent account, the amount of the delinquency at the time the lien is recorded becomes a matter of public record and can be disclosed. We do not record information as to subsequent payments and therefore the balance outstanding at any particular time is not a matter of public record.

Notice of tax lien has been filed covering 1959 income tax liability of \$6,636.95 of John W. and Sara Simmons, Wildorado, Tex., believed to have been closely associated with Mr. Estes. One other outstanding account of less than \$50, not covered by lien, is on a joint individual income tax return of a taxpayer also believed to have been associated with Estes enterprises.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

MORTIMER CAPLIN,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PLAYS POLITICS TOO MUCH

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield me 3 minutes?

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from New York, with the understanding that I will not lose my right to the floor.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I shall speak today about something that I ordinarily would not consider an appropriate subject to discuss on the floor of the Senate. It concerns what I consider a grievous and unfortunate action by the Department of Agriculture with reference to the serious drought conditions confronting over 20 counties in central New York State.

When these conditions first became severe, many people in New York and surrounding States urged that action be taken. Governor Rockefeller responded almost immediately to these pleas. He designated several of the hardest hit New York counties as "disaster areas." Thereupon, he requested that the Department of Agriculture, on the basis of this designation, permit farmers to graze and harvest lands held in reserve under various Federal programs, particularly the soil bank, the feed grain program and the wheat stabilization program. I joined in this emergency request. Once the official application had been transmitted to the Department, I wired the Secretary with my colleague [Mr. JAVITS], urging Secretary Freeman that these applications be processed as quickly as possible. Our message was dated Monday, July 16. Two days later, on Wednesday, July 18, my office called the responsible officials of the Department of Agriculture requesting information as to what, if any, action had been taken. I was told that no action had been

taken, and that furthermore it was very unlikely that any action could or would be done before today, Friday.

The official with whom my office discussed this situation was evasive. He indicated that we would be lucky if a decision was made by the end of this week, and he stressed that a great deal of paper work had to be done on the applications. To say the very least, I was most disappointed.

That morning, at approximately 12:30, I spoke on the Senate floor urging that the Department act promptly and expressing my disappointment that from this contact with the person, whom my office was told was in charge of this case, it appeared that the Department was dragging its heels. I shall not name the official in question, but if the Secretary of Agriculture would like to answer this statement, I will be happy to give him the name.

Mr. President, not more than 5 hours, I stress that it was 5 hours after my officer called the Department of Agriculture, the Department announced that it was taking favorable action on our request for drought relief. This announcement was made by a Democratic candidate for Governor, a Member of the Congress in whose congressional district there are no counties out of the group of 10 counties for which relief was granted. My office was not even notified, nor was the Governor of the State of New York notified until after a public announcement had been made. I still have not been notified up to this very minute.

Mr. President, drought is bipartisan. I would not be as disturbed were it not for the fact that this official of the Department was deliberately misleading in his direct answers to questions asked of him. This is not the first time that this has happened to me with the Department of Agriculture.

Several months ago, I requested that Suffolk County, Long Island, be designated a disaster area because of the tremendous problems they were having with their potato and cauliflower crops. I made several requests. My office made several phone calls, and I asked to be kept advised. I was not told about action when it was taken, until a letter arrived 3 days after it had been taken and announced again by a Democratic Congressman who was also interested.

Mr. President, I am not concerned about who makes the actual announcement, but I point out that other departments of Government do not play the game quite this way. I am generally kept informed about matters in which I am interested in a polite, courteous, and prompt way. I have been in Congress long enough to know something about the political facts of life. But, the action of the Department of Agriculture in this case involved an out-and-out misstatement of facts. I cannot countenance such actions, and I rather expect that one of the reasons the Secretary of Agriculture has had such a terrific problem with the Congress is because of his insistence upon being viciously partisan about everything which his Department does.

What we are here for, all of us, is not necessarily to advance the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. We are here to advance the national interest. We are here to deal with problems and develop solutions, and act intelligently in the best interest of the country.

Political parties are important and I do not mean to downplay these allegiances. Nevertheless, I think there has been altogether too much of this in recent months. In fact, I seriously believe that one principal reason that the medical care bill failed in the Senate is because the administration waited too long and was too late in its efforts to work and cooperate with sympathetic Republicans who share the administration's desire to do something about the health care needs of the aged.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the text of our wire appear at the end of these remarks. I hope the Secretary of Agriculture will read this and will answer it. I will be glad to give him the name of the person in his Department who gave me this information. I will be glad to review with him in full detail the circumstances in this case and in the case involving Suffolk County several months ago.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HON. ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.:

We have just read in the newspapers that your Department granted relief yesterday to the 10 counties in New York State originally declared drought areas by Governor Rockefeller. We sent you a wire Monday, July 16, urging that this be done. We are glad it has been done, but we cannot understand why we were not notified.

We are not concerned about who made the public announcement, so long as our drought-stricken counties in New York get the Federal aid to which they are entitled. But we are deeply concerned about any shadow of politics which might be cast on aid; for a catastrophe, like drought, or that the administration of such aid in New York may take on such a coloration. We earnestly hope that the Agriculture Department will not play politics with the administration of this relief and with the counties in which assistance is to be granted. We would appreciate a word of reassurance from you that this will not be done and is not forecast by the political way in which the news of your action was released.

JACOB K. JAVITS,
U.S. Senator.
KENNETH B. KEATING,
U.S. Senator.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WEL- FARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin will state it.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Does the time now begin to run on my amendment, with

30 minutes available to me and 30 minutes available to the Senator from Alabama?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield myself such part of the 30 minutes as I may require.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin may proceed.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the pending amendment would reduce the Labor-HEW appropriation by \$247,105,000. There is no question that this is an economy amendment. This reduction in spending would be accomplished by reducing the amounts included in the bill as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee to the level originally requested by the Kennedy administration.

I wish to emphasize that the reduction to be made by this amendment is not a reduction of any kind below the amount the administration said is needed, or below what the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare said he needed, or below what the head of the National Institutes of Health said he needed. This amendment will simply make a reduction sufficient to return to the original level requested by the administration in the budget.

Mr. President, certainly few persons have said that this administration is tightfisted and refuses to spend funds; and, similarly, I do not know of anyone who says that President Kennedy is not both expert and sympathetic in the fields of health, education, and welfare. It is a fact that when President John F. Kennedy was a Member of the Senate, he served for a number of years on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, of which the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is chairman; and Senator Kennedy was a great champion of medical research and of health, education, and welfare. He is both expert and sympathetic in regard to these fields.

BUDGET FIGURES ARE INCREASES

Mr. President, in the third place, I wish to emphasize that the administration requests in general represent substantial increases over the amounts spent last year—in fact, very substantial increases, with a few exceptions.

Mr. President, if economy makes any sense at all, at any time, it seems to me that where the national defense is not involved, and where the appropriations requested by the administration are already substantially greater than those made for this purpose a year ago, and where the administration is both sympathetic and expert in regard to the fields involved, we should not appropriate more than the administration requests.

It is true that already, this year, there have been some exceptions, when the Senate appropriated more than the amounts requested by the administration. The one exception I particularly recall is the appropriation made for the RS-70 manned bomber program. In that case, General LeMay, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, made a fervent fight for more funds, and pleaded for them, and said he had to have them, and carried his fight to the Appropriations Committee, and won.

But we are not now confronted with such a situation. The head of the National Institutes of Health and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare have said the amount in the budget is sufficient; and of course the President has said the same. They have said that the very large amounts which would be appropriated if we meet the budget requests is sufficient, and they say that is the amount that can be used efficiently and effectively.

However, our Appropriations Committee is saying that it insists that an additional \$247,105,000 be spent.

Mr. President, these reductions would very largely apply to three specific areas.

In the first place, the Appropriations Committee voted for the appropriation of \$58,600,000 more than the administration requested, in providing funds for impacted school areas.

In the second place, the Appropriations Committee voted for the appropriation of \$50 million more than the administration requested, in providing funds for hospital construction.

In the third place, the Appropriations Committee asks the Senate to vote the appropriation of \$120 million more than the administration requested, in providing funds for the National Institutes of Health.

I wish to point out specifically why I think in each of these areas the administration was correct and that the Appropriations Committee voted for additional funds which cannot be justified.

First of all, in the area of impacted school districts, I wish to concede that this is by far the most vulnerable part of my argument from a political standpoint. A number of very outstanding and very fine Senators have said to me, "If you will knock that part out of your amendment, we will go along with it." The pressure for this appropriation is great in many States.

Mr. President, such a situation exists in Wisconsin; and there are a number of impacted school districts there.

One of the customs which has developed in the Senate is that a Member fights for his State and for every legitimate opportunity his State can have to benefit from appropriated funds.

Unfortunately, this has been translated into a tendency on the part of Members to request, in the case of impacted school districts, larger appropriations than those which can be justified.

EXPERTS SUPPORT 81-PERCENT FIGURE

Two days ago, when this amendment was pending, I called the Office of Education, and talked to the top experts in the administration who are responsible for administering the impacted school district program. I asked, "Why did you request only 81 percent of the money which the school districts would be expected to get under the formula—only 81 percent of the entitlements? Why is this fair?"

I was told by the top people in the Office of Education that 81 percent is all that can be justified on the basis of the views of those who administer the program, and are with it day after day and year after year, and thoroughly

understand it. Certainly no one can accuse these expert civil servants of being disinterested in education or of being prejudiced or unfair. They are objective, competent, fairminded administrators who are trying to make the best possible estimates. They say that all that can be justified is 81 percent of the entitlements. And, Mr. President, if we appropriate that amount—which the administration says is sufficient—we shall save \$58 million.

I would like to ask Senators to consider the justice and equity of providing a greater amount to impacted areas than the impact would require. Obviously, it does relieve the property taxes in a particular area. Obviously, it is a bonanza to the areas involved. We know that in all school districts throughout the country property taxes have become excessive and burdensome. With rising teachers' salaries, the increasing number of schoolchildren, the increased cost of construction, this is a very burdensome cost, and anything we can do to relieve it is gratefully received. But the experts say that if we are going to do it under a just and equitable plan, we should provide 81 percent of the formula, and not 100 percent.

Mr. President, what are we doing if we provide 100 percent, as the Appropriations Committee has requested? We are taxing the school districts that do not receive the benefits, taking the money from them, and giving it to the school districts that receive the benefits. On the basis of the expert testimony, the school districts that are not impacted have to pay more taxes and the school districts that are impacted pay substantially less in taxes.

I submit it makes sense, on the basis of the expert, competent, professional testimony, that we should provide only the amount requested by the administration.

I realize that the Moss amendment which was accepted by the committee, making up the entitlements from 93 to 100 percent, was directed in precisely the opposite direction. Nevertheless, because the action was taken with only a few Senators on the floor and with little debate, I feel, on the basis of the competent, professional testimony, we should go back to the amount requested by the administration.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION IGNORES \$159 MILLION STILL AVAILABLE FOR SPENDING

In the second place, we have a situation in which the amount provided for hospital construction cost has been increased from \$100 million to \$150 million. In doing this, the administration says the Appropriations Committee ignores certain facts. The Appropriations Committee has said that the increased \$100 million of additional spending for hospital construction will not make an inroad on the 160,000 bed deficit in general hospitals that there is in the country. They argue that it will scarcely keep pace with the increase in population and the increased need which will result. They overlook the following facts:

First, there is a 75,000 bed additional availability that has been ignored by the

Appropriations Committee in Veterans' Hospitals.

Second, their basis for figuring a 160,000-bed shortage is that there should be $4\frac{1}{2}$ beds per 1,000 population. This formula was arrived at 15 years ago. Fifteen years ago the situation was quite different. It was at a time before the enormous advances which have been made that greatly reduced the length of stays in hospitals, and have tremendously changed the situation in hospital care.

The administration says that, in their judgment, this estimate is no longer valid and that a new estimate should be made. As a matter of fact, the administration is now working on a study to determine what should be available and what the shortage actually is.

In the third place, the fact is that the main shortage is not in the small towns and cities. Because of the way the Hill-Burton Act has been written, the small communities are taken care of. It is mainly an urban shortage now, and a new formula has been under study to take care of the situation. In the meanwhile, the administration feels it would be foolish to approve the funds provided.

Finally, the fact is that last year \$209 million was appropriated, but of this figure, only \$59 million was made available, leaving \$150 million available to be used in fiscal 1963, along with whatever Congress appropriates this year.

Year after year Congress has appropriated more funds than have been committed. On the basis of the enormous funds available, it seems difficult to justify going \$50 million over what the administration requested for hospital construction.

NIH REQUESTS \$120 MILLION EXCESSIVE

The final comment is in the area of the National Institutes of Health. Not only the President, not only the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, not only Dr. Shannon, Director of the National Institutes of Health, agree that this amount is enough and that more should not be given, but Representative FOUNTAIN, chairman of the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, who has completed an exhaustive study and made unanimous reports on mandatory improvements before NIH should have an increased amount of funds, said this on July 13. He wrote this to Dr. Terry, Surgeon General of Public Health:

I sincerely believe it would be a disservice to your agency to the cause of medical research, and to the taxpaying public if appropriations for the National Institutes of Health were increased beyond the amount the President has recommended before you have developed the ability to manage effectively these large and complex programs. I greatly appreciate your desire to keep me fully informed of the steps that are taken to achieve this objective.

Mr. President, everybody wants to vote against disease. Cancer is not popular in the United States of America. Heart disease is not popular. Mental illness is something we are all against. Nothing is easier than to go back home and to say that, "although the President of the United States is also against it, and although the Director of the National In-

stitutes of Health is also against it, for my money, we have not appropriated enough. I want more money to be appropriated."

This is wasteful, Mr. President. It does not improve medical research. It does not work. It is inefficient. Politically, it can be understood very easily, but it does not make for an effective battle against disease.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Am I to understand that the officials in charge of the National Institutes of Health have said the moneys recommended in the budget are the moneys that can be prudently and efficiently spent in doing the work that is needed in research?

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is my understanding that that is the position of Dr. Shannon. Dr. Shannon has not made any explicit statement in funds. He feels it would be a political action for him to say the amount should be reduced or that NIH should not have more, but he has asserted that this is the amount they want, this is what they need, this is what they can use efficiently.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If he has not made a statement concurring in what I have said, his officials have, in substance, taken that position?

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from Wisconsin is asking that the amounts recommended be reduced to the level conforming to what has been the advice of the experts as that which can be intelligently and efficiently spent?

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator from Ohio is absolutely correct.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield with reference to the question asked by the distinguished Senator from Ohio?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I shall be very happy to have the Senator take it up on his own time.

Mr. HILL. If the Senator will yield on that point, I wanted to get the Record straight, if the Senator wants the Record to state the truth.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I do. I simply asked the Senator to do it on his time; but I yield.

Mr. HILL. I wanted to tell the Senator that the heads of the Institutes themselves asked for \$1,029,945,000, which is \$129,945,000 more than the Senate Committee on Appropriations approved.

So far as Dr. Shannon is concerned, not including the funds for training, he urged a minimum of \$885 million plus the funds needed for training, which would run the amount well over the \$900 million now recommended by the Committee on Appropriations.

That is all in the hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand. I am familiar with that.

The heads of the Institutes of Health indicated how much money could be spent if they were given an unlimited amount of money, but the fact is that

the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which has responsibility, and Dr. Shannon, who has responsibility, had to decide on priorities. The recommendations made were substantially smaller. The recommendations were far less than those of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. At no time did Dr. Shannon indicate dissatisfaction with the amount recommended by the President.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am happy to yield.

Mr. HILL. Dr. Shannon's recommendations were for \$885,314,000, not including some \$60 million extra for training funds.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand that.

Mr. HILL. Dr. Shannon's recommendations were higher than the funds now recommended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand that. Obviously, it is impossible to give any agency everything it can spend. It is my understanding that each of the departments under the Defense Department asked for 25 or 30 percent more money than was recommended. Every agency individually asks for a large amount.

However, when the requests were all reconciled and determination was made by the President, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Dr. Shannon, the head of the National Institutes of Health, with regard to how much to ask for, they arrived at a figure of \$120 million below what the Senate Committee on Appropriations has recommended.

I should like to point out the great increases which the National Institutes of Health have spent for research. In 1961 the sum was \$383 million. In 1962 it was \$558 million.

For the next year, if the Proxmire amendments should be agreed to, \$679 million would be spent. That would be an exceedingly great increase.

I am not asking that research be stopped, cut back, or reduced. I am asking that it increase rapidly, but at a prudent rate—at the rate recommended by the responsible authorities who are in charge.

A table which I placed in the RECORD the other day shows that if the Proxmire amendments were agreed to in the case of general research there would be an increase of 16 percent. For the Cancer Institute the increase would be 20 percent, even if the Proxmire amendments were agreed to, compared to last year. In the Institute for Mental Health the increase would be 18 percent. In the Heart Institute the increase would be 18 percent.

The overall increase would be 20 percent in the budget, if my amendments were agreed to. It is true that the Senate committee would go higher than this, but the fact is that the Proxmire amendments would provide for the availability of \$134 million more than the National Institutes of Health spent last year.

As I say, the National Institutes of Health have been growing at a very rapid rate.

QUALITY OF FUNDED PROJECTS DECLINING

Mr. President, the essence of this situation has been stated in my colloquy with the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. HILL], as to what kind of research is to be provided. It should be noted that the proportion of applications rated in the highest priority class has been steadily decreasing. New research applications receiving such a superior rating have declined from 4 out of 10 in 1956 to fewer than 1 out of 4 in 1960. Therefore, a far smaller proportion has gone into this higher rated, high-priority class.

Furthermore, according to the NIH criteria for rating grant projects, the average quality of such projects has been steadily declining in recent years, because so much money has been made available. The proportion of the best projects has declined while there has been a corresponding increase in the lowest priority class. The latter increased from 1 percent in 1956 to nearly 4 percent in 1961. It is probable that the large annual increases in the NIH appropriations made in the past few years have contributed to the increasing support of lower quality research.

Dr. Shannon said, in his testimony before the Fountain subcommittee:

I think the things we propose to do this coming year to shore up our administrative devices will be made somewhat more difficult by the increased funds which we apparently are going to have available.

There is no question that the Fountain subcommittee found, over and over again, that one of the really great difficulties in regard to an efficient and competent operation, in regard to providing for high-quality research which is effective, is the fact that the Appropriations Committee has insisted on forcing more money on these agencies than they can efficiently spend.

Mr. President, the crux of my argument is that by providing more money we would not be buying better research. We would be buying more research, but it would be of a lower quality. Some of the manpower which ought to be used for saving lives, for medicine directly, for high priority research projects, would be diverted into low priority research projects.

PROXMIRE AMENDMENT RELIEVES PRESSURE ON LIMITED PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL

The fact is that at the present time there is a serious shortage of medical personnel. Early this year—I think in May—the President of the United States said:

We now have 92 medical and 47 dental schools. These graduate only 7,500 physicians and 3,200 dentists each year. If during the next 10 years the capacity of our medical schools is increased 50 percent, and that of our dental schools by 100 percent, the output will still be sufficient only to maintain the present ratio of physicians and dentists to population.

To do this we must have within the next 10 years substantial increases in enrollment

in existing schools, plus 20 new medical schools and 20 new dental schools.

The President went on to appeal for a bill which is now pending before the Committee on Education and Labor of the House and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Senate, which would provide for additional loan funds—originally scholarship funds—and also for additional construction funds for medical schools. The proposal is now pending in the Congress. Even if this proposal should be enacted this year, there still would be a very serious shortage of trained medical personnel for years to come.

The difficulty in what is happening is that we are training professional personnel who already have graduated, who already have their M.D. and Ph. D. degrees. These people have been used for research projects. Of course, they should be used in an increasing number, but the excessive number being engaged means that these people are being diverted from their vital role as doctors, and especially as professors at medical school.

They are being diverted into an area in which only the lowest priority research projects are considered. On the basis of all the evidence, that is what would be approved if the additional money were provided.

The real need is for programs at a lower level of education. The difficulty is that the training funds, which have been increased, as I understand, by almost \$55 million by the Appropriations Committee—over the increases already recommended by the administration—would be used for the training of people for work at the post-post-graduate level. These people already have their Ph. D. degrees and their M.D. degrees, and are in very short supply for essential work.

This program would not provide the funds needed at the undergraduate levels.

I wish to report to the Senate the comments made by the Bureau of the Budget about this bill in relation to the NIH training grants.

The Bureau of the Budget said:

The \$55 million that the House and Senate added for training grants does not in any way replace the President's request for this medical bill. First, most NIH training grants are to students already possessing an M.D. degree, while this bill devotes exclusive aid to medical students who do not possess an M.D. degree.

The President's bill calls for aid to medical schools and for the construction of 25 new ones to give us the needed facilities to maintain our physician-patient level. NIH training grants are used for research. In brief, the philosophy of the two programs is quite different. One is to give us practicing M.D.'s to meet our growing needs in this area; the other is to give us increased research capacity.

PROXMIRE AMENDMENT PERMITS \$134 MILLION RESEARCH INCREASE

We are moving ahead at a rapid pace in research.

If the Proxmire amendments are agreed to, there will be \$134 million more for research than was provided last year. There will be an increase all along the line, for virtually every one of the Insti-

tutes. We shall be proceeding at the prudent and sensible pace which the President of the United States recommends. The President is a convinced liberal, who is deeply devoted to medical research.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare also says that this is the way to proceed.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PELL in the chair). The Senator from Wisconsin has 3 minutes remaining. The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the bill as reported to the Senate provides for \$53,-279,100 under the overall budget estimates for 1963.

The amendments of the Senator from Wisconsin would strike from the bill some \$44,000 needed to meet the full entitlements under the statute for vocational education.

Today there is that much of a deficit in the entitlements for vocational education which go to the States for distribution to the high schools and vocational schools throughout the States.

The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin would also strike from the bill funds for the payment of the full entitlements in defense-impacted areas. Since the enactment of the legislation during World War II, the Congress has not failed in any instance to provide for the full entitlements. The school districts back home in the various States employ their teachers and make plans for the maintenance and operation of their schools on the basis of commitments in the Federal statutes. We have honored such obligations by providing the necessary funds to pay them. The funds recommended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations would continue to do so. Not one dollar more is appropriated than what is necessary to meet the obligations of entitlements under the act.

The distinguished Senator from Wisconsin has said much about experts. The Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which Office has responsibility for the administration of the funds, requested funds in the amount now shown in the bill before the Senate. The amount is exactly in line with the funds requested by the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The reduction made in the funds was made by someone outside the Office of Education in the Budget Bureau. I cannot understand the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin. Is the Senator from Wisconsin willing to abolish the Congress and permit someone in the Budget Bureau to decide questions involving the various programs of Congress and the question whether we should meet our obligations and pay the entitlements?

Everyone knows that, with all due regard and respect for the President of the United States, busy as he is with the many problems he has and the many burdens he must carry in respect to foreign as well as domestic issues, he cannot possibly go into all details of the various appropriations.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on that point?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Tuesday afternoon I called Mr. McMurrin, head of the Office of Education, and asked him about the item. Mr. McMurrin has supported the administration 100 percent. He said, "That is all that can be justified. The people who work in the field say that 81-percent entitlement is just, fair, and proper."

He did not hesitate 1 minute on that question. He was perfectly free to give me another viewpoint, but he told me that was his position.

Mr. HILL. I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations for 13 years. Regardless of who the President may be, whether Republican or Democratic, after the budget is once sent to the Congress, the heads of the department must support that budget. They cannot come here and say, "We want more money."

The Office of Education made a request to the Budget Bureau for the fund to meet the full entitlements. In making their requests they were free to express their own honest opinions as to what the needs were. After the budget is sent to the Congress, they are then bound by the budget. Any member of the Appropriations Committee knows that.

For the first time since Public Laws 874 and 815 were passed following World War II, the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin would deny to States and their school districts the entitlements and commitments written into those statutes.

The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin would also strike from the bill funds for vocational rehabilitation. The testimony before the Senate committee shows that no funds appropriated by Congress bring greater results, more profit, or bigger dividends than do the funds for vocational rehabilitation. A person who is crippled and disabled is not only a burden to himself, but also to his family and the Nation's economy. When such a person is rehabilitated, he finds a useful job, becomes a productive person, and pays his fair share of taxes.

The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin would strike from the bill funds upon which the Senate Appropriations Committee agreed a year ago. The Senate and the House ratified the measure, and the President also ratified it when he signed the bill. The provision made available funds for the construction of a water laboratory at Athens, Ga. The question was threshed out a year ago when the money was appropriated for planning and the acquisition of a site. We are merely carrying out the plans and the program on which the Congress and the President agreed a year ago.

The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin would strike from the bill grants to States totaling \$1 million for the control of tuberculosis. Those funds are to be spent by the State health departments and the county health units in the battle waged against the dread disease of tuberculosis.

The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin would also strike from the bill approximately \$500,000 for dental services, and better dental care in the prevention and control of dental diseases. We are coming more and more to realize, and our scientists and doctors are bringing to our attention, the fact that many diseases have an oral origin. They have their beginning in the mouth. The infection from germs and viruses start in the mouth and proceed to other parts of the body. The \$500,000 would be devoted to the purpose of combating dental disease.

The Senator's amendment would strike from the bill approximately \$50 million of funds for the construction of hospitals. Year after year we have provided the full \$150 million for the construction of hospitals. The amount which the Senate Committee on Appropriations has recommended and has placed in the bill is exactly the amount which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare requested. The Department asked for the funds. It said they were needed. The Department said the funds should be provided because it is known that at the present time a need exists for an additional 1,653,781 beds. The funds recommended by the Appropriations Committee would carry out the recommendations of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and would provide approximately 57,076 beds together with construction apart from the Hill-Burton program. To replace obsolete beds for the present fiscal year and to provide beds for the increasing population for this fiscal year, approximately 69,070 beds would be required. In other words, even with the number of beds recommended by the Department and provided in the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, we would still be approximately 12,000 beds short in meeting the problem created by beds becoming obsolete and the need for additional beds because of increased population. Nevertheless, as I have said, there has been a deficit of approximately 1,-153,000 hospital beds in our country. The Senator would make the deficit even greater.

Today States are ready to put up their share of the \$1,620,405,000. The Federal Government would put up a third of that amount, or \$570 million. In other words, the States would continue to do as they are now doing and would put up far more than would the Federal Government. The record shows the number of applications on file with the U.S. Public Health Service to go forward with building desperately needed hospitals under the program.

We have a letter from the State and territorial health officers. They are the health officers in charge of our health departments. They call attention to the fact that the States and local communities, through levying local taxes, put up about \$3 for every \$1 contributed by the Federal Government. The States are prepared to go forward with a great program calling for the expenditure by the States of \$1.6 billion and \$579 million by the Federal Government. We are recommending in the bill an appropri-

tion of only \$220 million. Yet the Senator from Wisconsin would eliminate a substantial part of the \$220 million.

The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin would also take \$1 million from the funds proposed to be devoted to air pollution control. Today, with the exhausts of automobiles, fallout, and other elements that contaminate and pollute our air, we know that nothing is more important than the control of air pollution.

The respiratory diseases and the diseases of the chest and the lung have been increasing because, in the opinion of doctors and scientists, they are caused by air pollution. Yet the Senator from Wisconsin would strike a million dollars out of that program.

We are all familiar with the epidemic of infectious hepatitis in the last 2 or 3 years. The Senator from Wisconsin would strike out funds for the construction of a shellfish laboratory to study the matter of hepatitis, because it is the opinion of doctors and scientists that much of the hepatitis comes from shellfish. The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] reminds that it comes from water. Yes, it comes from water through the shellfish, which carry hepatitis.

Then the Senator from Wisconsin would strike out funds that I am sure he did not realize would be stricken, dealing with foreign quarantine fees. These are fees that the Quarantine Service collects in foreign quarantine locations. We provide for the fees to come into the Treasury and then to have them appropriated out of the Treasury. That is the only way we can know how these funds are being used. The Committee on Appropriations recommended that we would better know what the fees are, and how much they are, and what is coming in and how they are being used by the method we recommend.

On the National Institutes of Health, as I have previously called attention, the Senator from Wisconsin has stated that the experts wanted the budget amount, and therefore he was proposing to reduce the bill to that amount.

The truth is that the experts at the National Institutes of Health—in cancer and in arthritis and in allergies and in neurology and in blindness, and in all the other fields—asked for \$1,029,945,000. That recommendation went to the head of the Institutes, Dr. Shannon, into whose mouth the Senator from Wisconsin has put a good many words today. I say that with all due respect to the Senator. Dr. Shannon reduced that amount to \$885,314,000. Before they had finished the study with respect to the amount of training that was required, they found that they would need an additional \$60 million.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. How much would the Senator strike out from the appropriation for mental health?

Mr. HILL. He would strike out \$21,700,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely wish to point out, as I did on the floor the other day, that we run into error in trying to

evaluate these things dollarwise as to what one can do and what one cannot do with research. This is one place where we cannot talk about dollars, although I know that all of us are trying to save money, and I am sure the Senator from Wisconsin seriously has that in mind. I am about to have a bill come from the House in which there will be slightly over \$1 billion for the Veterans' Administration for hospital care—inpatient and outpatient care. Every other bed, as the Senator from Alabama knows, in the 180-some-odd veterans hospitals, is a mental case. If that is true, then there is close to \$500 million that we are spending to take care of veterans only in the mental health field. So far as \$21 or \$30 million is concerned, or whatever the amount might be, if we can make a breakthrough in this field, it will save us in 1 year the whole amount.

Mr. HILL. It would indeed. The Senator knows that as a result of medical research in the last several years we have saved \$1.5 billion in construction facilities alone, because after nearly 180 years, for the first time, a few years ago, we turned the tide. Instead of the number of mentally ill people getting larger and larger each year, we let some 32,000 out of the hospital, reducing the costs to our States and reducing the costs to families. Many of these people have been able to become productive citizens and to make a living and to pay their fair share of the taxes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think that would be a very reasonable amount for mental health. I am using that figure as an illustration. It seems to me to be reasonable when we spend a half billion dollars a year alone for veterans only. The Senator from Alabama remembers that he and I a few years ago had the same kind of argument made with respect to TB research.

Mr. HILL. And we had the opposition then just as we have now.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. We now find that the veterans' hospitals are about to close up their TB wards, because we have had that breakthrough.

Mr. HILL. Yes. The Senator was speaking about the mental health situation. I should like to call attention to the testimony of Dr. Jack Ewalt. He is a former mental health commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and is now a professor of psychiatry at Harvard University Medical School, and Director of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health. This is what Dr. Ewalt testified:

One hospital that has not had a good public relations man, has not been heard of as much as some, is a State mental hospital in Worcester, Mass. In 1950, it had 2,900 patients, which was 30 percent over its capacity. Twelve years later that hospital has 1,800 patients, which is under its capacity. Obviously it is no longer overcrowded.

Now, this was achieved not by any magic but by the plain commonsense application of hiring new personnel, many of whom were trained in the programs instituted by the Institutes of Health, by applying new methods developed in research by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Then Dr. Ewalt goes on to say:

In an NIH-financed grant in New York, they were able to show that by instituting

proper rehabilitation techniques that the particular sample of patients they had, had been running at a relapse rate of 35 percent—is currently running at 10 percent. This is a substantial saving in human misery, saving in money.

Then Dr. Ewalt goes on to tell how in the hospital which he runs in Massachusetts they had been able to cut down the mental illness cases to such an extent that today 62 percent of those cases can be taken care of at home during most of their illness.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin would cut the appropriation bill by \$247 million. Is that correct?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. He states that that sum reflects the increases granted in the several subjects covered by the amendment. The bill as reported by the committee calls for \$53 million, as I understand it, below the budget estimate.

Mr. HILL. Below the overall budget. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. My question is, How was the whole appropriation kept below the budget estimate, if the items mentioned by the Senator from Wisconsin were increased \$247 million?

Mr. HILL. We made reductions in some other items. The Bureau of the Budget recommended for the social security item \$2,688,300,000. The Senate followed the House in reducing that amount to \$2,538 million. In other words, we reduced it \$150 million.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is chairman of the Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations. We knew of his disclosures concerning waste in the welfare program in the District of Columbia. We asked the Senator from West Virginia if he would not write the language for this part of our report. I shall read it to the Senate, because it shows why we made a reduction in this instance and increases in other places, as I have tried to explain.

This is the language written by the Senator from West Virginia:

The recent investigation into the welfare programs in the District of Columbia has been followed with great interest by the committee. The final result of the investigation of the 5-percent sample of the aid to dependent children program disclosed that 66 percent of the cases were ineligible, thus leaving only 34 percent of the cases as eligible. This, in the committee's opinion, constitutes a shocking waste of Federal and local funds. The committee has previously been advised by the Federal agency that ineligibility in the caseload throughout the country is estimated to be less than 2 percent. If the situation found to exist in the District is common to other large cities, it is estimated that the waste of public funds would run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

The committee will expect the Department to make an all-out effort to carefully review eligibility under the ADC program throughout the country. This review should include local, State, and Federal personnel organized into a concerted effort to eliminate any abuses of the program. A full report of the Department's findings will be expected when the Department appears before the commit-

tee next year. It is incumbent upon the committee to insist upon a thorough check in view of the seeming complacency exhibited by Federal, State, and local community officials, particularly in light of the results disclosed through the special investigation in the Nation's Capital.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The committee proceeded to determine priorities, and it felt that the items in which it made increases were entitled to priority, while others were not entitled to the amounts which were asked for; and therefore they were reduced.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly correct. The committee, as an agent of the U.S. Senate, felt that it was exercising a constitutional responsibility and a constitutional duty to the Senate and to Congress. We are the legislative representatives. We are the appropriations representatives. As the Senator from Ohio well knows, not one dollar can come out of the Federal Treasury, under the Constitution, except by an act of Congress. It was not the intention of the founding fathers of the Republic to leave to some civil service employee the determination of what should be done with the people's money. That is the duty, the obligation, and the responsibility of Congress.

Mr. LAUSCHE. By how much has the Senate increased the recommendation of the committee in the amendments that have thus far been accepted? I know that \$25 million is provided in the retraining program. How much has the amount been increased on the Senate floor?

Mr. HILL. The committee has a budget estimate for \$100 million for manpower training activities. The Senate has provided \$75 million, which is \$25 million below the budget estimate.

Mr. LAUSCHE. But \$25 million more than the committee recommended?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Was any other item increased on the Senate floor?

Mr. HILL. Under Public Law 874, we have provided \$15 million for impacted areas. So far as that \$15 million is concerned, it was agreed to by a conference committee on the supplemental appropriation bill and will be dropped out of this bill. It was agreed to today in the conference committee which considered the supplemental appropriation bill.

Something has been said by the Senator from Wisconsin about the quality and priority of the applications. The Senate ought to understand that when an application comes to the NIH from a research investigator, it is first processed by the Division of Research Grants. On the basis of the scientific specialty into which it falls, it is then referred to one of the 42 technical study sections which conduct the initial review of all applications. The study sections are composed of some of the most distinguished nongovernmental scientists in the country. They are taxpayers, as well. Those scientists are charged with the task of accepting or rejecting the applications, without regard to the position of the National Institutes of Health.

In reviewing applications, a typical study section, composed of 19 or 20

scientists, gives most careful attention to the professional competence of the investigators, to the importance of the research problem, and to the amount of money requested in relation to research knowledge which may eventuate from such a project. In a significant percentage of cases, the study section reduces both the amount of money to be awarded and the length of time to be consumed in an individual line of inquiry. Furthermore, the study sections turn down an average of one out of every two projects and, in the case of many study sections, the rejection rate is as high as two out of every three projects.

Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the committee approved the House allowance of \$5,810,000 for juvenile delinquency and youth offenses. This is the amount which the Department indicated would be spent this year. This is an extremely worthwhile item. An application has been submitted by the Charleston, W. Va., Youth Community, Inc., for a few thousand dollars to establish and operate a demonstration project aimed at reducing the increasing delinquency and crime rate among our young people. I believe that rendering financial assistance to that organization would help serve the purposes of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

The need for such a demonstration project in West Virginia, as proposed by Charleston Youth Community, Inc., a nonprofit organization, is underlined by the economic distress prevalent in many of the State's communities—distress which contributes to school dropouts and compounds the difficulties faced by young people when they apply for the limited job opportunities that are available.

Such a youth demonstration project in Kanawha County, which contains one-seventh of the State's population, would have permeating benefits throughout West Virginia, and would serve as a useful guide for other economically distressed Appalachian region areas that are likewise faced with youth problems.

The sponsors of Charleston Youth Community, Inc., are among the finest people to be found in the businesses and professions, and the social, political, and labor organizations in West Virginia. They are people whose advice and counsel can be counted on to provide the demonstration project with the kind of self-evaluation and leadership that may be needed from time to time to maintain the vitality of its program.

I urge the Senate to go along with the committee's recommendation in regard to this item.

Mr. President, the Labor and HEW appropriations bill which we are considering today carries two other items of particular significance to the States of West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, as well as to some fringe areas of several adjacent States. Both items are amendments which I

submitted to the subcommittee when it was considering this bill, and which were adopted and subsequently approved by the full Appropriations Committee.

One of my amendments is for \$520,000 for the establishment of a U.S. Public Health Service pneumoconiosis research, study, and rehabilitation program, which the Agency advises it would center in Beckley, W. Va., because of that city's central location in the bituminous coal fields of the Appalachian region.

According to the medical specialists in the U.S. Public Health Service, pneumoconiosis, a lung disease found among coal miners, may be on the increase because modern methods of mining coal often tend to enhance the dust problem. In a 1961 X-ray survey of over 5,000 coal miners, evidence of pneumoconiosis and massive fibrosis was found in substantial number.

Thus, one can readily see that the establishment of this pneumoconiosis project is of vital importance to our coal miners, to our coal industry, and to the unimpaired production of coal for the Nation's energy needs. As the U.S. Public Health Service develops further knowledge about pneumoconiosis, much good work can be done to prevent unnecessary lung diseases and resulting disabilities among our coal miners.

The pneumoconiosis project in Beckley, W. Va., would be assisted by the use of several mobile laboratories. These would make critical tests and X-rays right at mine pits anywhere in the Appalachian bituminous coal fields. Thus, miners who are found to show preliminary evidence of the disease could be treated before a serious advancement takes place and before costly, extended medical care and possible rehabilitation become necessary. This project is highly commendable and worthy of support by all Senators.

My other amendment concerns an appropriation of \$500,000 for the establishment of an Ohio River Basin water pollution control project, possibly to be located at Wheeling, W. Va., because that city is preferred by the U.S. Public Health Service from an operational standpoint.

While the Ohio River is one of the Nation's important water highways for commercial traffic, it also has the dubious distinction of being the main drainage stem for many polluted tributaries. This pollution situation, if left to be corrected by means other than a massive attack on the problem, would militate to an increasing extent against the economic and social growth of the entire basin.

My amendment would enable the U.S. Public Health Service to concentrate a concerted effort to reduce and abate pollution in the entire Ohio River Basin, and provide this industrial heartland of America with the kind of water quality required for industrial growth and expansion.

The initial \$500,000 appropriation for this project would enable the U.S. Public Health Service to collect data, make projects of municipal and industrial water demands and waste discharges. It would also enable the Agency to provide a basis upon which public officials can

make policy decisions involving waste control at the source, stream flow regulation, water supply and reuse, and attending financial and legal problems.

Mr. President, the health of our coal miners, and water of good quality, are essential to the economic and social well-being of America. And while my amendments may seem regional in their application, their long range effects would be wholesome for the country as a whole.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. HILL. I reserve those 4 minutes. How much time remains to the Senator from Wisconsin?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in the 4 minutes remaining to me, it would not be possible to tell the story of what has been accomplished through medical research. However, all that is necessary is to turn to some of the leading periodicals. On July 8, 1962, the Washington Sunday Star published an article by Dr. Jonas Salk, the father of the polio vaccine. In his article, Dr. Salk emphasizes the importance of and the need for medical research. He looks to the day, not too far distant, when there will be a vaccine not only for one virus, but for as many as 100 viruses. Think of it—one vaccine to give protection from 100 viruses.

In the Ladies Home Journal for June 1962—less than 30 days ago—is an article which tells the story of the great advances which have been made in the battle against cancer. Great progress has been made in that field through medical research.

Look magazine for July 17, 1962—only 3 days ago—tells the story of the remarkable progress being made in the battle against Parkinson's disease, a disease which is commonly known as shaking palsy. At long last a cure is in sight for that disease, from which mankind has suffered through the centuries.

If I had the time, I could cite story after story, telling what has been accomplished in the field of medical research.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Cannot the story be summed up quickly by saying that in the past 17 years the longevity of Americans has increased 6.7 years?

Mr. HILL. That is correct. As the Senator from Washington has said, that is due to medical research.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And not all of it Federal research.

Mr. HILL. Oh, no. While medical research is being conducted by the Government, it is also being financed by private foundations, such as the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the American Cancer Society, and other voluntary nonprofit organizations. But all of those engaged in research are working together in the interest of the health and lives of the people of the

United States. Today, the average life expectancy of a child born in this country is now a full threescore years and ten. This has been accomplished almost entirely by medical research.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The Senator has expressed appreciation for medical research, both private and governmental. I remember that, while on a visit to Pittsburgh, I noted that a popular singer had received \$15,000 for appearing for 1 week in a night club in that area. I recall the fact that only that day I had been told that Dr. Jonas Salk received \$15,000, not for a week, but for 1 year, in the creative labor of mind and body which has so characterized his vital contributions. I embrace this occasion to say that perhaps we need to have a better sense of values as we weigh the dedication of these scientists and researchers, who give of their talents so completely for the benefit of humanity.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I join the Senator from West Virginia in his tribute to our dedicated scientists and research workers who day after day, week after week, and year after year carry on this work in medical research, although with very little financial return so far as they, themselves, are concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Alabama has expired.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, to listen to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Alabama, who is so eloquent and so deeply convinced on this subject, one would think the Senator from Wisconsin was in favor of cancer and heart disease and illnesses of other kinds and was opposed to research.

First, I wish to say that my amendment simply will reduce the appropriation to the level requested by the Kennedy administration—not as requested by the Coolidge administration or the McKinley administration, but as requested by the Kennedy administration, which is devoted to all these programs.

Because my amendment deals with impacted school districts, and reduces appropriations in this politically sensitive area I am sure I will lose Senate support. Those who work and have responsibility in this field say that only 81 percent of the entitlements can be justified.

In the area of hospital construction, there is no question that the administration has recommended an increase of \$100 million; and \$150 million is still available in this fund, not obligated. An additional \$50 million over this amount simply cannot be justified.

There is also no question that a very careful analysis and study should be made of the charge that there is a shortage of 1 million hospital beds, before the increase which has been proposed is accepted.

Finally, Mr. President, I stress the point that I am not opposed to research or improvements in medical science any more than President Kennedy or Secretary Ribicoff or any of the others who

joined in making this recommendation to Congress.

My amendment would allow a \$134 million increase—a 20-percent increase over the amount available last year—for research in cancer, mental health, heart disease, and so forth. As a result of my amendment, in all these areas, far more money would be available than the amount which has been available before.

The gist of the argument of the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Washington is that we have made great progress in the past. I agree 100 percent as to that, and I say we should do better in the future. That is why I favor providing \$134 million more—20 percent more than these agencies have ever had. It seems to me that should be adequate.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I shall vote for these amendments. I shall do so because I believe that for every mistake made in requesting too little for the Washington operations, 100 mistakes are made in requesting too much; and under those circumstances, if I am going to err, I am going to err in voting for the appropriation of too little, because I think such a course is the best one to follow in connection with the greatly desired solution of the problems confronting us.

Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time available on the amendments has expired.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, on the question of agreeing to these amendments, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon

would vote "nay," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay," and the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay," and the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER and Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] are necessarily absent.

On this vote the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea" and the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea" and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea" and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 59, as follows:

[No. 124 Leg.]

YEAS—24

Alken	Bottom	Byrd, Va.
Beall	Bush	Clark
Boggs	Butler	Cooper

Curtis
Dirksen
Dworshak
Fong
Hruska

Lausche
Mundt
Prouty
Proxmire
Robertson

Talmadge
Thurmond
Tower
Wiley
Williams, Del.

NAYS—59

Anderson
Bartlett
Bible
Burdick
Byrd, W. Va.
Cannon
Carlson
Carroll
Case
Chavez
Church
Cotton
Dodd
Douglas
Eastland
Ellender
Engle
Ervin
Hart
Hartke

Hayden
Hickey
Hill
Holland
Humphrey
Jackson
Javits
Johnston
Keating
Kefauver
Kerr
Kuchel
Long, Mo.
Long, Hawaii
Magnuson
Mansfield
McCarthy
McClellan
McGee
McNamara

Metcalf
Moss
Muskie
Neuberger
Pastore
Pell
Randolph
Russell
Saltonstall
Smathers
Smith, Mass.
Smith, Maine
Sparkman
Stennis
Symington
Williams, N.J.
Yarborough
Young, N. Dak.
Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—17

Allott
Bennett
Capehart
Fulbright
Goldwater
Gore

Gruening
Hickenlooper
Jordan
Long, La.
Miller
Monroney

Morse
Morton
Murphy
Pearson
Scott

So Mr. PROXMIRE's amendments were rejected.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendments were rejected.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I call up my amendments designated "7-18-62-A," and ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendments may be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none; and, without objection, the amendments will be printed in the RECORD without reading.

The amendments ordered to be printed in the RECORD, are as follows:

On page 32, line 2, strike out "\$161,826,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$147,826,000".

On page 33, line 3, strike out "\$158,409,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$139,109,000".

On page 33, lines 7 and 8, strike out "\$148,599,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$126,899,000".

On page 33, line 11, strike out "\$149,398,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$126,898,000".

On page 33, line 16, strike out "\$22,199,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$17,199,000".

On page 33, line 20, strike out "\$105,721,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$91,921,000".

On page 33, line 24, strike out "\$68,142,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$59,342,000".

On page 34, line 12, strike out "\$86,506,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$71,206,000".

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I shall briefly explain the amendments, but first I wish to yield 1 minute, on a personal matter, to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. President, before that is done I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendments, before Senators leave the Chamber.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. KUCHEL. Does any Senator have the right, if he desires, to have the amendments divided, so that we can work on them one at a time if we so wish?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Any Senator is entitled to a division of any measure which contains more than one question.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Presiding Officer.

I wish to say to the Senator from Wisconsin that part of the amendments just rejected I would have supported, and other parts I would not have supported.

I will listen to what the new amendments purport to do. A hurried reading of them convinces me that some things in the amendments previously considered are also in these amendments. I would appreciate it if my friend in his discussion would indicate what he purports to cover.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator from California.

I now yield to the Senator from Washington.

TRIBUTES TO SENATOR JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, OF MARYLAND

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the Senate may not be in session tomorrow. Were it in session tomorrow I would say what I am going to say now at that more appropriate time.

I am reminded that tomorrow is the 65th anniversary of the birth of our distinguished friend, the Senator from Maryland, Mr. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER. I do not know whether I shall have the opportunity to say much about him before he leaves the Senate, so I wish to tell him now that on his birthday I wish him well.

We are sorry to see him leave the Senate. He has been a pillar of strength, influence, energy and integrity in my committee. I know the business world, the transportation world, the merchant marine world, the communications world, and all others, will sorely miss his sound advice. We wish him well on his 65th birthday.

By the looks of him, we need not pass and medicare bill for him. [Laughter.]

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I join the Senator from Washington in paying tribute to my colleague, JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER on his 65th birthday.

JOHN BUTLER has lived an active and full life. He is a veteran of World War I and as an attorney has been associated with one of the finest law firms in the country—Venable, Baetjer, and Howard.

In 1950, the people of Maryland sent him to the Senate. It has been my pleasure to know him and work with him during these past 12 years.

It is my personal regret that he is retiring from the Senate. I am sure his decision is also disappointing to the people of Maryland who admire his

honesty, integrity, and statesmanlike decisions.

In retirement, I wish him, his lovely wife, and his fine children health and happiness.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I should like to yield, but my time is limited. I fear I must proceed, although I join in congratulations to the Senator from Maryland on his 65th birthday.

Mr. BUTLER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may be permitted to proceed for 5 minutes to discuss the birthday of the distinguished Senator, and that the time not be taken from the time of the Senator from Wisconsin or the time of the other side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Hickey in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, was the unanimous-consent request granted, that 5 minutes be allowed, not chargeable to either side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unanimous-consent request was granted.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I wish to make note of the fact that tomorrow is also the anniversary of the birth of the distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER]. Whether he and the Senator from Maryland are of the same age I do not know, but both came into the world on the same day of the year. What a great day it was.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, the time is short, but I wish to join my distinguished chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the able Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], in expressing congratulations to my colleague the senior Senator from Maryland. We have served with him for many years. It has been my privilege to serve under him on the minority side of the committee. We all appreciate his forthrightness, his courage, and his ability. May he live to celebrate his 80th and 90th birthdays. That is the wish of all his colleagues, who regard him so highly and love him so much.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURDICK in the chair). The junior Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, we who serve on the Committee on Commerce salute our senior colleague and ranking minority member, and wish him a long life and continued prosperity. The same goes for our colleague from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER.]

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I also wish to join in the very happy birthday greeting to our colleague. I do it because in New York we love sports. I know of no greater devotee of sports than the Senator from Maryland.

I can only wish for all of us that on our 65th birthday anniversaries we will look as well as does the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I wish to join in the congratulations extended to

the distinguished Senator from Maryland on the 65th anniversary of his birth. I wish to say to him also that there is no member of the committee whom I shall miss more than my dear friend from Maryland. We stood side by side in trying to work for the merchant marine of America, and to sustain a merchant marine necessary for this country both in war and in peace. I am perfectly sure that as he leaves the Senate, he will continue his vital interest in the affairs of our great Nation.

I join Senators in wishing him many happy returns of the day.

Mr. BUTLER. I thank my dear friend from California.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I would be recreant to my duty if I did not join in the salute to a fine Senator and a great man. I have had the pleasure of calling JOHN BUTLER my friend for the 10 years I have been privileged to serve in the Senate. That privilege has been shared by Senators on both sides of the aisle. I salute the distinguished Senator from Maryland and his family, and wish him Godspeed and happiness for many years in the future.

Mr. BUTLER. I thank the Senator from California for his lovely remarks.

Mr. President, I thank the chairman of the Committee on Commerce and my other friends on the committee and my friends in the Senate on this occasion for wishing me a happy birthday. While I shall not be here, I hope that I may be of some service to them and to my country in years to come.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the Proxmire amendments en bloc?

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Wisconsin to state to the Senate the burden of what the rather lengthy list of proposed amendments consists.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the amendments would apply only to the National Institutes of Health. They would reduce the appropriation amount to the level requested by the administration. The amendments contain no provision that would affect impacted areas or school construction. They deal only with general research and services, National Cancer Institute, Mental Health activities, National Heart Institute, National Institute of Dental Research, arthritis and metabolic disease activities, allergy and infectious disease activities, neurology and blindness activities, all of which are relevant, pertinent, and related. Therefore I feel very strongly that amendments relating to those activities should be considered en bloc as one amendment rather than separately, which would take a great deal of time

and prevent debate on some of the activities.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I interpose no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes.

The amendments would merely reduce the amounts contained in the bill to the level requested by the administration. In every single case the amount requested by the administration is substantially above the amount that was spent last year. The amount proposed for general research and services is 16 percent above; cancer is 20 percent above; mental health, 18 percent; Heart Institute, 18 percent. The increase proposed is more than \$134 million. As a dollar increase it is one of the greatest increases for which the Congress will ever have voted in our history for the National Institutes of Health.

I have a great deal more to say on this subject, but the heart of my argument is that the administration is liberal. It is an administration which is deeply concerned with health research. It is an administration which is expert and competent in the field. It is an administration which I believe cannot be criticized as being too much concerned with thriftiness and not enough concerned with human compassion. Therefore, I think the amendments which would reduce spending to the level the administration requested make sense.

I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, in the committee I reserved my right to bring my point of view to the Senate. I did so after proposing an amendment, which was defeated.

The budget estimate is \$780,400,000. The House allowance is \$840,800,000, \$60 million over the amount proposed by the Bureau of the Budget. The Senate increased the amount to \$900,800,000. If the Senate and the House adopt the total of \$900 million now recommended in the bill, the total will be \$120,400,000 over the amount proposed in the budget. The increase over the budgets requested by Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy in a period of 10 years amounts to \$739,169,000.

The percentage of increase in medical research from 1950 to 1961 has been 827 percent. Institutional care has increased 303 percent. Hospital and medical care has increased 106 percent.

I mention those figures because on July 2 of this year the House Committee on Government Operations issued a report which was extremely critical of the National Institutes of Health for poor management of medical research grants amounting to \$434 million a year. The committee said it expects the National Institutes of Health "to give high priority at this time to the task of correcting its management deficiencies and strengthening its capacity for the effective and efficient operation of these vital health programs."

We all want these programs. We want to proceed in a sensible and reasonable

way and not jump too high in the figures.

I point out to the Senate that in 1950 the budget estimate was \$41,246,000, and in 1963 it was \$780,400,000. We can see the increase in the past 12 years.

For those reasons I hope that the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin will be agreed to. I reserved my rights in the committee to vote differently from the committee on the subject we are discussing, because I believe the increase is unwarranted in view of the very generous recommendation of the President of the United States.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. For the Record I should like to state why I supported the Senator from Wisconsin on the previous amendments and why I shall support him on the present amendments.

In my opinion the President of the United States submitted budget requests for adequate amounts for appropriations in the pending bill. Those amounts were substantially in excess of what previous administrations had requested. I am most interested in the progress of science, health, education, and all related subjects which would be governed by the program, including the Hill-Burton program. But I think the Appropriations Committee went too far in increasing the amounts in the budget. For that reason I will support the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I yield 15 minutes to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I rise with a real sense of reluctance and with a twinge of sorrow to support the amendments of the Senator from Wisconsin. We are all deeply interested in the question of public health. We know that further research in that field is needed. We all have a deep affection and admiration for the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who has been the moving spirit in both the authorizing legislation and appropriations in that field. If his godfather, Joseph Lister, the great surgeon, were here on earth, he would look with great pride on the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I hope the Senator will not kill me with kindness.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No, I will not kill the Senator with kindness. I am merely showing that there is nothing personal in what I am about to say. Nevertheless, I think it is true that in past years Congress, and particularly the Senate, has appropriated excessive amounts of money to the National Institutes of Health and has encouraged practices which are wasteful and not in the public interest.

I am very sorry that I must make that statement. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has read a passage from the Fountain committee report, which showed that the Institutes

were warned last year that they were carrying out unsystematic practices. That did not affect what they did in the slightest. While they have given a pledge of good behavior for the coming year, there is no assurance that their pledge will have any effect.

I know something of what happens in the field. I may say that the presence of this enormous amount of money has on the one hand undoubtedly fostered gang research at Bethesda; namely, the idea that merely by hiring a great many people one can solve problems, and also had encouraged the application for funds for projects which are not really very important, and that these funds are very often granted; at the same time, the Institutes have been largely under the control of either the American Medical Association or certain special groups, so that they have been able to shut off research in many fields that are new and needed.

It is sometimes unfair to list the titles of projects which have been fostered. There may be some value in some of these which the title may not show. However, I have here a list of a few of the projects which have been carried out during the last year. I should like to read the titles of these projects, and the amounts that were granted to them:

Assistants use on dental student performance.....	\$36,800
Instrument to study tooth mobility.....	7,647
The oral health of Icelandic peoples.....	14,030
Investigation of information contained in echoes.....	13,837
Health and social characteristics of the Pima Indians.....	22,504
Studies of a disease in a giant snail.....	20,092
Role of behavior of frontal monkeys.....	15,998
Indian caste cohesiveness and personality development.....	7,820
Student culture and intellectual development.....	43,613
Travel of synthetic detergents with percolating water.....	20,991
Empirical tests of a theory of interpersonal behavior.....	17,250
Alcohol use in a changing Navaho community.....	1,998
Effect of child training methods on adjustment.....	36,539
Emergent leadership among the New Guinea Tolai.....	1,251
Mental age, IQ, sex and divergent thinking.....	2,227
Parent participation in a hospital pediatrics program.....	33,243
The establishment and maintenance of a monkey colony.....	13,816
Juvenile delinquency in Japanese-American population.....	50,180
Studies of silent thinking.....	26,565
Effects of housing on health and social adjustment.....	19,339
A suicide referral demonstration project.....	100,215
Red tuna and yellow fat disease in the cat.....	19,965
Premarriage counseling.....	14,403
Behavioral and physiological concomitants of dreaming.....	20,700
The social role of the aging wild ungulate.....	8,205

I must confess that I did not know what an ungulate was. I am informed, however, that ungulate is the classification for hooved animals.

A developmental study of chronic tube-fed fowl.....	\$10,292
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The skilled clinicians assessment of personality.....	\$94,587
Research project on law and psychiatry.....	29,095
The ontogeny of English phrase structure.....	2,100
Social space as biocommunication.....	21,616
Hermann Rorschach—his life and work.....	7,803
Garbage and wastes as mushroom nutrients.....	14,045
Parasites of <i>Penaeus duorarum</i> , the pink shrimp.....	7,820
Social and economic differentials in mortality (1960-63).....	623,967
Longitudinal growth studies on anomalies of the head.....	23,712
A stereotactic atlas of the beagle brain.....	9,775
Problems in organization of public health units.....	18,339
Congenital malformations in northern New England.....	42,062
Feeding caesarian and natural born germ-free rodents.....	40,020
A study of the role of the nurse in the clinic.....	42,728
Blood groups in the rabbit.....	20,470
Appointment breaking in a pediatric clinic.....	18,000
Growth and differentiation of the chick embryo eye.....	3,973
Career choice determinants in psychiatric nursing.....	18,400
Play interviews for hospitalized preschool children.....	19,976
Initiation and support of a colony of baboons.....	61,985

Baboons and monkeys seem to have a great fascination to the National Institutes of Health.

Blood group genetics of Southampton Island Eskimos.....	\$11,500
Tooth development in sheep.....	2,300

There may be some meaning connected with these, but it is difficult to believe that they are worth so much of the taxpayers' money.

At the same time that the Institutes are pouring money into these research projects, they have refused to carry out an important test in the field of cancer; namely, the test as to whether or not krebiozen has a curative effect. I have been interested in this matter because Dr. Ivy, one of the great physiologists, is a friend of mine, and I had watched his work for many years before asking the National Institutes of Health to make a test. I am not competent to pass on whether or not this is a cure for cancer, but I merely say it is worth a test. Dr. Ivy and his associates have been able to secure the cooperation of 3,000 doctors, who have tried krebiozen on 4,200 cases. I will introduce later some statistics which indicate that in 35 percent of the cases the tumor was decreased; in 51 percent, it was arrested; in 14 percent the tumor was unaffected or increased.

Therefore there seems to be statistical evidence to indicate that this is at least worthy of further investigation. We have tried for years to get the National Institutes of Health to institute such an objective test. They have consistently and persistently refused. I believe they have refused in large part because at the beginning of this work Dr. Ivy got into a dispute with the American Medical Association, and the American Medical Association has refused to grant it any

credence and on the contrary has attacked it bitterly.

Let me say that I am not saying that the process is correct. I simply submit that there is now sufficient statistical evidence to indicate that it should be given a test. That is all we want.

While the National Institutes of Health spend hundreds of thousands of dollars which go down the drain on projects like those which I have recited, they have refused to make this test. Incidentally, if I could understand the words describing some of the biological and chemical research projects, I believe some of them would seem to be as foolish as these that I have recited.

I have become more and more convinced that the National Institutes of Mental Health are dominated by Freudians, who refuse to carry out experimentation in any field that differs from the Freudian field. Freud was a great man, without question, and was the father of psychiatry. No one can really say, however, that Freud is the be-all and know-all of psychiatry.

I believe that the National Institutes of Health have become bureaucratic, because of the great amount of money that has been poured into them, and have fallen under the control largely of the pundits of the American Medical Association and are ruled by the preju-

dices of organized medicine. The prejudices of medicine go far, Mr. President.

We know that Dr. Semmelweis was virtually driven out of medicine. We know that Lord Lister, for whom the Senator from Alabama was named, was nearly driven out of medicine. The great German Dr. Robert Koch was likewise nearly driven out of the practice of medicine. The great Jenner was persecuted, and only rose, over many objections, to become a leader in the medical profession.

I had hoped that the National Institutes of Health would at least be open minded with respect to these subjects.

Senators will remember that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] in his investigation into the drug industry, testified that the National Institutes of Health had been very uncooperative in the investigation he was carrying on and that they were not helping him find the contents of drugs. While he was very guarded in what he said—and I have available quotations from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—I believe that the import of his statement is clear.

A cut in the appropriation would not only save money for the taxpayers but it might also give the directors of the National Institutes of Health a greater

degree of humility, or at least it should give them some humility, which would aid rather than hinder medical research.

It pains me to have to say this, but I think we have gone altogether too far and that the National Institutes of Health has in part abused the trust and the money which have been given it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table entitled "Improvement, Objective and Subjective, in 35 Tumor Types (Organ Groups) Treated With Krebiozen"; a letter written by Dr. Ivy and his associates to Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Director, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service, at Bethesda, Md.; a summary entitled "The Hypothesis and Theory on Which the Production and Study of Krebiozen Is Based," including a statement on the production and chemistry of Krebiozen. I hope this will be carefully studied. It will be seen that the molecular content of the preparation and the method of producing it are stated. This should remove one of the previous objections which have been made to testing the preparation.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Improvement, objective and subjective, in 35 tumor types (organ groups) treated with krebiozen

[Total patients: 4,194]

Type of tumor	Number of cases	Objective improvement			Subjective improvement	
		Tumor affected		Tumor unaffected, increased	Pain improved ¹	Narcotics decreased or stopped ²
		Decreased	Arrested	Increased		
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Brain and cord, primary.....	65	61	16	23	88	78
Brain metastases.....	113	70	18	12	80	82
Breast.....	870	48	44	8	67	55
Cervix uteri.....	147	30	67	3	65	45
Colon.....	463	38	47	15	65	48
Duodenum and small intestine.....	19	36	43	21	60	30
Esophagus.....	44	6	76	18	33	22
Fallopian tubes.....	4	25	75	0	100	66
Gallbladder.....	49	20	75	5	52	31
Head and neck.....	40	51	46	3	67	46
Kidney.....	116	36	58	6	65	60
Larynx.....	26	19	65	16	44	60
Liver and bile ducts.....	62	30	61	9	54	26
Nasopharynx.....	48	19	70	11	55	50
Ovary.....	228	50	25	25	64	54
Pancreas.....	177	23	71	6	65	52
Prostate.....	130	27	68	5	74	61
Rectum.....	237	35	54	11	67	42
Salivary glands.....	21	41	59	0	38	31
Stomach.....	286	29	62	9	56	55
Testis.....	31	45	20	35	57	60
Thyroid.....	18	37	26	37	36	33
Tongue.....	31	42	42	16	63	29
Urinary bladder.....	107	35	49	16	61	52
Uterus.....	71	41	45	14	69	42
Vagina, vulva.....	10	33	55	12	100	100
Undetermined site.....	102	30	61	9	57	35
Fibrosarcoma.....	18	27	60	13	50	43
Hodgkin's.....	35	40	53	7	60	37
Lymphosarcoma.....	44	35	62	3	43	36
Melanoma.....	115	22	59	19	44	50
Myeloma.....	22	75	0	25	77	54
Osteogenic sarcoma.....	23	27	60	13	32	20
Sarcomas.....	115	27	58	15	61	50
Lung.....	340	27	48	25	64	46
Average.....		35	51	14	62.6	48

¹ 82.5 percent of all patients were reported to have pain at the time Krebiozen was started.

² 54.5 percent of all patients with pain were reported to be receiving narcotics at the time Krebiozen was started.

NOTE.—In 80 percent of patients observations extend over period of 1st 3 months after start of Krebiozen; in 20 percent over periods of 1 to 10 years.

JUNE 1962.

DR. KENNETH M. ENDICOTT,
Director, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md.

DEAR DR. ENDICOTT: This letter is in reply to your letter to Drs. Andrew C. Ivy and Stevan Durovic, dated March 7, 1962, and to Dr. Durovic, dated March 8, 1962. We are also taking into consideration the letter from H. B. Andervont to Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, dated December 1, 1961.

We are struck by the determined and laborious efforts of the National Cancer Institute to seek every possible reason to delay,

if not prevent, a scientific resolution of the controversy over krebiozen—rather than expend every possible effort to expedite a clinical investigation of our claims for the activity of this substance. If this were a case of an unknown investigator with an unproven scientific record supporting an untried substance, there might be some justification for the negative attitude of the National Cancer Institute. However, we are dealing with the work, findings, and recommendations of a well-published scientist concerning a substance that has been under clinical study for 12 years and which is con-

cerned with a dreaded and devastating disease.

In our previous discussions, beginning in Baltimore on October 22, 1960, and our subsequent correspondence, you have acknowledged an understanding of the prejudices and antikrebiozen pressure which exist and which would seek to sabotage and perhaps to prevent the performance of a test by the National Cancer Institute. Since 1952 it has become more and more apparent that the opponents are fearful that a fair test will validate our claims. And, they are so fearful of a test which even could prove our

claims to be wrong that they exert their powerful influence so as to impose irrelevant and impossible conditions in order to prevent the performance of a fair test. Indeed, the concluding statement in your letter of March 7, 1962, is, "We will not sponsor a clinical trial until such conditions are met." Preceding this final statement are misinterpretations of our data, and a combination of conditions remarkable for their difficulty of fulfillment when contrasted with the standards and procedures followed in relation to other scientists, substances, and pharmaceutical proprietors.

The basic facts relating to krebiozen and the National Cancer Institute are simple:

1. The American Medical Association published a wholly premature, unscientific and partially falsified critical report on krebiozen in October 1951. Its prematurity, lack of scientific validation and partial falsification has already been demonstrated under oath and can be so demonstrated today. This American Medical Association report was and is the only unfavorable report on krebiozen ever issued that was allegedly based on direct clinical study.

2. Because of the nature of this report a controversy ensued which has continued until now. For a controversy to last so many years there must be strong opposing forces. The strength of the krebiozen proponents, since 1951, has been sustained and is represented by the day-to-day, month-to-month, year-to-year beneficial effects krebiozen has been found to have on cancer patients. These effects have been confirmed by recognized cancer research institutions as well as by hundreds of physicians throughout the United States. Not all of the approximately 3,000 reporting physicians reported beneficial effects and our study makes no such claim.

3. The data accumulated by Dr. Andrew C. Ivy—and regularly reported by him to the scientific community since March 1951—culminating in the summary submitted to you on September 29, 1961, has not been accepted by those who apparently are in the position of control over cancer research in the United States. Concomitantly, Dr. Ivy has been denied publication on krebiozen in the established scientific and medical journals although he is the author or coauthor of over 1,500 medical papers, on other subjects, in such journals.

4. Since the krebiozen hypothesis, relating to cellular and tissue resistance, natural immunity and hormonal growth regulation against cancer was promulgated in 1951, other researchers have continued to provide evidence supporting this hypothesis and their findings are published or announced regularly. The most recent example was the report made by Dr. Jorgen Fogh of Sloan-Kettering Cancer Institute at Atlantic City concerning an "inhibiting substance present in normal cells."

5. Because of the AMA report, the resulting controversy, and the failure of the controlling individuals in cancer research to accept the findings of Dr. Ivy (or allow their normal publication), there exists an overwhelming necessity to obtain new data by means of new, objective, unprejudiced clinical tests under the sponsorship of an independent agency such as the National Cancer Institute is considered to be. This requirement is supported by innumerable physicians and other members of the scientific community.

In the face of these simple facts, what was the course of events, what is the scientific issue, and what is the present situation?

As a result of mounting public interest on the subject, expressed especially in the stand of the Honorable PAUL DOUGLAS, Senator from Illinois, and crystallized by a series of articles in the New York Post, shortly after you assumed directorship of the National Cancer Institute, we met in Baltimore on October 22, 1960. At this meeting

you agreed to the principle that independent clinical tests by the National Cancer Institute were in the interests of the public and science and the most logical basis for a satisfactory resolution of the controversy. It was agreed that in order for these tests to proceed we would provide you with a statistical compilation as well as an analysis of our results with krebiozen during the past 12 years. This information was to be supplied so that you would have a concrete departure point from which clinical tests could be designed and conducted, as for example: Classification and condition of cases providing the best basis for study, dose regimen, time and material requirements, etc. Furthermore, you agreed with the suggestion that publication of a brief medical paper by Dr. Ivy in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute would be helpful to you in overcoming the pressure and opposition to testing which we all anticipated and which you acknowledged.

It was also understood that the single issue to be resolved at the outset is whether or not krebiozen is active against cancer.

Subsequently, when we met with you on September 29, 1961, at your office in Bethesda, Md. (after clearly establishing with you in advance that our data was being submitted, not for evaluation as to krebiozen's activity, but only as a basis for the design and conduct of clinical tests), we:

1. Submitted the suggested article for publication in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute.

2. Submitted a study of 820 pages analyzing our findings on over 4,000 patients treated during the past 12 years, together with unasked for, but extensive, technical data on the hypothesis, toxicology, pharmacology, etc., on krebiozen to the extent then known; as well as detailed histories of patients who survived 4 years or more since the start of krebiozen treatment.

3. Delivered to you approximately 10 milligrams of krebiozen in powder and crystalline form and supplied to you the empirical chemical formula and molecular weight of the substance.

4. Agreed, in response to your request, that Dr. Durovic would supply cost information for production of krebiozen for use by the National Cancer Institute to conduct chemical studies. In this discussion you described to Dr. Durovic the various types of contracts which the National Cancer Institute provided for such purposes.

5. Joined with you and Dr. Sessoms in affixing our signatures on a press release to the public that all of this material and data was submitted for "the design and conduct of clinical tests."

What has happened since September 29, 1961? You wrote to us on October 11, 1961, requesting some additional chemical information which we supplied (October 25, 1961) to the extent of our ability at that time. In this letter you also repeated your verbal request of September 29, 1961, for the cost of supplying 1 kilogram of krebiozen to the National Cancer Institute. On November 6, 1961, you again wrote to Dr. Durovic, thanking him for his letter of October 30, regarding costs, which you stated "was in response to my request for an estimate of costs for the kilogram." You further stated that it was not possible to confirm at that time "the precise quantity which the National Cancer Institute might require." However, this very same letter brings the first indication that the probability of clinical trials diminished in your mind because of what you called the highly controversial history of krebiozen.

On December 1, 1961, H. B. Andervont wrote to Dr. Ivy declining the publication of his article in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute. This was followed 3 months later by your own letters (March 7 and 8)

which criticize our report of September 29, 1961. Thus, despite the obvious fact that there would be no need for National Cancer Institute clinical testing if our data had heretofore been accepted, the National Cancer Institute now places itself in the incomprehensible position of demanding that this data become acceptable and prove the activity of krebiozen to the satisfaction of the National Cancer Institute before clinical testing can proceed. The National Cancer Institute, contrary to its stated intention, has evaluated the data itself for the purposes of determining krebiozen's activity after having agreed in advance that this determination, if it was to end the controversy, could only be made by clinical tests. This is a vicious circle which, apparently, no amount of scientific argument over the existing data can break.

The only way for anyone to determine if sufficient information has been provided in our report is to repeat our experiment as we performed it. The history of medicine is replete with committees who criticized new discoveries, but did not experiment. This criticism is destructive and barren in nature. On the contrary, we constructively propose that the Committee of the National Cancer Institute conduct a scientific experiment to ascertain the truth.

The net effect of your letters of March 7 and 8, 1962, and that less of H. B. Andervont of December 1, 1961, is not only to refute all of our data, but also to deny our previous agreement that the submitted data were to be used only as a basis for the design and conduct of clinical tests.

The refutation is based upon the opinions of anonymous reviewers of our work who take issue with selected parts of our data while ignoring, or superficially commenting upon, the overwhelming evidence we have provided in support of our claims. In the first instance, we feel entitled to know the names of all of the individuals who have reviewed our work and herewith request a list of these names with all of their professional affiliations. Indicative of the second procedure is the comment on our study of pain in cancer patients. While it embraces many pages of text, tables, and charts, your letter arbitrarily dismisses this phase of our report in 33 words. Such arbitrariness cannot be justified on any scientific or humanitarian basis in view of the quality and quantity of the evidence submitted by us.

It appears that a continuation of an exchange of lengthy letters in which we dispute your interpretations and you dispute ours, on each scientific point, can only result in the prolongation of controversy and acrimony, which we have assumed you are as anxious to eliminate as are we. Some of the criticisms are constructive, but most are arbitrary, obstructive and barren. Nevertheless, certain statements in your letter of March 7, 1962, cannot go unanswered at this time. Accordingly, we repeat below those of your statements which we believe worthy of comment, followed by our answer to them.

"1. The information provided does not show what results, if any, may be attributable to krebiozen therapy."

Answer. This is seriously in error. Only one of many instances will be cited. We outline in detail our method for the bioassay of krebiozen on the patient with breast cancer and we present the impressive results obtained. If the committee would like to perform an experiment on the bioassay method we describe in our report, we shall be pleased to meet with them to answer any questions which they may consider necessary for the design and conduct of the test. We pointed out that approximately 98 percent of all patients comprising the clinical investigation of krebiozen were in a far advanced or terminal stage of cancer and considered to

be, by the reporting physician, in a hopeless condition with a completely unfavorable prognosis at the time krebiozen therapy was initiated. These physicians undertook experimentation with krebiozen because the patient had not responded favorably to any previous therapy including surgery, radiation, hormones or toxic chemical agents. This "last resort" use of krebiozen is quite understandable in the face of controversy and it is obvious that if previous therapy had been successful or showed progress in these cases, krebiozen would not have been used. Consequently, the results provided in our study are attributable either to krebiozen or to autogenous causes. The autogenous disappearance of cancer occurs in only 1 out of 50,000 to 100,000 patients and hence cannot account for our numerous cases.

The rule of our study was and is that all other therapy, except for analgesics, be discontinued when krebiozen is started. The medical literature does not reveal scientific evidence of the long-term improvement and disappearance and arrest of cancer with the frequency observed in our study. Such improvement cannot be scientifically explained or accounted for by the barren assumption that they were due to autogenous causes or the "delayed effect" of prior therapy. This was established by analytical tabular evidence.

Furthermore, our report contains 120 statistical tables and charts which show that krebiozen is clinically active on the basis of objective and subjective observations. The following table is a condensation of the observations on different types of cancer. (a) Krebiozen manifested some favorable action in 86 percent of 4,194 patients which could be accounted for by a decrease or arrest of the tumor size in half of the patients showing some improvement. (b) Krebiozen caused a decrease in pain in 62.6 percent of the patients with a correlated decrease or discontinuance of narcotics in 48 percent of the patients who used narcotics. (See enclosed statistical table.)

"2. The report does not indicate a total number of patients who received krebiozen and with what results, or number of cases on which physicians have not filed follow-up reports."

Answer: All cases, totaling 4,194, which fulfilled a minimum scientific standard of evaluation, are included. The number of cases which died or discontinued the use of the drug after one to three injections was not considered adequate for scientific reporting and was not included in the total number of cases reported upon. Such data are useless, except to show how close to death many patients were. Our report is based on the view that it is inaccurate and unscientific to assume "the mortality experience of patients, after loss to follow-up, to be the same as for all patients who remained under active follow-up" as does the NCI. (Monograph No. 6, NCI, September 1961, "End Results and Mortality Trends in Cancer.") Our report takes the more scientific and conservative position of providing information only to the extent directly observable by us and by attending physicians, and no claim is made beyond that which was observed. Since a later statement in your letter also raises the question of the survival rates of the 4,194 patients, we would like to remind you once again that the basic reason for our report is to provide our experience with the substance as a basis for the design and conduct of clinical studies. It is clearly stated (chapter III, General Survey, page 4) "The observations refer to changes observed within the first 3 months after the start of krebiozen therapy." Our data on long-term survivals was provided as supplementary and not primary data because of the reasons and nature of this particular report.

"3. There is incomplete information on how many of the 4,000 patients are dead or living with continuing evidence of cancer or how many you consider to be improved or cured."

Answer: This depends on what is meant by "incomplete." Much information is presented on longevity on the 4,000 patients. (See table 1 in the chapter on "General Survey" of results, the tables in the chapter on brain tumors and breast cancer.) The purpose of our report was to provide the basis for the design and conduct of new clinical tests. We have never made a claim that krebiozen cures cancer. However, our report clearly provides statistics on the patients in whom there was subjective and/or objective improvement. Furthermore, we presented in our report a number of cases, all with histological diagnosis, in which all clinical symptoms of cancer disappeared and which remained clinically free of cancer for from 5 to 12 years. And, our report contains the history of several patients who survived 4 to 12 years after the start of krebiozen therapy and in time we can present the history of at least 200 such patients which represents approximately 10 percent of the patients who received krebiozen prior to 4 years ago. We can also present to any responsible person at least 100 patients who have survived over 4 years. In chapter VI, pages 21 and 22, it is stated that "The total 4- to 10-year survivals in the 230 patients with advanced cancer of the breast amounts to 24, or 10.5 percent."

"4. Several statistically significant tests provided are incorrect or inappropriate. * * * The 'statistically significant' difference merely says that those patients that were adjudged by the observers as improved lived longer than those adjudged as not improving."

Answer: This statement implies that if all patients do not respond to a specific remedy, regardless of how many patients do respond, then the remedy has no effect. If the progress of a disease cannot be altered with a remedy, and if this remedy is nontoxic, then the patient remained in the same condition as he would be if the remedy had not been administered. Consequently, those cases which do not respond to krebiozen can be equated with cases not receiving krebiozen, providing a basis of comparison with those cases which do respond. Since the unresponsive cases survived an average of 6.5 months as compared with an average survival, among the responsive cases, of 21.9 months, a most significant statistical difference is established. Not all cases respond to 5 FU or Methotrexate or Thio Tepa, yet you do not question the activity of these substances because there are nonresponders except for toxicological response. We made this type of comparison first in 1956. Since then two reports by a committee of the AMA contain a similar comparison to indicate the merit of the use of sex hormones, adrenalectomy and hypophysectomy in the treatment of cancer of the breast (see J.A.M.A. vol. 172: p. 1271, and vol. 175: p. 787, 1961.)

"5. The report does not include an explanation of what criteria were used to accept or reject patients for experimental administration of krebiozen. The open end type of questionnaire that you used does not elicit accurate and reliable information on the status of the patient before therapy was started, including pretreatment observations of the course of the disease to rule out the effects of previous therapy."

Answer: As previously noted, approximately 98 percent of all cases used for clinical trial with krebiozen were in a terminal or advanced, or disseminated stage. This was the criteria for selection; a self-imposing criteria because krebiozen was not requested until after all other therapy had failed. Our history form provides for a complete description of the status of the patient at the time

krebiozen therapy was commenced, including prekrebiozen observation of the course of the disease and the effects of previous therapy. A number of tables are presented in our report showing that the data were accurate and did rule out the effects of previous therapy. We analyzed our data in great detail to ascertain its accuracy and found it to be statistically accurate.

"6. Many patients were receiving other forms of treatment in addition to krebiozen, and your report does not contain full information on the other types of therapy."

Answer: This is incorrect. The terms "many" and "full" are ambiguous. Only very few patients received X-ray or hormone therapy along with krebiozen. It is in these patients that we observed that X-ray impairs the effect of krebiozen. Therefore we declined to give krebiozen to physicians who were using radiation at the same time or had used it within 2 or 3 months. Krebiozen was never given with cancer suppressives, except with sex hormones when they had failed. The data were adequately analyzed in this respect and the results presented in tables and discussed in the text. The results show that neither prior radiation nor prior sex hormones had a significant effect on the response to krebiozen, except when X-ray was given shortly before krebiozen.

"7. The report contains no control groups of patients not treated with krebiozen with which to compare the results attributed to krebiozen."

Answer: This is an arbitrary point of view. As pointed out before, since these patients were far advanced and since krebiozen is nontoxic, those patients who did not respond were used as a control group. Clinically this has been considered to be valid (vide *Infra*). Scientifically, the nonresponders to krebiozen either may not have received a large enough dose of krebiozen or their cancer may have been too cancerous to respond. Fortunately, krebiozen which is nontoxic can be used in larger doses but all other cancer therapies cannot be because they are too toxic or too mutilating. Krebiozen has only recently been used in larger doses because the supply has been short and very expensive.

This statement assumes the possibility of obtaining a group of patients in identical clinical condition and separating them into a group which receives krebiozen, and a group which receives other therapy or no therapy. Some 90 percent of our patients had received a "sentence of death" from some cancer specialist of from a few weeks to 6 months and had been "written-off" insofar as further therapy was concerned, except for symptomatic therapy for pain, etc. We had no facilities to divide them into a "placebo" group and a krebiozen group. The best that could be done was to use that procedure which was also employed by the committee of the AMA when they sought to evaluate the merit of sex hormones, adrenalectomy, and hypophysectomy in the treatment of cancer.

To divide deliberately patients into a nontreated and treated group has rarely been done in the evaluation of a therapy. It was not done in the case of the establishment of the merit of surgery and X-ray therapy. It has not been done in the evaluation of most of the so-called suppressives of cancer growth. It was not done by the committees of the American Medical Association in the evaluation of sex hormones, adrenalectomy and hypophysectomy in the treatment of advanced breast cancer. If the committee of the NCI can supply the means for a "placebo" control test, we shall be pleased to cooperate by supplying the krebiozen required and the experience and knowledge regarding krebiozen gained during 12 years of clinical study.

Why should we be criticized for making the same type of comparison which the committee of the AMA made and on which is based the justification of removing the adrenals, the pituitary gland and the use of sex hormones in treating advanced cancer?

"8. The report does not present criteria and definitions that were used by the reporting physicians for measuring therapeutic effects such as tumor size."

Answer. It is irrational to assume that 3,000 physicians reported statistically consistent results by accident. Even if there were differences in the measurement technique among the physicians, the consistency of data obtained and provided in table 16 and discussed in chapter VI, page 19, eliminates this factor as pertinent when one is dealing with a mathematical sampling of the size involved in our study. This statement also infers that 3,000 U.S. physicians are incompetent, which is not true because, regardless of the measurement technique of a physician, he used the same procedure to measure the original size as he did to measure any decrease.

"9. The assessment of pain is perhaps the most difficult area of experimental therapeutics and is not significant without scrupulous adherence to a technique involving a control group; such is lacking in your study."

Answer. There was a control group in our study for pain and the results are shown in our report. Furthermore, a good correlation was shown to exist between decreases in pain and the size of the tumor.

Pain is an individual reaction and two individuals never react identically because of varying thresholds either to the cause of the pain or the treatment of it. Therefore, the individual must provide the only realistic basis for the measurement of pain in that individual. By determining the decrease in the pain reported by the individual coincident with the administration of krebiozen, and if this decrease brings a concomitant reduction or abolition in the need for opiates, available only by a registered physician's order, a true determination of pain response is obtained. A more objective criterion for the reduction in pain does not exist. The question of psychogenic factors has been ruled out in our study by the results on a control group. It was shown that among those patients who knew they were receiving krebiozen, as compared with those who did not know, those who knew actually required more narcotics (to the extent of 9 percent of cases) than those who did not know they were receiving krebiozen. We have seen no report of the study of cancer-caused pain which maintained a control group of patients who were denied narcotics or analgesics.

10. Mortality and length of survival remain among the most important points of therapeutic studies on cancer. A long statement follows questioning our data on breast cancer and brain tumor cases.

Answer. The burden of this statement in its total context is to attribute by assumption only the results we report for the activity of krebiozen, in breast cancer and brain tumor cases, to causes other than krebiozen such as other therapy or a normally expected survival rate of similar cases. This attitude is maintained throughout the NCI letter of March 7, 1962, which equates the condition of the cases treated with krebiozen (and their survival time) with the survival rates of cases in earlier stages of the disease than prevailed in our patients at the time of the initiation of krebiozen therapy. Since our data covers cases of which 98 percent were far advanced or terminal, the NCI Committee does not have any basis for comparison unless statistics on equally advanced cases are provided.

11. Throughout the report, reference is made to the bioassay of krebiozen. After re-

viewing the section on bioassay, we do not find information which indicates that you have a bioassay for measuring the amount of a material in terms of quantitative activity of the preparation being tested on the basis of the response of a biological organism.

Answer. This is not a competent, tenable, or justifiable criticism; it could be offered as a criticism of the cure of cancer, if it were nontoxic. It is well known that the same type of tumor varies in regard to its susceptibility to radiation therapy. Some cancers of the breast respond to X-ray, others do not. There is no single quantitative dose of any therapeutic agent used in cancer therapy.

A curve of quantitative activity is found in toxic substances. This is not always the case with nontoxic substances such as krebiozen. The dose of all drugs basically is that amount which produces a desirable clinical response. In the case of vitamin B₁₂, which is nontoxic and used in the treatment of pernicious anemia, the dose is that amount by weight which produces a favorable response in the patient. Our bioassay procedure is the same? There can be no better criterion of the response to a drug than a desirable response in a patient whether it takes 0.01 or 10 milligrams of the drug. We found a decrease of breast cancer or one of its metastases in at least 50 percent of cases. The relation between the amount of krebiozen administered and the degree of decrease is apparently dependent upon as yet scientifically unknown factors of tumor resistance and tumor sensitivity to krebiozen in individual patients. You can only determine the sensitivity of a tumor to a therapy by giving it a trial in an individual patient. However, larger doses of krebiozen calls for further clinical investigation.

The desperate need for anticancer agents having the ability to decrease the size of tumors without causing toxicity problems is so pressing that any substance alleged by an honest scientist and many physicians to possess such properties is adequate qualification for intensive serious research and a fair scientific test. In this connection it is appropriate to remind the NCI committee once again, that our bioassay procedure can be easily and quickly proved or disproved, and this validation is—precisely—what we have asked and are asking the NCI to undertake.

"12. The pharmacology studies involved comparatively few animals * * * the statements as to chemical structure are not supported by scientific evidence. Statements as to the chemical nature of krebiozen have changed."

Answer. Concerning the pharmacology studies, we used enough animals to show that krebiozen was not toxic and did not affect reproduction and growth of offspring. How many animals is enough is a matter of opinion. Why sacrifice animals unnecessarily? That enough animals were used is witnessed by the fact that krebiozen has been used on over 4,000 human subjects for periods up to 12 years, without evidence of toxicity being reported by 3,000 physicians. After it was used on dogs it was tried by three physicians on themselves before it was given to patients with the consent of the patient.

Those observations have established the substance to be nontoxic clinically and to produce no pathological changes upon histological examination in animals under conditions of repeated use. We realize that krebiozen is the first "anticancer" agent reported which is nontoxic, but we cannot understand why the NCI committee apparently assumes that any "anticancer" substance must, per se, be toxic. While quantitative toxicity can be measured in toxic substances, nontoxic substances cannot be so measured. However, the above notwith-

standing, and despite the fact that your predecessor (Dr. John R. Heller) wrote in November 1959 that the question of toxicity was no problem, we would be happy to provide a reasonable supply of krebiozen, ready for administration, for the NCI to conduct its own toxicological tests on animals.

As for the chemical nature of krebiozen, we have provided you with much information on this subject: its source, its anticarcinogenic activity, its elemental constitution and empirical formula, its molecular weight, its melting point, and its unique solubility properties. We have certainly supplied sufficient information to distinguish krebiozen from any other compound. If this is not the case we would like to know what other substance has the chemical and physical properties and characteristics possessed by krebiozen? This is a matter to be discussed by our chemist and the chemist at the NCI.

Despite what is not yet known about krebiozen, more knowledge exists than existed for insulin, cortisone, sex hormone, pituitary hormones, or penicillin during their corresponding stages of development and early administration to patients. But, no one at that time wished to ignore any of these remedies, or to forgo their testing and use, until everything possible to be learned about their chemistry had been learned.

The first chemical analysis of krebiozen was made from material extracted from a mineral oil solution. It was then reported that the material showed many CO groups, some sulfur but no nitrogen. When a new batch of krebiozen was produced in Illinois in 1960, the crude material was analyzed and the chemical reported that in this material nitrogen was present. He said the difference in his two reports was due to the fact that in the spectroanalysis of very small amounts of a substance, as was the case with the extracted material, the CO group can sometimes be mistaken for the NH₂ group. There was not enough material to determine nitrogen by microanalysis. The presence of sulfur in the analysis of the extracted material may have been due to organic or inorganic sulfur. There was not enough material to make this analysis. On the basis of early analysis and infrared readings, krebiozen was tentatively classified as a lipopolysaccharide. It was emphasized that this was a tentative classification, just as the classification of "amino-lipopolysaccharide" is tentatively designated as a result of the finding of nitrogen in the second analysis of the pure material. There is nothing unusual, until the structure of a molecule is established, in making a tentative classification and to add corrections as further research provides additional information. Chemical errors of this sort have been made frequently in the chemical study of hormones, such as thyroxine, sex hormones, adrenal hormones, pituitary hormones, etc. Furthermore, regarding the difference between your chemical analysis of the percentage of elements and ours, neither is this unusual in experimental work with small quantities. We retained a quantity of the precise material supplied to you, under escrow conditions, and an independent laboratory has fully confirmed the chemical analysis we quoted to you of the identical batch we supplied to you.

The NCI Committee would certainly not make the mistake of declining a test on the basis of lack of more chemical knowledge. This would not be in harmony with established scientific history of the discovery and development of new discoveries, particularly in the case of natural hormones. The therapeutic and physiological activity of most hormones and drugs when first discovered were "soups" compared to the status of krebiozen. However, we have offered, and offer again, to supply the NCI with whatever

quantity of krebiozen may be necessary so that additional scientists may work on the problem of krebiozen's chemistry. To know more about the chemistry of krebiozen was one of the reasons why you desired to know the cost of production of krebiozen. Dr. Durovic wrote you about the cost, and at the same time offered a reasonable amount without compensation. As we obtain more chemical and physical knowledge of the substance we shall make it available to you. Some additional information has been gained since September 29, 1961, and we shall be pleased to present it to you.

"13. We would be glad to review in detail (1) the breast cancer cases; (2) what you term the 'twice-opened' cases. The clinical data (in order to make such a review) must include the entire medical record of each treated patient, including prior history, pathology (with biopsy slides), and hospital and private physicians records covering all periods of treatment for the malignancy involved, and all other medication administered both before and after krebiozen was administered."

Answer: Your offer to further study our breast cancer cases as well as those cases which were opened, then closed as inoperable and who then received krebiozen, and who were later reopened and found free of cancer appears—at first—to be a cooperative gesture. However, the conditions for this have the effect of immediately withdrawing the offer. We have made a very great effort to obtain the type of case data you have requested, although the period of time covered by your request is most unusual. We found that because of the AMA-induced controversy, which has impeded our study of the past 12 years, much of the original prekrebiozen treatment data we requested has been refused to us by hospitals and by physicians fearful of AMA reprisals for identifying with krebiozen even to the extent of cooperating in a scientific study. The patients, or their records, are scattered throughout the United States.

These records extend for periods up to 15 years. Many of the patients moved from place to place and from hospital to hospital. Many are dead. This request of the NCI Committee represents a financial and time requirement of an indeterminable amount and period. Consequently, if you believe this information is important in order to conduct new clinical tests in order to obtain new clinical data (and despite the extensive data we have available now) we suggest that the NCI obtain the services of other Federal agencies with the legal authority and power to secure this information from hospitals and physicians who have refused it to us. Our case reports include a histological study of the case prior to krebiozen treatment. This information was attested to by licensed physicians. In this connection, we shall be pleased to present to a group of your leading clinicians a number of krebiozen-treated patients (together with their records and their physicians), who have survived 4 years or more on krebiozen, for interviewing and laboratory and physical examination. We believe this will serve the interests of science and is a classical procedure. We further suggest, as a part of this meeting, or in a separate meeting, that we meet with a group of your leading chemists, pharmacologists and statisticians so that we may have the opportunity to discuss further and answer every single question raised in your letters and in the letter signed by H. B. Andervont.

In conclusion, we readily admit that if we are denied knowledge of the individuals who have refuted our work; are denied publication of our findings in your scientific journal; and are denied an opportunity to demonstrate and discuss our findings with your scientists, we are frustrated in the face of the exercise of such arbitrary power.

Krebiozen has been under clinical study since 1949. The leader of this investigation had been himself Executive Director of the National Advisory Cancer Council of the U.S. Public Health Service. We have provided extensive, and perhaps unequalled, research material on an "anticancer" agent in the hands of physicians whose duty it becomes to take care of advanced cancer patients. We have complied with every demand, possible of fulfillment, which the National Cancer Institute has made upon us. We believe the record will show this to be the case and we feel confident that the responsibility for a statement in resolving this issue will not lie with the proponents of krebiozen.

In your letter to Dr. Durovic dated December 29, 1961 you stated that "I think it will be important to get together with you after you have had an opportunity to study our comments." This letter was then followed by your letters dated March 7, 1962 and March 8, 1962. We believe that the meeting referred to in your letter of December 29 is now in order. And, we therefore request such a meeting and await your suggestion as to time and date.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. IVY, Ph. D., M.D.
STEVAN DUROVIC, M.D.
JOHN F. PICK, M.D.

THE HYPOTHESIS AND THEORY ON WHICH THE PRODUCTION AND STUDY OF KREBIOZEN IS BASED

INTRODUCTION

The hypothesis and information, on which the production and study of Krebiozen is based, will be very briefly presented. A large book could be written on this subject. Instead, only a brief summary of our ideology will be presented. Reference will be omitted, but will be provided on request.

OUTLINE OF HYPOTHESIS

1. Since the human body and the rodent body occasionally cures itself of advanced cancer, a substance or substances which induce remissions and regressions of cancer should be found in the body.

2. The susceptibility and resistance of different species and organs must be explicable on the basis of the presence or lack of substances which prevent the development and spread of cancer cells.

3. The evidence for the existence of substances, which stimulate and inhibit and even eliminate organ structures, is found in the study of the development of the embryo.

4. The evidence for the existence of substances, which stimulate and inhibit the multiplication of cells and which lead to saturation of the cell and reduplication of normal structure is observed in the reaction to and repair of injury.

5. The reticulo-endothelial (RE) cells or system (RES), because of the numerous defensive and repair functions it manifests, has been suspected as playing an important role in increasing the resistance to the development, invasion, and metastasis of cancer.

6. Extracts of blood serum and tissues (spleen) have been made and reported to inhibit the multiplication of cells and cancer growth.

7. (A) It was hypothesized that all cells, especially the RES, contain a complex of two substances, the function of which is to control the growth and multiplication of the cell, one stimulating and the other inhibiting. In cancer, the growth stimulating substance is no longer counterbalanced by the growth inhibiting substance. The cancer cell has lost the restraining portion of its growth and multiplying regulatory complex.

(B) Can the restraining substance be replaced in the cell, or can an external restraining substance from other cells be

brought to bear on the cancer cells so that they cease multiplying and are destroyed? It was believed that the answer to this question is "Yes," on the basis of item 1 in this outline. Attention was directed to the RE cells as the most probable source of the restraining substance, since it is well established that it synthesizes and secretes substances concerned with the defense and repair of the body.

(C) Since the mold *Actinomyces bovis* (Hartz), called AB, causes a tumor in cattle and horses to develop which consists of much connective tissue and RE cells, it was assumed that an extract of this mold when injected into an animal would serve as a strong stimulus to the RE cells throughout the body to produce and secrete into the blood their growth-controlling substance, or more likely the cell-growth inhibiting portion which probably exists in the area of an injury during the terminal portion of the reparative stage, when the multiplication of cells ceases and the maturation of cells occurs.

(D) The horse was chosen for injection because of its size and because of the low fat content of the serum and was injected with an extract of AB, enough to cause a mild reaction. Three or 4 weeks later, after the reactive stage of response of the RE cells had cleared and the late reparative stage was underway, the horse was bled. This should yield a nontoxic substance.

(E) To render the hypothetical substance permeable to all cells it was hypothesized that it should be soluble in fat and in water. So, the serum was extracted with a fat solvent, the solvent evaporated, the residue extracted with water. When the water was evaporated a light yellowish brown substance remained.

(F) This is a new approach and has no relation to the antigen-antibody-approach of Ehrlich, which has more recently been reactivated in relation to transplantable cancers. According to the krebiozen theory, Actinomycin D is of value in the treatment of some cancer patients because it stimulates the RE cells to produce krebiozen, which in turn favorably affects the cancer patient.

DISCUSSION

The foregoing outline will be discussed briefly.

First. The only observed fact on which a hope that a "cure" of advanced cancer can be found is that, in 1 out of 50,000 to 100,000 patients with advanced cancer, the body cures itself of cancer. This shows that the body possesses the mechanism for the cure or arrest of cancer, if the essential part or parts of the mechanism can be ascertained and adequately mobilized. This observation indicates that a chemical substance or substances exist in the body which may prevent the cancer cell from multiplying and hence cause an arrest and remission of the disease.

Second. It may be considered as established that a species and even a family susceptibility to cancer exists and that this susceptibility extends to certain organ sites, as the skin, lung, stomach, or colon, for example, and that this obtains for mice, rats, and man. Furthermore, the results of certain experiments show that the susceptibility to cancer may be manipulated so as to render a mouse or rat more or less susceptible. One of us (A.C.I.) and many others have submitted supporting evidence. A variation in chemical substances or enzyme systems is undoubtedly concerned in determining the different degrees of susceptibility. This indicates that a search should be made in the body for the chemical substance or substances, which increase the resistance of specifically or nonspecifically irritated (metabolically or otherwise) areas in the body to malignant changes. Such a substance or substances, in adequate amounts, may be concerned not only with the prevention of

cancer but also its complete remission in the remote cases referred to above.

Third. During the embryological development of multicellular animals and before the appearance of special organs for the secretion of "organ hormones," such as the gonade, thyroid, and pituitary gland, evidence is seen of the effects of local hormones which are concerned, not only in stimulating cell growth but also in inhibiting it; and finally causing the complete disappearance of certain cells and even organs. What could be responsible for such fascinating phenomenon other than chemical substances?

Fourth. In the process of the reaction to injury and the repair of injury there is evidence of the operation of chemical substances which stimulate and inhibit (at the appropriate time for normal repair) cell multiplication. In fact, in most cases during the first stage of the reaction to injury, the multiplication of cells is so remarkable that the following question arises: Why does not a cancer develop every time we are injured? The injurious agent may vary from that which causes the metabolically engendered hyperplasia of the thyroid gland to that caused by methylcholanthrene and by radiant energy, including perhaps cosmic rays. It has been hypothesized by others that normal development and repair depend on a dynamic balance of positive and negative growth factors, or of local antacids or self-remedial factors of which there are two types, hormones (excitatory) and chalones (inhibitory) which stimulate and inhibit the growth of cells during repair. In the case of a neoplastic tumor the balance is upset. It is difficult to conceive how normal repair might occur, unless such a mechanism were involved in the regulation of the repair process. The withdrawal of the stimuli does not account for all of the observed facts in repair.

The autacoids concerned in embryological development and the repair of injury, are probably more general in their action than the growth promoting action of the thyroid hormone, the anterior-pituitary hormone, and these sex hormones concerned in the development of the anatomic sex characteristics and the control of the reproductive processes. These autacoids appear and were necessary during the process of evolution considerably before the thyroid and anterior-pituitary and most of the known sex organs, which are highly specific in regard to the target tissues on which they act to stimulate growth. Even the thyroid and anterior-pituitary hormones are quite specific, and some of the autacoids involved in the process of embryological development are very specific. On the contrary the autacoids, concerned in the control of multiplication and maturation of cells and the maintenance of normal structure during development and repair at the cellular and local tissue level, may be of a general chemical character or chemically quite similar.

Primitive autacoids, inside and outside the epithelial and connective tissue cells and the cells of the reticuloendothelial (RE) system (RES), must be concerned in the growth and multiplication of cells, the secretion of basement membranes, intracellular cement and its degree of polymerization, and in the control of mutual interrelationships for the formation and maintenance of normal structure. In view of the well-established synthetic and secretory activity of the cells of the RES for defensive purposes, and its distant humorally stimulated responses during the reactive stage of a local injury (infectious or noninfectious), it is reasonable to assume that the RES, especially in the spleen, bone marrow and liver, may, during

the late reparative stage, (a) secrete into the blood or lymph a chalons for the inhibition of growth and the maturation of cells, or (b) an autacoid which will in some way antagonize the growth stimulating substances responsible for the multiplication of cells during the reactive stage of the repair of an injury.

Such a theory is supported by several very striking observations. Only two will be mentioned here. The first pertains to several articles in the literature showing that normal fibroblasts or epithelial cells in tissue culture are frequently transformed into cancer cells. This suggests that RE cells form a chalone which inhibits the multiplication of cells and favors the maturation of cells or in some other way maintain the multiplication of cells within the range of normality. In the absence of the restraining or controlling influence of the RE cells or its counterpart in early embryonic life, multiplying cells tend to become malignant or autochthonous.

The second striking observation, which reveals the importance of the RE cells in the regulation of the multiplication of cells, pertains to the fact that ACTH and cortisone depresses the local and general functions of the RES and facilitates the transplantation and metastasis of cancer cells. X-radiation in doses which depress the RES do likewise. These latter effects can be antagonized by the intravenous injection of living cells from the spleen or bone marrow, and possibly by appropriately made extracts of such cells. Cortisone and X-radiation cause a lymphocytolysis, and lymphocytes have been suggested as possessing some "anticancer" effect (Murphy).

Fifth. The RES, because of the numerous defensive and repair functions it manifests, might be suspected to play a role in determining the resistance of the body to the development, invasion, and metastasis of neoplastic growth.

Numerous articles have been reviewed in "The Biochemistry of Cancer" by Drs. K. Stern and R. Willheim. More recent articles have been reviewed by Dr. K. Stern in "Reticulo-Endothelial Structure and Function" edited by Dr. H. J. Heller. In general this literature, though controversial, indicates that an increased activity of the RES increases the resistance to tumor transplantation and production by carcinogens, and delays and prevents the development of spontaneous tumors and decreases the rate of growth and development of metastases.

Sixth. Substances have been extracted from the blood serum and tissues which have been reported to inhibit the multiplication of cells and the growth of cancer. It has been observed by at least three different groups of investigators that the spleen has an "anticancer" substance. One group has suggested that the spleen, which is rich in RE cells, secretes an "antiblastic" hormone which was called "nesenchymin."

A substance, which inhibits the growth or destroys fibroblasts in tissue culture, has been found in the ether-soluble fraction of blood serum. A substance which cytolyzes cancer cells in vitro has been found in the ether-soluble fraction of the blood serum of a cancer-free patient, but not in a cancer patient. One of us—A. C. I.—found that the blood serum of a young cancer-free adult human contains a thermolabile substance which cytolyzes Ehrlich's ascites carcinoma cells. A second heat resistant substance was also detected. Five different groups of investigators have found that animal body fat from different sources, when used as a vehicle for hydrocarbon carcinogen, inhibited the action of carcinogen.

Those observations may not be related and may have no therapeutic merit or promise.

But a review of this literature, in the light of modern tissue extraction chemistry, shows that this subject has neither been adequately nor intensively investigated. One of us (A.C.I.) has had two candidates for the Ph. D. degree extract the liver of dogs and pigs for an "antiblastic" substance for malignant tumors in mice and rats. The results were essentially negative, and favorable results could not be reported, as has been true of the reports in the literature. But, this does not mean that no "antiblastic" substance of therapeutic value in tissues exists. Historically the road to the discovery of a "hormone" or a specifically active substance in tissues, is strewn with many failures and much litter. One has only to recall the controversy and barren criticism which accompanied the isolation of active substances from the cortex of the adrenal, or the lapse of 20 years between the initial report of the presence of a hypoglycemic agent in the pancreas and the final acceptance of insulin. There was also an almost 20-year lapse between the initial discovery of penicillin and its application. The problem of producing repeatedly a tissue extract effective in cancer may be similar to the difficulty which has been experienced in the case of the extraction of other autacoids, or hormone and chalones, where success has followed many failures.

HORMONE FUNCTION OF RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM

Seventh. A portion of our hypothesis maintains that the cells of the RES may secrete locally a hormone or autacoid, which is concerned in the inhibition of the malignant multiplication of cells, and that on appropriate stimulation the rate of production of the substance may be increased and released into the blood in amounts greater than normal. Krebiozen is not a substance which arises de novo as the result of injecting a horse, for example, with something foreign to his body.

This is quite different from the antigen-antibody immune substances which Ehrlich studied in relation to cancer and which have been studied recently in relation to transplantable cancer. It is also quite different from the properdin system of immunity by which cytotoxicity of certain foreign cells and bacteria occurs, because properdin is chemically different from krebiozen and has neither in fact nor by hypothesis a regulating or inhibiting action on the process of the cell multiplication of body cells.

On the contrary, krebiozen by hypothesis and in fact is of the nature of what is termed a "tissue hormone" or "tissue autacoid" because it is produced in tissues throughout the body. It is not an organ hormone produced by specialized organs, such as the thyroid and pituitary glands.

To make ourselves clear it should be pointed out that we have adopted the terminology of E. A. Schaefer, Longmann's Green (London). The subject of the classification of autacoids must be considered at some length to avoid confusing krebiozen with immune bodies.

An autacoid regulates the metabolism of cells; they are self-remedial substances which act to maintain a relatively steady state (homeostasis) of the metabolism of the organs and parts of the organs of the body. There are two types of autacoids. One is a hormone which stimulates or excites or speeds up processes, and the other is a chalone which inhibits or slows down processes. They exist in the body before any foreign substance is injected into the body, though their rate of production may be increased by injecting certain things into the body.

An endocrine organ is an organ or aggregate of many cells with a specialized function; namely, to manufacture and to separate or secrete within the body, or more specifically to secrete into the blood or lymph, a substance which has a specific effect on some distant tissue or target cells.

A classification of the autacoids, loosely called hormones, will be provided, which indicates the different methods of production of the special agents which regulate metabolism. (To obtain this broader view the reader is referred to "General Endocrinology" by C. D. Turner and to "Polypeptides Which Stimulate Smooth Muscle," J. H. Gaddne, published by Livingstone, Ltd., London, 1955.)

1. Endocrine organ hormones: These autacoids or hormones are produced in specialized organs, the physiological function of which is concerned only with the production of such autacoids or hormones. These autacoids pass into the blood and lymph and have a specific effect on a target tissue usually at some distant place in the body.

2. Tissue or local hormones produced normally: These autacoids are produced in the cells of organs or general tissues of the body which perform other functions than to manufacture and secrete autacoids. There are three general types of tissue hormones.

(a) Those which are formed by some tissue such as the gastric or intestinal mucosa and have a specific effect on one or several target organs. Examples are: secretin, pancreaticozym, cholecystokinin, gastrin.

(b) Those which act locally where produced and where an excess passes into the circulation to have an effect on distant organs, under conditions where the excess is not totally destroyed in the blood, such as heparin and histamine.

(c) Those which act only locally where produced, none or very little passing into the blood, such as substances released by nerve endings, acetylcholine and norepinephrine; and specialized substances which exercise local control over the growth, multiplication and maturation of cells and the maintenance of structural and functional relations between connective and epithelial tissues. Krebiozen hypothetically is an example of this. Serotonin may be, although it may belong under (b).

3. Tissue hormones produced by abnormal conditions: (a) Those produced locally in inflammation and the action of which is specific and local only, such as leukotaxia, necrosis, leukocidin, bradykinin.

(b) Those produced locally in inflammation and which pass into the blood to affect distant tissues specifically, such as leukopenin, leukocytocin, pyrokin, histamine. Krebiozen hypothetically is produced in the late reparative stage following injury.

Eighth. The view that the RES is a physiological entity though scattered throughout the body, is gaining wide acceptance. Its better known functions are: (a) phagocytosis; (b) clearance from the blood of large particles (Xer function) and their storage for metabolism or slow excretion; (c) humoral defense mechanism in which it forms white blood cells in larger numbers and synthesizes antibodies and secretes them into the blood and lymph; (d) concerned with the metabolism of carbohydrates, vitamin A and cholesterol; (e) hormone production.

The hormone or autacoid production by the RES and spleen will be briefly discussed because the krebiozen hypothesis maintains that the substance is a local hormone which finds its way into the bloodstream when its production is increased.

The older literature on the production of "antiblastic" or "anticancer" substances (mesenchymal) by the RES has been reviewed by Stern and Willheim "The Biochemistry of Cancer." More recently Ungar has described the extraction of Splenin A and B from the spleen and their role as

hormones. (G. Ungar: Endocrinology 37: 329, 1945.) Quite recently it has been reported that a "blockade" of the RES renders animals more susceptible to the lethal effects of various stresses.

Furthermore, it has been found that boiled extracts of spleen or plasma of rats which have been made resistant to trauma by repeated exposure, protect normal rats against traumatic shock (A. S. Gordon et al. in "RE Structure and Function" by J. H. Heller, Ronald Press, New York, 1958). Finally, considerable evidence indicates the spleen secretes hypoxylonin and an hemopoietic substance. The secretion of an inhibitory growth substance—a chalone—is evident in splenonegative inhibition of the bone marrow.

Another type of evidence which indicates that the RE cells can manufacture and secrete other substances than antibodies is derived from information concerning the storage diseases of these cells. For example, keratin accumulates in the RE cells in Gaucher's disease, and sphingomyelin accumulates in the RE cells in Niemann-Pick disease. Keratin and sphingomyelin are glycolipids, thus the RE cells can synthesize a sugar-fat compound. Some investigators believe that the RE cells secrete amyloid found in intercellular spaces in a disease called amyloidosis. Amyloid is a polysaccharide and consists of N-acetyl glucosamine, glucuronic acid and sulfate, a neuraminic acid perhaps, a form of which is found in the blood.

POSSIBLE HYPOTHETICAL DIFFICULTIES CONFRONTING THE THEORY

There are two hypothetical possibilities which might interfere with the effectiveness of an agent extracted from normal tissues, which stop the over multiplication of cells in response to injury or prevent the multiplication of cancer cells.

First. In many cases the cancer cells may become so modified, or so foreign to, or independent of the controlling chemicals in the normal body, (other than a food supply and a waste disposal system) that it has become completely nonresponsive to substances which act under normal conditions.

Second. The cancer cells may at first manifest some response to an inhibitory agent and then become nonresponsive or refractory. This has been observed in the case of tumors of the thyroid, prostate, and breast. In these cases, in some patients, the cancer cells have lost their physiological property of being inhibited by iodine, female, and male sex hormone, respectively. In other cases, a patient's cancer cells may show a remission for several weeks or months, and then become nonresponsive. So, the development of a nonresponsiveness or refractoriness may be expected in the case of a normal agent in the tissues.

Since refractoriness does not develop under normal conditions to such a product as the one we have postulated, the problem is to find why it develops in the cancer patient or in the case of cancer cells. A dosage factor only may be involved. Or, the postulated anticancer substance may operate in combination with other substances or systems, such as the properdin system, or a substance which induces maturation, or a substance which causes cells to secrete the material which forms the intercellular cement or ground substance and basement membranes.

It would appear that substances, which regulate growth and prevent abnormal multiplication and invasion, exist inside all cells and around and in contact with the surface of cells or in the connective tissue cellular elements such as fibroblasts and RE cells. This suggests a mutual relationship between epithelial cells and the soft tissue skeleton which would have to be maintained in an equilibrium by chemical compounds.

For example, the hyperplasia of epithelial cells in response to an irritant remains only

a "reactive hyperplasia" until some change occurs either in the cells or in the basement membrane, or both, as a result of which the proliferating cells penetrate the basement membrane and invade surrounding tissue. Then the hyperplasia becomes "invasive" or "cancerous." When the malignant or invasive cell is trapped in a capillary in the lung or bone marrow, or when they invade a muscle, they move in the stroma between the cells.

More mature carcinoma cells form or secrete some stroma and attract arteries and veins, but the younger and more active cells at the periphery have no stroma and form no basement membrane. Some agent which would stimulate the maturity of the invasive and rapidly multiplying cell, which would cause it to secrete a basement membrane or cement substance should exercise an anticancer effect. Does the maturity or differentiation of a cell just happen? Or is it due to a substance or to the lack of a substance?

B. PRODUCTION AND CHEMISTRY OF KREBIOZEN

Production of krebiozen can be divided in two steps, production of stimulant and extraction of krebiozen.

1. Production of stimulant: Actinomyces bovis (Hartz) is produced anaerobically in glycerinated broth, or by any other method of cultivation. The culture is removed by filtration and washed in normal saline solution, the culture is then macerated in normal saline solution to which is added one percent of bile acids salts (sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate). After thorough maceration the emulsion is brought to concentration which corresponds to 10 grams of fresh culture in 100 cc of liquid. The macerate is then sterilized by filtration through Berkefeld filter, and sterily divided and sealed in ampules of 5 cc each.

2. Extraction of krebiozen: The horse is used as the most appropriate animal for krebiozen production. The animal is injected intravenously with sterile emulsion of actinomyces bevis prepared as above described. The animal is given four to eight injections within a month, starting with a quantity of 2 cc and increasing it to 15 cc, according to the weight of the animal and the way of its reaction to the inoculation. One month after injection, the animal is bled to death. To prevent coagulation of the blood, sodium citrate is added in the amount of 0.3 percent final concentration, and the serum is separated by centrifugation. Serum is then extracted by an equal quantity of benzene (bensol), diethyl ether or petroleum ether for 1 hour in a hermetically closed container, with an electric mixer installed inside. Solvent is decanted and evaporated at the vacuum of 40° C. Greasy residue is extracted now with double amount of triple distilled water, and dried in vacuum at 40° C. Reextraction with triple distilled water has to be repeated several times to obtain pure krebiozen.

First, krebiozen was extracted only from the blood serum. Later extractions were enlarged and krebiozen was obtained from the other tissue of animals.

Krebiozen is obtained in the form of white yellowish powder. Later it was crystallized. The recent chemical study indicates molecular weight for krebiozen to be 923.9 and molecular formula to be $C_{25}H_{47}N_{15}O_{19}$. From the chemical data available up to now it seems that krebiozen may be classified as an aminolipopolysaccharide; however, since the structural formula of the drug is not yet completed this should be regarded as a tentative classification.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin permit me to ask a question of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Some of us are puzzled by the escalation between the Senate and the House after the escalation of the budget figures.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We all know that the lovable and distinguished Senator from Alabama is chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations which deals with these matters, and that he is deeply bound up with the question of medical research. In this field, he has done outstanding work. It pains me to have to oppose him. I have served on the committee with him. I love him. It pains me to have to criticize one of his sacred cows. He is so persuasive, so charming, so public spirited, so quietly indispensable and personally self-effacing, that we want to give him everything that it is possible to give him.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BUSH. I am happy to join in support of the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin. I commend him for the thorough work which he has done in analyzing this item. Last year I had the pleasure to join with him in a similar endeavor respecting the same phases of the budget. I supported his amendment, and he supported mine, all of which were designed to reduce the appropriations to the figures which the Department itself thought could be effectively used.

Despite our efforts, the Senate last year appropriated considerably more than was sought by the Department.

Last year, the Government had a deficit of \$6,700 million. Now, in this very fiscal year, in which we are about to vote to exceed the NIH budget estimate by \$120 million, the Nation is facing a Federal deficit of \$4.5 billion.

The Senator from Wisconsin is quite correct in saying that we have a liberal President. He is not unmindful of the needs of the people in the field of health. Certainly those who are charged with responsibility in the National Institutes of Health are persons of compassion and understanding; but they know what they can do with money, or they should not be there. They say that the amount for which they have asked is all that they can effectively spend.

In view of the national budgetary situation, and the fact that the administration itself does not want the \$120 million which the Senator from Wisconsin seeks to remove from the budget at this time, I hope the Senate will support the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin. I certainly intend to do so. I thank him for giving me the opportunity to do so.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I am sorry the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], with whom I served for many years in close, warm friendship on

the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, has been disappointed in his efforts in behalf of Krebiozen. I know that the Senator from Illinois has been diligent, persistent, and almost indefatigable in his efforts to have the National Cancer Institute accept this particular product.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh, no, not at all; merely to make a test.

Mr. HILL. Dr. Ivy has been unwilling to have the test conducted in accordance with the procedures and regulations of the National Cancer Institute. Any time he will go there and submit his product to a test, as everyone else does, the Institute will test it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Dr. Ivy has made a full statement of the process by which krebiozen is manufactured, together with a statement of the molecular content of krebiozen. That is in the material I am submitting. It will be printed. Also, he has filed the statistical experience of 4,200 cases of 3,000 physicians.

Mr. HILL. But that in itself does not meet the requirements of the test. The National Institutes of Health, in spite of what the Senator has inferred in his statement this afternoon, is a very careful, meticulous agency, one which has certain definite and specific requirements for the meeting of a test. Whenever Dr. Ivy takes his product to the Institute, if it meets the requirements or meets the test, his product will receive the approval of the National Cancer Institute.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In my judgment, even though Dr. Ivy could meet every requirement of the National Institute of Cancer Research, the National Institutes of Health would still refuse to make the test on one ground or another.

Mr. HILL. If Dr. Ivy will take his product out there and meet the requirements of the test, I am sure he will have his product approved. As an illustration, consider the test made for Dr. Sabin of his oral vaccine for polio. It was some 6 to 8 months after Dr. Sabin said it was a good product that it received a clearance.

Mr. DOUGLAS. All I ask is that the test be made. For years, the Institute has been refusing to make the test.

Mr. HILL. I am sure the Senator will continue to have something done about this matter. The door is wide open. If Dr. Ivy will follow the proper procedure laid down, not only for his product, but for all products, and if his product passes the test, it will receive the approval of the National Cancer Institute.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The complaint has been made that the content of krebiozen has not been stated. I think this was a proper criticism in the early years. But it has been removed in the claims which Dr. Ivy has stated. Not only is the molecular content given, but also the process by which krebiozen is manufactured is given. We have offered to have a double blind test made—500 persons to be given krebiozen, and 500 not to be given it. No one would know which persons received it except the statisticians. Then the results could be compared.

Mr. HILL. Dr. Ivy has not offered to take his product out to the Institute and

submit it to the conditions laid down by the National Cancer Institute, not only for his product but for all other products, as well.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The National Cancer Institute has never clearly said what the conditions are. I am sure Dr. Ivy would be ready to meet them if the Institute will state them.

Mr. HILL. If he will meet the test which everyone else must meet—and many others meet it—he will have his test made. If his product passes the test, it will receive the approval of the Institute.

Of course, it is easy for the Senator from Illinois to read off citations of experiments and deride the use of monkeys. Everyone knows that a monkey comes nearer to being like a human being than does any other animal in the animal kingdom. That is why the monkey is so important. That is why monkeys are used so largely in experiments.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The studies of monkeys are not biological; they are behavioral.

Mr. HILL. The behavior records of monkeys are studied just exactly as other factors might be studied in connection with the life and biology of a monkey. To stand on the floor of the Senate and to deride the use of monkeys for biological tests is just as logical as to stand on the floor of the Senate and deride the spending of billions of dollars to send a monkey out in space. A monkey named Ham was sent into space before our first astronaut was sent into space. Why? Because before risking the life of a human being, a man, we wanted to know what the risk would be to an animal which is more like man in its biology than any other animal. So Ham was sent into space first.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. In that circumstance, it was absolutely necessary to learn the behavior of a monkey.

Mr. HILL. Of course, it was absolutely necessary, because unless the behavior of a monkey is known, it cannot be known what the reactions of a human being—a man or a woman—will be.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Alabama believe it is important to find out how a colony of baboons is initiated?

Mr. HILL. One of the important things is a study of perinatal conditions, to learn what happens in the womb before a child is born and what might be done to prevent mental retardation, blindness, deafness, and all the other maladies from which children suffer when they are in the womb of the mother. Many children are born with terrible disabilities. Studies of these conditions is sought in spite of the fact that the Senator from Illinois has not been able to have a cancer drug approved.

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mrs. NEUBERGER. I think it may be of interest to our good friend, the Sena-

tor from Illinois, to go to the National Institutes of Health and visit the monkey colony and the monkey house there. One of the most remarkable Sunday afternoons I have ever spent was when I went there and studied the case histories of those monkeys; and generations of them are kept. It was in that way that polio vaccine was developed.

I was amused and interested in the recitation of the projects. I was also concerned with the request by a Cabinet member of great importance, "Why is it necessary to find out why fried potatoes are brown and why grass is green?" But those things are very important in connection with the developments in science.

Mr. HILL. Yes, indeed. As we know, Mr. President, many different avenues must be explored and many different tests must be made in order to obtain the needed answers, particularly in the fields of health and biology.

Mr. President, I have already stated some of the figures involved; but I think I should state now that this year the National Institutes of Health originally requested \$1,029,945,000; that was reduced by the Budget to \$780,400,000; the House voted to increase that amount by \$60 million, to \$840,800,000; and the Senate Committee on Appropriations, after hearing many witnesses, and after a number of days of hearings—and some of the witnesses were among the most distinguished scientists, research investigators, doctors, and biologists in this country—recommended an appropriation of \$900,800,000, which is \$60 million more than the amount voted by the House of Representatives.

However, Mr. President, that is \$129 million less than the original requests of the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. President, in referring to the National Institutes of Health and their work, let me say that I hold in my hand a copy of one of the leading medical publications in the United States—the Medical World News. I may say to the Senator from Louisiana that one of the men actively associated with this magazine and one of the most famous doctors in the United States is Dr. Alton Oschner, of New Orleans. I know that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] knows him well. Other very distinguished doctors are very active in this work and are on the editorial board of this magazine.

The April 27, 1962, issue of Medical World News carries an article which describes an outstanding award which has been conferred upon Dr. James A. Shannon, of the National Institutes of Health. The article states that several weeks ago Dr. Shannon received recognition by means of an award from the National Academy of Sciences. The distinguished Senator from Illinois has referred to the American Medical Association, but now I call attention to this award by the National Academy of Sciences.

The article states:

A great scientist may be a rare phenomenon, but a great administrator of scientists is even more rare. Largely unsung, sometimes stubbornly opposed by the very men he serves, the administrator must be able to

understand the nature of research and shape its direction while handling the practical problems of managing and financing it.

This week the National Academy of Sciences recognized this rare talent by awarding its highest honor to the research director of the National Institutes of Health, Dr. James A. Shannon—who presides over the Government's vast investment in medical research and whose decisions largely influence the content of that research.

Even as Dr. Shannon received the Public Welfare Medal, Congress was preparing to give him a record new budget of nearly \$1 billion to finance thousands of projects at NIH and other institutions across the country.

So, Mr. President, Dr. Shannon has received from the National Academy of Sciences its highest honor, its Public Welfare Medal, for his great work and his fine administration and for the fine discernment and judgment he has exercised as the Director of these Institutes.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. Did I correctly understand the Senator from Alabama to say that the amount recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee for the National Institutes of Health is larger or smaller than the amount requested by the Institutes themselves?

Mr. HILL. It is \$129 million smaller than the amount the Institutes have requested.

Mr. PASTORE. So when it is said that this amount is more than what was requested, that is not the case?

Mr. HILL. Yes, that is not the case. The amount recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee is \$129 million less than the amount requested by the Institutes themselves, and thus the amount we recommend will be \$129 million less than the amount of funds requested by the outstandingly distinguished research scientists, biochemists, doctors, and biologists to whom we look to carry on this research work for us. The men who came before our committee, representing these outstanding research scientists, the dedicated men and women who are doing this work, and who have made such marvelous progress in the development of medical science in America, requested \$129 million more than the amount the Senate committee has recommended.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Last year, we were confronted with a similar situation; and the administration told us that the amount it recommended was all that could profitably be spent.

I wish to ask the Senator from Alabama, who has done such magnificent work in this field, whether during the last year the Institutes of Health have, in fact, spent more than they originally told us was all that they could spend.

Mr. HILL. They have, indeed. As the Senator from New York knows, they held back a reserve; and in the last quarter they have released the reserve and have proceeded with that program, as Congress had contemplated and provided.

Mr. KEATING. So they actually used the funds which Congress had voted?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. KEATING. As the Senator from Alabama knows, in many matters I consider myself on the conservative side. But in this situation I find myself rather on the other side, if there is real and substantial doubt about how much could be effectively spent.

If the Senator from Alabama will yield 1 minute to me, I should like to relate a personal experience which explains why I take this position.

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. One of my friends was struck on the head by a pistol, and incurred a trauma which resulted in a growth on the brain. He was in his early forties. He developed an epileptic seizure as a result of that brain injury. He went all over the country, seeking medical help.

He entered a private hospital in New York City, which is a very fine hospital, and he stayed there for quite a considerable period of time. He made progress and we were all encouraged. He is a man of only modest means, and when he left this private hospital, we all hoped and prayed that he would be forever spared from these epileptic seizures that he had. The terrible thing of it is that very soon after he left the hospital he had another seizure. It was clear that his condition was still serious.

Finally, we were able to get him into the Institutes of Health. They shot air through his spine, into his brain. In the course of that treatment he went through tortures. They cut a hole in his head, found a tumor, but were so worried about the great danger involved in an operation that they did not dare operate to remove the tumor. They tested it for malignancy, and found that there was none; so they left it there, because they explained that if it were removed by an operation, he might be paralyzed for life.

When he returned to consciousness, they explained the situation to him, and said, "In any case, you will be paralyzed at least on one side if the operation is not performed."

A few weeks later the operation was performed. Another, larger hole was cut in the top of his head. A few days ago he walked out of there, a well man.

He had been to leading doctors all over the United States, for treatment of this kind. But the National Institutes of Health were the only place where he finally obtained treatment that forever cured his very grave and unique condition.

As we know, they do not charge anything to the richest patient or to the poorest patient. They will take only cases in which something can be done to advance medical science.

So, I feel that we should give the Institutes of Health the benefit of the doubt. I am not sure that the amounts the Senator from Alabama is suggesting are necessarily the correct ones. I would rather have seen the House figures accepted.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield, so that

I may make an observation in connection with the very dramatic example the Senator from New York has given to us?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. The caliber of those engaged in the work at the National Institutes of Health is remarkable and outstanding. I hope more Members of the Senate will visit these Institutes. I understand that the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER] has already visited them; and I hope many more Members of the Senate will go there and will see what is being done and will visit some of the hospitals and institutions where these research programs are being conducted. If Senators will do that, I think they will take an entirely different view.

To return to the observation made by the Senator from New York, let me say that any of those who are engaged in that work at the National Institutes of Health could earn four times or five times as much if they were engaged in private practice.

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mrs. NEUBERGER. I cannot let this opportunity go by without paying tribute to the National Institutes of Health for the work they are doing in connection with the relationship between smoking and lung cancer. As the Senate knows, the President is in the process of appointing an advisory committee to go into this question, once and for all, with respect to regulations in the way of advertising, and whatever other steps may be necessary. The doctors in the National Institutes of Health are exploring the question in the most scientific and thorough way. They have given us a great deal of support and time. This is a new burden being put upon them.

I would like to call the attention of the Senate to the report of the committee in reference to the National Cancer Institute. The report states:

In order to further this vital program, the committee has allowed an additional \$2 million over the House allowance for the support of categorical clinical research centers and broad program grants designed to meet the physical costs and the research costs of regional units engaged in comprehensive attacks on cancer.

On page 451 of the hearings we find the following statement by Dr. Terry:

A combined increase of about \$12 million in our environmental health programs is intended primarily to increase research and training grants in air and water pollution, milk and food sanitation, and radiology.

As we know, there is concern over whether radiation may perhaps be affecting our food supply. We need a study of this subject through the National Institutes of Health.

When the question arises as to whether the National Institutes of Health can use the money, I merely suggest that a Senator go out there and talk to them about requests for grants. My own experience with the medical school in the University of Oregon tells me how difficult it is to get money for these grants. They are in demand at all times.

As one who has had a personal experience and a very direct effect from the work on research by the National Institutes of Health, I say if they can use the money, this is one field in which we should certainly give it to them.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator from Oregon. As I have said, they asked for a great deal more money than the committee recommended.

Earlier I said, when an application for funds for grants for research was made, how thoroughly that application was examined, how they first had to go through what is known as the study section, composed of 19 or 20 scientists, not in the Government, but out of the Government, composed of men from some of the most distinguished colleges, universities, biological institutions. The record shows that the service section ordinarily rejects at least half of them, and sometimes as many as two out of three of the applications. The rejections run as high as 66⅔ percent of the applications.

After the service section reviews an application, it goes to the council. That council is made up of people not from the Government, but out of the Government, men who are in the scientific, biological, biochemical, and biophysical fields, as well as lay people. Then they take the result of the study section and study it themselves and go through it. Unless the application is approved by the council, the Surgeon General cannot make a grant of \$1 asked for in the application.

Mr. President, may I ask how much time I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I hope the Senator will bear with me while I mention the name of another hero in this field, like the Senator from Alabama, and I refer to Representative Keefe, of Wisconsin, who served in the House while I was a Member there. He was very conservative, but in this issue he was a great believer. I had the honor to cosponsor the National Heart Institute bill, and we would never have had success with it without the help of Representative Keefe. I equate him with my distinguished colleague from Alabama. I think it is worthy at this time to mention that fact.

Mr. HILL. I certainly join the Senator in paying tribute to the great work of Representative Keefe, because he was a hero in this fight in the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, 2 years ago we had a committee of consultants who studied the whole matter of NIH, its operation, its administration, its award of grants, the results from these grants. They brought 100 different witnesses before that committee, representatives from the medical profession, representatives from the biological and science organizations, representatives from the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the Mental Health Association, and such organizations as the Rockefeller Founda-

tion and its committee for health, and the Ford Foundation and its committee for health. They studied this question for 10 months. They came through with a report. One of the members of the committee was Gen. David E. Sarnoff. I do not have to tell Members of the Senate who he is. He is perhaps the leading person in the field of scientific management. He is head of RCA. He has done much to bring forth the great inventions through the electronics and communications field. Here is what he said at that time:

Now, as a businessman, my approach was to find the answers to the specific question, Mr. Chairman, that you asked when you assigned the mission to the committee of consultants: "Was efficient use made of the funds provided?"

Well, I subscribe wholeheartedly to the conclusion of this committee as stated in this report, a conclusion based on exhaustive study, exhaustive examination, testimony from expert witnesses, and so on, not an off-the-cuff conclusion, and that conclusion is as follows:

"Considering the Federal research program as a whole, the funds appropriated by the Congress for the support of research on major disease problems have been expended by Federal agencies with remarkable efficiency."

The other members of that committee testified to the same effect—the remarkable efficiency of the expenditure of these funds for the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. President, I wish time permitted me this afternoon to narrate some of the things that have come to us through our programs of medical research. It was just 25 years ago that all 96 Members of the U.S. Senate joined in sponsoring the legislation to create the National Cancer Institute. A year later the Federal Government supported research in medical research beyond the confines of its own laboratories.

A few months ago in an article in the distinguished publication, *Science*, Dr. Lindsay and Dr. Allen, of the National Institutes of Health, pointed out that the death rate from all diseases stands at only 44 percent of the death rate at the turn of the century.

When these 96 Senators signed that resolution for the beginning of the National Cancer Institute—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, does the Senator say the National Cancer Institute is responsible for that?

Mr. HILL. I would not claim all the credit for the National Cancer Institute. I said earlier that we had research going on through private research, through benevolent organizations like the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and other benevolent organizations. But the National Institutes of Health has done much to provide the leadership and inspiration for the team that has carried on this great research work that has been of particular benefit to the American people and, for that matter, to people all over this earth.

The very fact that the Government of the United States has increased its funds for medical research has been a challenge and an inspiration to private individuals.

In 1960, \$333 million went into medical research from private funds, given by private individuals.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wonder if the Senator could tell us what percentage of the amount that the committee is now asking us to appropriate would be used to train researchers. I mean for basic educational facilities as well as the cost of training these persons so that they could do any type of research.

Mr. HILL. I will check that.

Mr. ELLENDER. The point I wish to make is that, in my opinion, the amount of money we are asked to appropriate is far beyond the amount which could actually be used by those now available to do this vitally important work.

Mr. HILL. We went into that question very thoroughly in the hearings before the committee. The researchers are available. My good friend the Senator from Rhode Island, who sat by my side during the hearings, confirms what the hearings show.

Out of the \$900 million in the Senate allowance for training programs for researchers, there would be used \$159 million.

Mr. ELLENDER. How many people would be involved? Does the Senator have that information?

Mr. HILL. I cannot say. I do not

have the number of people involved. That much money is involved.

Mr. ELLENDER. Are those researchers trained at colleges, and do those colleges receive a portion of this money to expand their facilities and pay for some of their administrative costs?

Mr. HILL. They are trained at some of the colleges receiving this money, and at some other institutions, including some great research institutions such as Sloan-Kettering in New York.

I do not wish to cut my friend off, but I have only a few minutes remaining, and I should like to reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. President, how much time is there remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama has 5 minutes remaining, and the Senator from Wisconsin has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. HILL. I will let the Senator from Wisconsin use some of his time.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Wisconsin. My purpose in asking the Senator to yield was to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the history of appropriations for the National Institutes of Health from 1950 to 1963.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

History of appropriations, National Institutes of Health, 1950-63

Fiscal year	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance	Appropriation
1950.....	\$41,246,000	\$46,371,000	\$60,563,000	\$52,146,000
1951.....	62,570,000	61,970,000	66,326,000	¹ 60,059,750
1952.....	59,034,000	57,301,885	58,431,058	57,675,291
1953.....	55,005,000	53,833,500	58,982,000	² 59,030,750
1954.....	56,340,000	61,586,200	72,153,000	71,153,000
1955.....	71,128,000	77,393,000	83,143,000	81,268,000
1956.....	90,314,800	89,773,000	113,416,800	98,458,000
1957.....	126,525,000	135,525,000	183,007,000	183,007,000
1958.....	190,183,000	190,183,000	³ 226,783,000	211,183,000
1959.....	211,183,000	219,383,000	320,577,000	294,383,000
1960.....	294,279,000	344,279,000	480,604,000	400,000,000
1961.....	400,000,000	455,000,000	664,000,000	560,000,000
1962.....	583,000,000	641,000,000	835,670,000	738,335,000
1963.....	780,400,000	840,800,000	900,800,000	-----

¹ Excludes \$3,216,250 rescinded by the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, Public Law 253, 82d Cong., which amount was reserved in accordance with sec. 1214 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951.

² Includes \$48,750 allowed in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, for which the budget estimate was \$178,000, the House allowance was \$133,500, and the Senate allowance was nothing.

³ Includes \$4,573,000 reappropriation.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Senator from Alabama is a very fine man and an eloquent debater, but much of what has been said on the other side is utterly irrelevant.

Nobody is against research. Nobody is against increasing research. We all recognize the great value of medical research and we favor it enthusiastically. I am not criticizing NIH. I simply say that the huge increase requested by the administration is enough.

My argument is that the budget estimates would increase the spending for medical research by \$134 million, which would be almost a record increase. The Senate proposal would make that \$254 million, which would shatter all records. We have never had such a mammoth increase in the history of this country.

The position taken by competent people in the administration is that such a

large amount of money cannot be efficiently expended. Furthermore, the fact is that the administration was not able to spend \$72 million of the money which was appropriated to NIH for the last fiscal year. It is true that the administration put a \$46 million "stop" on it, but in spite of that there was \$26 million which could not be spent.

I have talked to the people at the Cancer Institute. They said that in addition to the amount reserved by the administration they were unable to allocate \$10 million in grants. They were able to allocate only \$117 million.

The Heart Institute had the same kind of problem. They were unable to spend \$5 million, in addition to the amount that the administration reserved, of the amount which was made available to them.

The general research and services people were also unable to spend a large proportion of the amount of money still available.

The fact is that the Institutes cannot spend the amount of money it is suggested we provide.

I do not say that the research program should be cut back. The research program should be increased, but it should be increased at a modest rate.

The Senator from Louisiana made a very excellent point when he implied that this additional money is not likely to return much by way of research, because there is a limited amount of research personnel available.

This is a point of major difference between my amendment and the recommendation by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. What my amendment would do is to reduce by \$55 million the training amount. It would do that for a very important reason. It would do that because Dr. Shannon recommended that we do so. Dr. Shannon said:

It is my view that there should now be a moratorium of at least a year in this rate of growth to permit the schools to adjust to these programs and to give us an opportunity to reexamine our training policies and reassess future needs.

Under these circumstances, if we provide the additional training money, it merely means the research people will not be able to do an efficient or appropriate job.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Furthermore, it will mean, as I stressed before, that people would be taken out of medicine and put into research not in the rapid but orderly way recommended by the President but in a far greater proportion than they should be.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield briefly. I do not have much time remaining.

Mr. HILL. The quotation from Dr. Shannon was not of this year, but of last year.

Mr. PROXMIRE. August of 1961; the Senator is correct.

Mr. HILL. Since then the study on manpower has been made. I hold the study in my hand. It shows that we must increase the funds for more training, for turning out more manpower. That is what the Senate committee would provide. That is what is in the report.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The recommendation by Dr. Shannon this year is exactly the same.

Mr. HILL. No.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is exactly the same.

Mr. HILL. I have the report in my hand. It is here. It deals with manpower. I was surprised that the Senator went back to the old report.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That "old report" is only 10 months old.

Mr. HILL. It was a report of last year.

Mr. PROXMIRE. August of 1961.

Mr. HILL. We had the moratorium until the study could be finished. The study has been finished. They have

asked for money to carry out the recommendations of the study, since the report of last year.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Bane report made exactly the same recommendation.

Mr. HILL. The Bane report is 3 or 4 years old. That is about 4 years old.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It makes exactly the same recommendation as the latest manpower report.

Mr. HILL. The Bane report is 4 or 5 years old.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wanted to discuss a little more at length with my good friend from Alabama my contention that too much money is being provided for these programs than can be economically spent. Unfortunately, we did not have the time to go into this at any length. But my point is this: No one can contend that these are not good programs. Unfortunately, even a good program can be overdone. This puts me in the unenviable position of having to oppose my good friend from Alabama, although I do support these types of medical research programs.

As was pointed out before the Committee on Appropriations in regard to research for the armed services, too much of this money is used to bear the administrative costs of colleges where this research is conducted. As I recall, it was brought out that at Princeton University, for example, the percentage of Federal funds being used to defray administrative costs was over 70 percent. In fact, we were told that in many instances that without this high percentage of Federal funds being used to pay administrative costs, several of these colleges would have had to close. Now I am in favor of higher education and would not like to see some of our great institutions close their doors. I do not believe they should be subsidized through an overextended research program financed by the Federal Government. I return to my point that there are today not enough researchers to economically spend all this money that the committee now asks. I think these types of research programs will be of untold benefit to our Nation, but, as I said earlier, we must not be wasteful, therefore I regretfully oppose the action of the committee.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana makes an extremely important point.

The underlying point which I wish to stress is that even more important than the money involved is the question of the impact on a very limited personnel of a very specialized kind. The impact would be devastating. It would be inefficient to follow this procedure, and not in accord with the overall recommendations by those who have studied the problem. It seems to me we must recognize this fact when considering this kind of appropriation.

Mr. President, 2 years ago the amount involved was only \$400 million, about half the amount of which is now involved, and President Eisenhower had exactly

the same reluctance. I wish to quote what President Eisenhower said on August 14, 1959, which is relatively old but exactly as pertinent now as it was then. He said:

This increase—

It was an increase then of \$106 million—

This increase gives me cause for concern on three grounds. I am concerned lest it should:

1. Lower the quality of the projects supported by increasing the flow of grant applications more rapidly than the procedure for their careful appraisal can be effectively adapted.

I point out that the quality of research grants dropped sharply. Only 1 out of 10 are at the highest priority level, and 4 times as many are at the lowest level. The President further said:

2. Cause too great a diversion into research of the manpower and other resources needed for equally vital teaching and medical practice.

3. Substitute Federal funds for non-Federal support of medical research and training and discourage further expansion of such support.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. As this debate proceeds, I find myself in a dilemma, which perhaps the Senator can explain for me. I am unable to determine why the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations was unwilling to grant to the President the amount of money he wanted to help train the unemployed, yet wishes to give him many millions of dollars more than he wants in this particular area, covered by the Senator's amendments. Is the Senator able to resolve this dilemma for me?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am certainly not able to resolve the dilemma for the Senator. The amendments offered yesterday, supported by the Senator from Pennsylvania, made a great deal of sense.

Of course we should provide training for the unemployed. That training is needed. There is not a scarcity of manpower in that field. There is a great abundance of men who need to be trained.

In this instance, there is a very severe scarcity of personnel. We would be robbing medical faculties, taking away people who should be in teaching and should be in other areas, for low-priority research, on the basis of all the evidence we have been able to obtain.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield further to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. Does the Senator have the impression that the unemployed workers of the United States of America have a powerful lobby in Washington, D.C., attempting to get money which they need for their training?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I think it is abundantly apparent that they have virtually no lobby. Politically they have very little potency.

Mr. CLARK. I thank my friend.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, as the Bureau of the Budget has reported, most NIH training grants are made to students who already possess M.D. degrees. The effect of the measure, would be to take people who are desperately needed for medical practice in our country, many of whom are already on faculties and busy teaching, and break them into projects which, on the basis of the wisdom of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, have low priority and cannot be justified.

The point I wish to emphasize as strongly as I can is that I have never questioned the ability or efficiency of the NIH. I think the Fountain study is important, and that we should pay attention to it. But whether we agree with it or not—even if we disregard it completely—I think we must recognize that if we should make the excessive appropriation requested, we would not only waste the taxpayers' money by spending \$120 million more than the President has said could be justified, but we would also greatly change the allocation of precious and limited manpower resources.

We would throw those professional highly trained men into an area which those who are responsible for the program, and who devote their time and attention to it, say is wrong. It is not the way to do it.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, first, NIH grants have been the subject of 5 years of exhaustive study by the Senate Subcommittee on Reorganization and a special panel on scientific research. More than nine documents have been published on the subject. We have made more than 50 recommendations to the NIH, and the NIH has followed the recommendations. The most recent study resulted in commendation of the NIH for what it had done.

My second point is that had it not been for the Senator from Alabama and the subcommittee of which he is chairman, and the Appropriations Committee, which has supported him, the research field in medicine, which this Senator has sponsored would today be years behind. The Bureau of the Budget never recommended the money that was supposed to be appropriated.

I remember what the late Matthew Neely told me as he sat in the chair next to the chair occupied by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE]. At the time there was no Bureau of the Budget recommendation for cancer research. He looked around the Senate and said, "Senator, one out of every three Members of this body will die of cancer." As we know, he was one who did.

The basic stimulus for every one of the NIH projects has had to come and the momentum to keep it going has had to come from Senators or from Members of the other body.

I should like to take the last second or two allotted to me to pay tribute to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. Perhaps he has erred in generosity. But let me point out that if we are to err, we had better do so on the side of health.

In the defense bill there was a provision for a \$7 billion research fund. The Senator from Minnesota conducted 2 years' study on defense research. We published reports. Not one nickel was cut from that appropriation. No Senator rose and said, "Let us cut that item."

Now we consider item for projects recommended by competent scientists, chemists, doctors, and biologists, and we are asked to cut back the amount requested. Every year it has been the same.

I remind Senators that if we had followed the limitation recommendations that have been made year in and year out, the NIH establishments would not be where they are now.

Without this program there would not be research grants for colleges and universities all over the country. I do not apologize for the fact that our colleges and universities have received grants and, as a result, have kept their medical schools going. Thank God, we have made grants. We have needed more help for our medical schools. I do not apologize for the fact that doctors are engaged in research. Of course they are. What good would medicine be without research? We would be back in the days of witchcraft. Modern medicine in America is where it is because the Congress of the United States has taken the lead.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON REPORT BY HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

I should like to comment with regard to the most recent report filed by the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations.

The report is entitled "Administration of Grants by the National Institutes of Health." It is House Report No. 1958, 87th Congress, 2d session. It is an important and conscientiously prepared document.

The House committee's critique commands careful attention. The House committee has held extensive hearings; the staff has made an analysis in depth.

Prudence requires that every effort be made to avoid laxity in administration. Every dollar which can be saved should be saved, as the House stresses.

But, here I offer two principal points:

First. The House report's 13 specific recommendations for stronger NIH management policies—merit careful attention, item by item.

Second. However, the report's concluding observations on pages 25 and 26 go much further; they should, therefore, be viewed with reserve.

In the final paragraphs, the report states that Congress has allegedly been "overzealous in appropriating money for health research."

With deepest respect for my friends of the House, I submit that it is one thing to submit documented criticisms of a few specific management weaknesses; it is another thing to offer the most sweep-

ing conclusions on congressional policy, which go far beyond specific improvements.

DEFENSE INFORMATION WEAKNESSES DID NOT CAUSE CONGRESS TO SLASH RESEARCH

For Congress to make an arbitrary slash in crucial research because of some management shortcomings would, I feel, set a very adverse precedent.

Management weaknesses are not unique in the U.S. Government.

I can cite a half-dozen reports by Senate and House committees or other expert sources, indicating room for improvement in research and other programs.

Hardly a month goes by in which the General Accounting Office, or a Senate or House committee or subcommittee does not find fault with some program in the Department of Defense, for example. I, personally, filed a 26-page report with both Appropriations Committees in which I strongly criticized the management of information in Defense research.

But neither I nor any other Member of the Congress offered an amendment to cut that research fund—\$7 billion—by a nickel.

Why not? Because there is no reason to believe that Secretary McNamara and his assistants are not just as determined as we are to improve the management of research. To slash a crucial research program because its administration is not perfect is like "cutting off one's nose to spite one's face." To cut back NIH funds because it has not administered all of its grant programs in as perfect a manner as we would wish—would do poor service to our overall goal.

ONE GRANT IN 14,000

It should be noted that the House committee has focused on NIH's handling of 1 particular grant—out of over 14,000 extramural grants—and to but 1 profitmaking organization.

That is hardly a basis for sweeping conclusions on a \$900 million program.

Shall the Congress, I ask, cripple this vast program because of poor handling of one particular grant?

I mention, too, for proper perspective, that the grand total of all NIH grants to profitmaking institutions represented but one-third of 1 percent of all NIH grants. And, this was prior to the Public Health Service's decision to discontinue such grants.

Remedial action is well underway in the Public Health Service.

REMEDIAL ACTIONS BY PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Under date of July 9, Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, forwarded a copy of a letter which he sent to Congressman L. H. FOUNTAIN, the distinguished chairman of the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee. With the letter, Dr. Terry enclosed a 31-page report entitled "Administrative Changes in the Public Health Service Research Grants Program." The report had been prepared by an Interbureau Directing Committee headed by Dr. David E. Price, Chairman, Deputy Surgeon General.

This extensive report—item by item—indicates the extremely careful consid-

eration which the Public Health Service has given, is giving, and will give to each of the Fountain subcommittee's recommendations.

I do not believe that anyone reading this Public Health Service response can fail to appreciate the desire of the Public Health Service to do everything possible to fulfill the objectives expressed by the House subcommittee.

NIH HAS ACKNOWLEDGED WEAKNESSES

Specific weakness evidenced in the poorly supervised grant to the commercial company was long since acknowledged by NIH.

In the Senate appropriation hearings on April 9, Dr. Shannon acknowledged on page 1113:

I am satisfied that the [House] committee study illustrates the need for some corrective action.

He continued, page 1114:

We are in full agreement with Congressman FOUNTAIN's premise that * * * a trust relationship [on the part of a grantee] does not relieve NIH of its clear and fundamental responsibility for the proper stewardship of Federal funds.

He pledged, page 1115:

All feasible steps will be taken to remedy the weakness in our system.

I am sure Dr. Shannon means what he says.

AVOIDING DANGER OF OVERMANAGEMENT

Without question, NIH management, including auditing and field review of projects, can and should be strengthened.

But in the desire to avoid the excess of undermanagement, I urge caution lest there be overmanagement.

The House committee report takes note of this possible danger.

If we do go to an extreme, we may end up strangling scientists in redtape. We may end up requiring them to sign forms in triplicate for every item of expenditure; we may end up converting them—part of the time—into glorified clerks.

I know that the House committee has no such intention.

But, I stress that the taxpayers investment in scientific research pays off—not when mountains of report forms pour into Washington or Bethesda—but when the cure for cancer or some other disease is found.

In other words, scientific results are what count. Whatever may detract from or interfere with or reduce scientific efficiency, is to be deplored.

What I am urging, therefore, is a sense of balance. Let NIH assure the most prudent administration. Let NIH officials and staff work with the House committee to satisfy the most careful criteria and safeguards.

But, let us not ignore the fact that NIH-sponsored research has succeeded thus far because, in part, NIH has been an unbureaucratic-type agency. It has been action oriented. It has sought to avoid imposing excessive paperwork requirements on investigators.

SCIENTISTS PLEADED FOR FREEDOM FROM PAPERWORK

When I spoke to European scientists in 1958 in Paris, Stockholm, and elsewhere, what did they say? They urged—

not with respect to NIH, but as to all sponsors—that continued trust be given to scientists and the sponsoring institutions. They pleaded that a minimum of paperwork, of form filling out and report writing, be imposed upon them.

These men and their colleagues are dedicated workers. We are dealing here not with irresponsibles—but with the cream of the Nation's and the world's medical and biological talent. The overwhelming proportion of grants go to universities. Shall we question the good faith of our university system?

There is, I believe, no reason to do so.

NIH AND PHS RESPONSIVENESS TO SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

I can attest, from personal experience, that NIH and the Public Health Service as a whole are responsive to the views of a committee of the Congress.

Sometimes, the Service or NIH may not act as rapidly as we may wish, or as completely.

But, after all, PHS faces a vast number of complex problems.

Moreover, its scientific administrators and laboratory scientists are entitled to make the most careful technical appraisal of Congress' suggestions from the standpoint of their professional competence and experience.

Let me cite now a few of the many suggestions which have been made by the Senate Reorganization Subcommittee and which have been favorably acted upon by the Institutes and/or by the Public Health Service, as a whole.

These are but a few of the examples which could be usefully cited.

SUGGESTIONS OFTEN SENT INFORMALLY

The suggestions which are listed below have been made by us in many forms and on many occasions. I have sent some of these suggestions in personal letters; others in drafts of staff analyses; still others have been made in staff conferences with Institute officials.

The Senate Reorganization Subcommittee has preferred, insofar as possible, to secure a meeting of minds with agency officials through informal means. We have never wished to rush into print. Our objective has been constructive agency action. If we could foster action administratively without publishing a formal report, we have felt that to be the preferable procedure.

ACTIONS DUE TO MANY FACTORS AND SOURCES

It should, of course, be clearly noted that the Senate Reorganization Subcommittee is not always the only source responsible for the actions which will be listed. Some of the actions may have been long planned by the Institutes, themselves—although they might not have taken the action when they did if it had not been for our subcommittee's stimulus. In addition, other sources have, likewise, recommended improvements of the types which are listed, including the Jones' Consultative Committee to the Senate Appropriations Committee.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF NIH ACTIONS TAKEN

Here are a few of the illustrations of actions. Cited first is the suggestion from the subcommittee; second, the NIH action.

First. Suggestion: The Institutes should register all of their intramural research with the Science Information Exchange.

Action: The Institutes now do register all of their inhouse research—aggregating over \$55 million with the Exchange.

Second. Suggestion: The Institutes should publish and distribute an up-to-date inventory of all current research which they support.

Action: The Institutes have just published a pioneering report on over 13,500 current grants, indexed under over 7,000 headings, and representing \$280 million in expenditures.

Third. Suggestion: The Public Health Service should convene a communications conference in which leading medical and other experts consider action proposals to deal with the communications problem.

Action: Surgeon General Terry announced at the Senate Appropriations Committee hearing that there will, indeed, be such a conference or series of conferences, possibly starting in October. In making the announcement, Dr. Terry referred very specifically to the suggestions which had been made by the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee.

Fourth. Suggestion: The Public Health Service should utilize individuals with specialized competence for the technical problems of medical information and communication.

Action: Partial action has resulted. The National Heart Institute has transferred resources to the expert National Library of Medicine. The latter will support cardiovascular information—among other—programs, subject to approval by National Heart Council.

Fifth. Suggestion: The Public Health Service should increase support for communications research—which aggregated only one-six hundred and ninety-eighth of total research support in fiscal year 1962.

Action: Administrative action is being taken to increase the level of communication research by the Public Health Service.

Sixth. Suggestion: The National Institutes of Health should strengthen intramural and extramural use of the most advanced electronic data processing methodology through analog and digital computers.

Action: The Institutes have strengthened to some extent their electronic data processing programs—extramurally, for example, through support of increased numbers of research projects, as well as support of special resource centers through special funds made available by the Congress.

Seventh. Suggestion: An international medical audiovisual exchange program should be established.

Action: The Communicable Disease Center—a part of PHS's Bureau of State Services—took commendable action on a study proposal which I had personally made as the first step toward such a program. The study was made by a distinguished consultative group. The latest result has been indicated earlier

in the Senate committee's allocation of funds to begin this program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD a memorandum which elaborates on the relationship between the studies on NIH research information, as conducted respectively by the Senate and House Government Operations subcommittees.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SENATE AND HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE STUDIES

The Senate Government Operations Subcommittee study of NIH medical research began in August 1958, with the enactment of Senate Resolution 347, 85th Congress.

As chairman of the subcommittee which has carried out the study, I have, naturally, followed closely all related studies by committees of the Senate and the House.

I have followed, particularly, the study by the House Committee on Government Operations which is, of course, the counterpart of our Senate group.

Each committee has the overall mission of strengthening "interagency economy and efficiency."

Inevitably, the Senate committee has studied some of the phases of the medical information problem which the House committee has examined.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPRINTED PART OF SENATE COMMITTEE'S TESTIMONY

Because of this sharing of interest, the staff and I have carefully consulted the House committee's hearings and two important reports on NIH.

In May, I publicly referred to the first House report in my own memorandum¹ to the Senate Appropriations Committee.

In turn, the House committee, in its first report on NIH, cited our Senate subcommittee hearings.² In addition, it reprinted seven pages of the testimony by Dr. Shannon, NIH Director, before our Senate committee in August 1960.³

DEMARCATON BETWEEN WORK OF SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES

The House subcommittee and its staff have concentrated attention on one broad phase of medical research information—administrative-type information, necessary for the review of grants. The House committee has studied, therefore, various types of grants, duration of grants, auditing of grants, overhead costs on grants, equipment expenditures and grants, etc.

Knowing that the House committee has concentrated on this area, i.e., administrative and auditing-type information and communication, our own Senate subcommittee has focused on a different type of information—notably scientist-to-scientist communication.

We have felt that the soundness of a taxpayer's investment in a grant is, in the final analysis, determined by results, i.e., by the yield from the research itself. If NIH-supported research contributes to a cure for cancer, for example, the fundamental wisdom of the expenditure will be amply justified. Even if a cancer cure is not found—in a year—10 years or longer—the soundness of that research may be validated by the body

¹ Reprinted by Senate Appropriations Committee, hearings on appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the 1963 fiscal year, p. 1838.

² See "Health Research and Training," "The Administration of Grants and Awards by the National Institutes of Health," H. Rept. 321, 87th Cong., 1st sess., p. 48.

³ Ibid., pp. 101-108.

of basic or applied information discovered—by positive, as well as by useful, so-called negative results.

In any event, our Senate subcommittee has sought to answer what we regard as a crucial question: "How can we strengthen the efficiency of scientific research, i.e., how can we increase scientific productivity and creativity?"

The answer, we have felt, is by strengthening scientific communication programs.

There is clearly a considerable difference between an auditing-type analysis of how dollars are spent and an end-result-type analysis of how scientific findings are or are not communicated and applied. Each analysis serves necessary and useful ends.

TWO TYPES OF RESEARCH INFORMATION

Generally speaking, administrative-type information is needed for the one and detailed scientific information for the other. There are differences as well as overlap between the two types of information.

An administrator essentially needs resource-type information—i.e., on who is investigating what, where, with how much money, with what type of equipment and facilities, etc. Dollar income and dollar outgo loom large to an administrator.

A bench scientist, by contrast, is far less concerned, if at all, with resources assigned elsewhere; instead, he wants detailed, technical information on the experiment itself—on what is being studied, with what hypotheses and working techniques, etc.

Hard and fast lines between the two types of information tend, however, to fade on closer examination. Often an administrator (especially one who is located at or close to the laboratory himself), will want to know the fullest technical details of experiments, so that he can better appraise them or even perhaps pitch in, himself.

A bench scientist, in turn, may wish at some time to survey a whole field—who is doing what and where. For that reason, he may—on occasion—seek a panoramic view, such as an administrator maintains—over large numbers of projects.

NEED FOR TOTAL, COORDINATED SYSTEM

The point I wish to emphasize is that the Senate subcommittee has stressed the advisability of setting up integrated systems of information—not an endless proliferation of ad hoc systems. We do not believe in NIH developing an intramural system in relative isolation from an extramural system, or an administrative-type system, in relative isolation from a scientific-oriented system, a patent-reporting system in isolation from other systems, etc.

We do believe in coordinating systems, in arranging for an integrated flow of information—from the very inception of an application onward. Input and output to and from the integrated systems should be geared to serve as many needs as possible and as continuously as possible.

This multipurpose objective for integrated systems is not as difficult to achieve as it may appear, in view of the capacity of modern electronic data processing facilities.

The fundamental fact is that if NIH's total information system were improved (as both the Senate and House Government Operations Committees have urged) the needs of both administrators and bench scientists could be more satisfactorily fulfilled.

That is why I shall continue to stress the need for the most modern methods to handle all types of information within NIH and within the Public Health Service, as a whole.

This is not a problem unique to NIH—it is a Government-wide problem.

FOURTH OF 13 HOUSE RECOMMENDATIONS

With regard to the House committee's 13 recommendations, I should like to mention in particular the fourth.

FULL AGREEMENT ON AVOIDANCE OF UNDESIRABLE DUPLICATION

This fourth House recommendation goes to the very heart of an issue which has been of concern to the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee. The House committee recommended that NIH: " * * * seek to further improve its methods for coordinating research activities with other Government and private agencies so as to minimize unnecessary or unintended duplication of research in the health field."⁴

The House committee observed: "The committee recognizes that NIH has developed workable arrangements for avoiding undesirable duplication of project support. However, certain gaps exist which should be remedied."⁵

With this conclusion I heartily agree. As a matter of fact, I believe that the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee has continuously demonstrated that gaps continue to exist and should be remedied. That is primarily why we have recommended an HEW-wide information system as part of a Government-wide information system. It is why we have recommended strengthening the Science Information Exchange, as well as subject-type usage of the Exchange.

I want these systems to do more than help avoid undesirable duplication. I want them to be positive in their approach—i.e., to foster cross-fertilization of ideas between disciplines, between missions, between agencies.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think the Senate should support the recommendation of the subcommittee and the committee. Will Senators do so, or will they oppose their individual judgments against the collective judgment of witness after witness and committee member after committee member at the conclusion of months of hearings and study by the most competent scientists and doctors in America?

Mr. President, that is my case. I shall support those who have led me in the right way for 13 years.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I close by saying that many Senators knew Representative Miller of Nebraska. He retired last year. He appeared before our committee. When he did so, he had 3 feet of plastic in his body as a substitute for blood vessels.

A marvelous surgeon had found, through medical research, that a surgeon could remove a blood vessel and insert plastic tubing made by Du Pont, Chemstrand, or some other company in lieu of the blood vessel. The surgeon was present and had with him former Representative Miller of Nebraska.

Dr. Randin, of Pennsylvania, the president of the American College of Surgeons, and one of the most distinguished surgeons in the world today, has reminded us that when the NIH was established, one out of seven Americans would die of cancer. Today the figure is not one out of seven but one out of three. He went on to tell us that if our people would use the information which has been gained by medical research, we could reduce that figure, not to one

out of three, but to one out of two. Those are benefits that medical research has brought us.

The other day a great doctor financed by the National Institutes of Health, after mankind had suffered for centuries, discovered a way to bring relief to one suffering from Parkinson's disease, which is otherwise known as shaking palsy. The doctor's procedure involves going into the brain to bring relief for victims of that dread disease.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the Proxmire amendments. On that question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Alaska would vote "nay," and the Senator from Texas would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER]. If present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina would vote "nay," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay," and the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay," and the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER and Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

⁴ H. Rept. 1958, 87th Cong., 2d sess., p. 5.

⁵ Ibid.

On this vote the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from North Carolina would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is paired with the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea," and the Senator from Alaska would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 48, as follows:

[No. 125 Leg.]

YEAS—32

Beall	Dworshak	Proxmire
Boggs	Eastland	Robertson
Bottum	Ellender	Saltonstall
Bush	Fong	Smathers
Carlson	Holland	Symington
Case	Hruska	Talmadge
Clark	Kuchel	Thurmond
Cooper	Lausche	Wiley
Curtis	McClellan	Williams, Del.
Dirksen	Mundt	Young, Ohio
Douglas	Prouty	

NAYS—48

Alken	Hayden	McNamara
Anderson	Hickey	Metcalf
Bartlett	Hill	Moss
Bible	Humphrey	Muskie
Burdick	Jackson	Neuberger
Byrd, W. Va.	Javits	Pastore
Cannon	Johnston	Pell
Carroll	Keating	Randolph
Chavez	Kefauver	Russell
Church	Kerr	Smith, Mass.
Cotton	Long, Mo.	Smith, Maine
Dodd	Long, Hawaii	Sparkman
Engle	Magnuson	Stennis
Ervin	Mansfield	Williams, N.J.
Hart	McCarthy	Yarborough
Hartke	McGee	Young, N. Dak.

NOT VOTING—20

Allott	Gore	Morse
Bennett	Gruening	Morton
Butler	Hickenlooper	Murphy
Byrd, Va.	Jordan	Pearson
Capehart	Long, La.	Scott
Fulbright	Miller	Tower
Goldwater	Monroney	

So Mr. PROXMIER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I offer my amendments which are at the desk and ask that they be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 32, line 2, it is proposed to strike out "\$161,826,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$155,826,000."

On page 33, line 3, strike out "\$158,409,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$150,409,000."

On page 33, line 7, strike out "\$148,599,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$133,599,000."

On page 33, line 11, strike out "\$149,398,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$143,398,000."

On page 33, line 16, strike out "\$22,199,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$19,199,000."

On page 33, line 20, strike out "\$105,721,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$98,721,000."

On page 33, line 24, strike out "\$68,142,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$62,142,000."

On page 34, line 12, strike out "\$86,506,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$77,506,000."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, these are, in effect, the same amendments that were offered by the Senator from Wisconsin a few minutes ago, except that my amendments will restore the amounts for the National Institutes of Health to the House allowances.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on the Saltonstall amendments, which will be considered en bloc, 5 minutes be allocated to each side, the time to be controlled by the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on my amendments, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the amendments en bloc? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the budget estimate for the National Institutes of Health was \$780,400,000. The House allowed \$840,800,000. The Senate committee has reported \$900,800,000.

In 1950, the budget estimate for the National Institutes of Health was \$41,200,000. In every year since then—with one exception, I think—under President Truman, President Eisen-

hower, and President Kennedy, Congress has increased the budget estimate for the National Institutes of Health. Whereas, in 1950 the budget estimate was \$41,200,000, in 1963 the budget estimate is \$780,400,000. The Senate allowance is \$900,800,000. In substance, my amendments increase the budget estimate by \$60 million, and reduce the Senate allowance by the same amount.

If my amendments are adopted en bloc, they will restore the figure to the amount of the House appropriation, which was \$60 million over the President's budget request of \$780,400,000, or a total of \$840 million for the National Institutes of Health.

That is the sum and substance of my amendments. I hope they will be adopted en bloc.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I shall support the Senator's amendment, although I have never before voted for reductions in this budget, because I think it is time that we stopped escalating. With all respect and deference, I wish to leave Congress free to act. I voted against confining the appropriation to the Budget figure; but the business of the Senate escalating the House figure must end somewhere. I think the Senator from Massachusetts has provided us with an excellent opportunity to do so.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I urge the Senate to reject the amendments offered by the Senator from Massachusetts. No committee of the Senate investigates a subject matter more exhaustively than does the Subcommittee on Department of the Interior Appropriations, of which the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is the chairman. At the beginning of the year, he started the hearings. The Senate has 2,100 pages of hearings before it. He did not make wholesale restorations. He took up the appropriation line item by line item. He heard many hundreds of witnesses.

What does the amendment mean? What are we saying? "Yes, the House raised the amount by \$60 million. They were wise in doing so. Let us retain their \$60 million. But, Mr. HILL, you may not raise the amount by \$60 million. You would be unwise to do so."

In other words, we are saying that the action of the House in raising the amount is satisfactory, but that the action of the Senate in raising the amount is unsatisfactory. I say that the amendments of the Senator from Massachusetts are a reflection upon the hard work which was done by the subcommittee. I hope the Senate will reject the amendments. That is all I have to say.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I agree that the committee worked hard.

Yet I think that in providing this amount they were somewhat excessive. I believe the House was more accurate in providing \$60 million over the budget figure.

Mr. President, I am willing to yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, when the bill has passed the Senate, it will go to conference. The Senate conferees will meet with the House conferees. The House has raised the amount by \$60 million. The Senate committee worked long and hard. The Senator from Rhode Island was generous in his remarks about the Senator from Alabama; but what he said about the Senator from Alabama applies to every member of the subcommittee, especially the lady member of the subcommittee, the distinguished senior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH]. No member of the subcommittee worked harder than did the Senator from Maine.

We worked hard to get the figures down—away down below the amount the National Institutes of Health asked for. We have followed the recommendations of the distinguished researchers and doctors who conduct the research work at the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. President, I urge the Senate to stand by its committee and to reject the amendments.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. A vote for the Saltonstall amendments is a vote to tie the hands of the chairman to negotiate on many items. These amendments, if adopted, would not leave any room for maneuverability at all. Items for research are provided for. Some items may be considerably higher in the House bill than similar items in the Senate bill, while others may be lower. It seems to me that there ought to be some room for negotiation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. HILL. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments, en bloc, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay," and the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] is paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Alaska would vote "nay," and the Senator from Utah would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER]. If present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina would vote "nay," and the Senator from North Carolina would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay," and the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay," and the Senator from Texas would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER and Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

On this vote the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea," and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is paired with the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea" and the Senator from Alaska would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If present and voting the Senator from Texas would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from North Carolina would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 41, as follows:

[No. 126 Leg.]

YEAS—36

Anderson	Douglas	Prouty
Beall	Dworshak	Proxmire
Boggs	Ellender	Robertson
Bottum	Fong	Saltonstall
Bush	Holland	Smathers
Cannon	Hruska	Symington
Carlson	Javits	Talmadge
Case	Keating	Thurmond
Clark	Kuchel	Wiley
Cooper	Lausche	Williams, Del.
Curtis	McClellan	Young, N. Dak.
Dirksen	Mundt	Young, Ohio

NAYS—41

Aiken	Hickey	Moss
Bartlett	Hill	Muskie
Bible	Humphrey	Neuberger
Burdick	Jackson	Pastore
Byrd, W. Va.	Johnston	Pell
Carroll	Kerr	Randolph
Church	Long, Mo.	Russell
Cotton	Long, Hawaii	Smith, Mass.
Eastland	Magnuson	Smith, Maine
Engle	Mansfield	Sparkman
Ervin	McCarthy	Stennis
Hart	McGee	Williams, N. J.
Hartke	McNamara	Yarborough
Hayden	Metcalfe	

NOT VOTING—23

Allott	Goldwater	Monroney
Bennett	Gore	Morse
Butler	Gruening	Morton
Byrd, Va.	Hickenlooper	Murphy
Capehart	Jordan	Pearson
Chavez	Kefauver	Scott
Dodd	Long, La.	Tower
Fulbright	Miller	

So the amendments were rejected.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendments were rejected be reconsidered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—
ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT
RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H.R. 1811. An act to amend chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, relating to war orphans' educational assistance, in order to permit eligible persons thereunder to attend foreign educational institutions under certain circumstances;

H.R. 3383. An act for the relief of Joseph Starker;

H.R. 5061. An act for the relief of James L. Merrill;

H.R. 6655. An act for the relief of Lecil A. Sims;

H.R. 8282. An act to amend section 3203(d) of title 38, United States Code, to provide

that there shall be no reduction of pension otherwise payable during hospitalization of certain veterans with a wife or child;

H.R. 8415. An act to change the classes of persons eligible to receive payments of benefits withheld during the lifetime of deceased veterans while being furnished hospital or domiciliary care;

H.R. 8481. An act to authorize establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites, N.Y., and for other purposes;

H.R. 9844. An act to waive section 142, title 28, United States Code, with respect to the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut for holding court at Bridgeport;

H.R. 9599. An act for the relief of Solomon Annenberg;

H.R. 10012. An act to waive section 142, of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee holding court at Winchester, Tenn.;

H.R. 10016. An act to waive section 142 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the holding of court at Decatur, Ala., by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama;

H.R. 10068. An act to amend section 742 of title 38, United States Code, to permit the exchange of 5-year term policies of U.S. Government life insurance to a special endowment at age 96 plan;

H.R. 10389. An act to waive section 142 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division, holding court at Marshall, Tex.;

H.R. 10669. An act to liberalize the provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to the assignment of national service life insurance;

H.R. 11670. An act to postpone by 3 months the date on or before which the Securities and Exchange Commission shall report to the Congress the results of its study and investigation pursuant to section 19(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 714. Joint Resolution authorizing the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia and its conveyance to the International Monetary Fund, on a full reimbursement basis, for use in expansion of its headquarters.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts in the chair.) The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I wish to comment briefly on one matter in connection with appropriations for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It is a matter which I hope will be of interest and concern to the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who is so thoroughly familiar with matters concerning these Departments.

I refer to the fact that we have been advised that the so-called President's Council on Aging is to be provided with a budget, for the fiscal year 1963, of \$103,000, one-half of which is to be taken from the budget of the Depart-

ment of Health, Education, and Welfare.

So far as I know, Mr. President, such an expenditure for such a purpose has never been specifically considered by either the legislative or the appropriations committees of either the House or the Senate.

It is my belief that such an expenditure should not be allowed, since it would represent a waste of funds, and a deception, as well.

The addition of a small staff to the Council and the exclusion of any new specific authority or power make this a ridiculous exercise. Changing the Council's name is meaningless.

The answer to this problem does not lie in the continuance of procedures found ineffectual throughout the past.

The answer is to be found in the creation of a new and effective mechanism which will be able to coordinate Federal activities in the field of aging, develop new and sound policies, stimulate widespread and meaningful action, and serve as a central focal point in the Federal Government for action in the field of aging.

Just such a mechanism is proposed in House bill 10014 and Senate bill 2779, now pending in the Congress. These measures would create an effective Commission on Aging, with definite responsibilities and authority.

The Congress has not approved the expenditure of \$100,000 to increase the staff of a Council on Aging.

I cannot find in the bill before us any item or identifiable group of items granting \$50,000 to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for its share in such an expenditure. If I could, I would move to strike it out.

Since I cannot, Mr. President, I appeal to the distinguished Senator from Alabama—who I know shares both my interest in the problems of aging and my dislike for pretense—to do what he can in conference with Members of the House to see that none of the funds herewith appropriated to either the Department of Labor or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is spent on so demonstrable an exercise in futility.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNAMARA. I yield.

Mr. HILL. There was nothing in the budget as to the expenditure of the funds. There was nothing in the hearings about it, or in the justification on the bill. As a member of the conference, I shall certainly stand by the position of the Senate, which is that there shall continue to be nothing.

Mr. McNAMARA. I thank the Senator. There has been no enabling legislation. This proposal has been before neither body of Congress; and I appreciate that statement.

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, which I offer for myself, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from

Oregon, for herself and other Senators, will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed on page 13, line 2, in lieu of "\$893,000" to insert "\$968,000".

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mrs. NEUBERGER. I yield to the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I thank the members of the committee for increasing by \$75,000 the budget request for the Arctic Health Research Center at Anchorage, Alaska.

We are still far behind the Soviet Union and other northern countries in making scientific investigations of civilian health problems in low temperature areas. The Anchorage Center is the only institution of its kind in the Western Hemisphere, and the scientists there are finding answers to many of our problems. Although the rewards have already been highly useful, much remains to be done. On March 13 I appeared before the Senate committee seeking the increase of \$75,000 to provide a \$757,000 budget, and I ask unanimous consent that my testimony be included in my remarks.

There being no objection, the testimony was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR E. L. (BOB) BARTLETT BEFORE THE LABOR-HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SUBCOMMITTEE, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. SENATE, 1963 FISCAL YEAR, MARCH 13, 1962

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, as you know from my many past appearances before you on the subject, I believe the work being performed by the Public Health Service's Arctic Health Research Center at Anchorage, Alaska, is vitally important. The Center, which investigates many sub-Arctic and Arctic problems such as water supply, waste disposal, insect control, general health, medical and sanitation services, is world renowned, and the benefits of its work are adding immeasurably to our all too limited knowledge of cold weather areas. Without the Center we would be still further behind than we are in comparison with the work being done in the Soviet Union, Denmark and Norway. As it is, these countries are strides ahead of us in research in this field.

Mr. Chairman, last year it was gratifying, indeed, when your subcommittee added funds above the 1962 fiscal year budget. That budget had included \$500,300 for the Center but when the appropriation bill left Congress that figure had been increased to \$722,300. Unfortunately, an administrative reserve of \$48,000 reduced the available funds to \$674,300. The 1963 fiscal year budget includes an estimated \$682,000.

With the additional funds available in the 1962 fiscal year, the Center, according to information given me by Dr. A. B. Colyar, medical officer in charge, was able to get a good start on the study to develop reservoirs for overwinter storage of water for householders, schools and other small institutions where surface waters freeze solid during winter months. Investigation of existing septic tank seepage systems is underway in Anchorage and will be expanded to Fairbanks, the problem being to devise systems and operations of maximum efficiency under cold conditions. Laboratories have been expanded for further epidemiological study of diseases. Field investigations of selected outbreaks are being broadened to ascertain the sources and the methods by which certain diseases affect population groups.

It is my hope, Mr. Chairman, that the budget request for \$682,000 can be increased by \$75,000 to provide \$757,000 for the coming year.

The investment in this Center will continue to pay rewarding dividends in knowledge gained for the benefit of many thousands of people. The results of the Center's work are available to scientists from all over the United States and foreign countries who visit the Center and participate in valuable meetings. With the increase I am asking, the Center would be able to add technical competence to its laboratories to cover serology and fluorescent antibody techniques, both of which are important modern tools for epidemiological work. In addition, the Center could extend physiological studies on adaptation to cold conditions.

I urge that this modest increase be allowed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mrs. NEUBERGER. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement by me with reference to the cancer research program.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

A MESSAGE TODAY TO MOSCOW CONGRESS: LET US DECLARE WAR AGAINST CANCER

Over this coming weekend, there is meeting in Moscow, the Eighth International Cancer Congress. It will hold meetings during the period July 22 to July 28.

I should like to suggest that the U.S. Senate send a message to this Congress—a message which, I know, will have the warm approval of the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama.

The message should be in the form of resounding approval of the pending appropriations for the National Institutes of Health and, in particular, for the National Cancer Institute.

I propose that we enable the press association wires to report to the thousands of delegates now gathering in Moscow: "United States urges world war against cancer."

That is, the U.S. Senate suggests to the International Union Against Cancer, sponsor of the conference, that the nations represented at the meeting declare unlimited war against cancer.

This means devising a high command, a long-range strategy, a set of battle tactics to wipe this scourge off the planet, once and for all.

MY PREVIOUS CONTACTS

A distinguished American delegation is attending the conference.

Over the past few months, I have been in contact with many of them, as well as with foreign delegates.

I have, moreover, had many contacts with the National Cancer Institute and with the State Department—toward facilitating U.S. support for the international union.

I have done so in my capacity as chairman of the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee which has conducted an international health study since August 1958.

NEED FOR MORE CANCER FUNDS

I can say, that this Government Operations Subcommittee has received masses of information confirming the need for a greatly expanded international collaborative effort against cancer.

Yet, my distinguished colleagues who today urge a cut in NIH appropriations would, instead, have us go backward—i.e., reduce present domestic and international efforts.

They would cut back cancer appropriations, for example, by \$19.3 million—to the sum originally requested by the administration—\$142.8 million.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE URGED MORE FUNDS

A distinguished citizens' committee recommended that \$200 million be made available to the National Cancer Institute. The House allowed \$150.4 million. The Senate committee added \$8 million, so that we are asked today to approve \$158.4 million, or \$41.6 million less than the citizens' committee proposed.

The able spokesman for the citizens' committee, Dr. Sidney Farber, professor of pathology, Harvard Medical School, told the Senate Appropriations Committee of the need for a master plan for U.S. medical research.

He might have added that this country has a 10-year space plan, but it does not have a 10-year medical research plan.

We have a national goal to land a man on the moon, but no plan to find the answer for the critical medical problems facing our 190 million citizens. Dr. Farber stated (hearings, pp. 1469-1470): "I would suggest that the time has come for an additional kind of planning. Do we not now have enough experience with the capacity of the research potential of the country to make a master blueprint of our resources in manpower, buildings, equipment, and private financial support of research, which could give us a clear picture of the deficiencies which must be met? I believe that the time has come for decisions to be made, not on the basis of requests from investigators for research support, which must be tailored to the restrictions of the environment in which they work. I would like to recommend that a vigorous, aggressive program of health research be constructed by determining, on the advice of experts exactly what resources are required by those who have the ability and the courage to accept the challenge of accelerating medical progress."

He added: "There are two steps in this plan: (1) The definition of the goals and the identification of the most promising directions which will lead to their achievement; and (2) the correction of deficiencies in our research resources by the provision of the necessary funds for the support of research, training, and the creation of research facilities. Such a professional attack on the problems of disease by using in a voluntary fashion the full resources of the country, does not require new techniques for the National Institutes of Health. Repeatedly, programs have been mounted as cooperative studies initiated and contracts awarded for the achievement of carefully identified objectives. In the main, however, the system we have followed heretofore has imposed a permissive kind of thinking in the National Institutes of Health, based too much upon the number and amount of applications for research and other grants which come in naturally. This is an artificial figure based not on a true evaluation of the enormity of the problems of disease, nor upon the true capacity of the country in terms of talent, skill, knowledge, and deep interest which could be called upon if only truly adequate support were available."

NEED FOR NATIONAL GOALS

I strongly support Dr. Farber's pioneering concept.

For years, I have compiled information on national goals, national purposes, national plans, or the lack of them.

I have urged that this Nation not drift, but rather that it steer.

This applies to medical research as much as to any other field.

Let us not sit back and wait for cancer plans. Let the medical profession and its "sister" disciplines—take the initiative of developing long-range plans to provide long-range resources and long-range answers, and

let the U.S. Government do its part to help implement these programs.

ANTI-MISSILE-MISSILE AGAINST CANCER

Let the International Cancer Congress devise worldwide goals toward which each nation will play its proper part.

Let the United States and the U.S.S.R. take the lead, along with the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and other powers with strong resources.

Let Chairman Khrushchev announce to the Congress his Government's support for plans to find an antimissile missile against cancer agents (whether they are viruses or any other cause).

Chairman Khrushchev says he has such a military missile capable of hitting as small an object as a fly in space. But neither he nor we have a magic bullet against the tiny agents which cause or trigger cancer.

Over one-quarter of a million Soviet citizens will die this year from cancer and so will over one-quarter of a million Americans.

Each nation needs to move ahead in the anticancer fight, and to help other nations move ahead. Thanks to the leadership of the senior Senator from Alabama, we have moved ahead.

But, let us not pause at a plateau.

TREMENDOUS NEED FOR MORE RESOURCES

There is virtually no major basic or applied field of interest to cancer investigators in which we have adequate resources today—whether it be the field of virology, immunology, biology of the cancer cell, cancer chemotherapy or others.

Cancer detection, cancer control lag seriously as well. We are simply not applying even the knowledge we already possess.

TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND WOMEN TO DIE OF UTERINE CANCER

Americans in Moscow will find that many more millions of Russian women than American women have taken the Papanicolaou test, devised by the great Greek-born American physician, the late Dr. George Papanicolaou. As a matter of fact, the Senate Appropriations Committee notes in its report that 23 million American women have never even heard of the test. Forty thousand American will develop uterine cancer this year, and we will be able to save only 60 percent of them.

How much is a woman's life worth—the life of a wife or mother—or daughter? Is it worth the \$3 or \$5 for a routine test?

How much, as I asked in the Senate Wednesday, are the lives worth—of the million Americans, now living, who have been enabled to survive cancer for 5 years?

We will save many—9 out of 10 in some types of cancer, 1 out of 5 in other types, 1 out of 20 in still other types.

Let the Senate proceed today to help raise that ratio of saved lives.

NEED FOR BETTER COMMUNICATIONS

Let me refer to but one phase of this battle—the communications front. I refer to researcher-to-researcher communication, as well as researcher-to-medical educator, researcher-to-physician, and researcher-to-layman. NIH needs more, not less, funds for this purpose, and so does the National Library of Medicine and other units of the U.S. Public Health Service.

For years I have urged greater effort to collect, index, abstract, retrieve, and disseminate cancer and other information. I have pointed up the valuable role played by the *Excerpta Medica* publication on cancer abstracts. Now, I am glad to report that in at least two subareas of cancer—cancer immunology and cancer chemotherapy, new abstract journals are making more effective use of literature in these specialized fields than ever before.

FINDING HUNDREDS OF LOST CITATIONS

One author has written that Cancer Chemotherapy Abstracts uncovered in its first year

of publication "more than 6 times the number of references to the total of (chemical) agents and more than 11 times the number of citations to chemotherapy of the tumors than the closest service."¹

The question can logically be asked: "In how many other subareas and fields would more speedy and comprehensive service uncover hundreds and literally thousands of citations which are now escaping, relatively unnoticed?"

NEED TO FIND OUT ABOUT UNSUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS

For years, I have pointed out that medical research literature does not contain enough references to negative results.

The result of this omission is that successive investigators tend to repeat others' mistakes, instead of profiting from earlier mistakes.

I am delighted to point out that the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association² has inaugurated a new "Negative Results Section." This section can play an important role in cancer and all other research.

CONCLUSION

There will be lots of negative results in time to come. But there will be positive results, as well.

Let the Senate give a mandate for a goal for the conquest of this scourge.

This should be our message to Moscow today.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mrs. NEUBERGER. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I wish to speak in support of the amendment to the appropriation for the Labor Department, so that it will include the full \$257,500 approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the President's Commission on the Status of Women. The committee cut this item to \$175,000.

The Commission on the Status of Women was created by Executive order of President Kennedy on December 14, 1961. It is to submit a final report of its recommendations to the President by October 1, 1963. Its purpose is to take a penetrating and comprehensive look at the duties, rights, responsibilities, and problems of women in today's society in the United States. Rapid change, which has transformed so many areas of our lives in the modern world, has also presented new and not clearly recognized alterations in the role of women.

To illustrate how such matters do change with the passage of time, I ask my colleagues to look back 47 years—a short time even in the life of a nation as young as ours. I ask them to share with me an editorial from the New York Times of February 7, 1915. On that date the Times, which surely then as now was a symbol of responsible thinking in public affairs, carried a lead editorial of 2½ columns in opposition to woman suffrage. Said the New York Times:

The Legislature of New York State has seen fit to place the question of woman suffrage

squarely before the present electorate. Every man of voting age must meet the issue courageously, intelligently, with clear vision. The answer of New York State to this long pending query should be forcible and definite. The proposed amendment to the State constitution should be voted down by such a majority of the voters as to deprive the advocates of an objectionable and unreasonable derangement of the political and social structure of any further hope of success in this State. The question involved is not new, all the arguments of the suffragists are old and were long ago refuted and sent to limbo. Their ceaseless and noisy agitation has not developed a single new idea. Woman suffrage would result either in a needless political muddle or in a social and political turmoil which would tend to weaken the State, to stir up discord in society and in the home, and would put obstacles in the way of progress which the wisest statesmanship might fail to overcome.

The grant of suffrage to women is repugnant to instincts that strike their roots deep in the order of nature. It runs counter to human reason, it flouts the teachings of experience and the admonitions of commonsense. Although women have other capacities without number, held in equal distinction and some in higher honor, they have never possessed or developed the political faculty. Without the counsel and guidance of men no woman ever ruled a state wisely and well. The defect is innate and one for which a cure is both impossible and not to be desired.

Thus, Mr. President, it is clear that we have all come a long way in our thinking since 1915. We no longer believe that participation of women in public affairs constitutes a grave crisis. On the contrary, we applaud their invaluable efforts in countless voluntary organizations. And most particularly we welcome them in the ranks of our political parties.

But these changes have not come about painlessly, and the advances have not been by any means universal. We are a long way yet from that equality of opportunity which is the fundamental concept of our Nation. As President Kennedy said in establishing the Commission:

It is appropriate to set forth before the world the story of women's progress in a free, democratic society, to review recent accomplishments, and to acknowledge frankly the further steps that must be taken.

In supporting this effort as I do, I am not being altogether altruistic. Man's existence both in the home and in his occupation depends for its effectiveness on a social structure in which both men and women live and work in harmony, each contributing his and her best abilities to the home, the job, and the community—including now our larger world community.

So it would seem to me particularly unfortunate for the Congress to fail to supply the budgeted item for the work of this Commission.

The Appropriations Committee report indicates that the staff of the Commission could easily be cut in half. I am not sure the committee was aware that the staff assists 96 unpaid Commission and committee members.

The members of the Commission and its committees are outstanding men and women from all over the country. The technical staff is necessary to reap maximum benefit from the efforts of these citizens. Included among the distin-

guished Commission and committee members are: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman; Dr. Richard A. Lester, professor of economics, Princeton University, vice chairman; Dr. Mary Bunting, president, Radcliffe College; Mrs. Margaret Hickey, contributing editor, Ladies Home Journal; Edgar F. Kaiser, industrialist; Frank Pace, General Dynamics; Mrs. Ogden Reid; and representatives of the major women's organizations of the Nation.

Mr. President, I think it would be shortsighted and wasteful, now that the Commission is very successfully underway, has held three meetings, has set up and staffed its seven committees which in turn have begun their deliberations, to hamstring its efforts for the sake of cutting \$82,500 from the appropriation.

I certainly believe the amendment to restore this sum is important, and I hope the Senate will approve it.

I ask unanimous consent that the New York Times editorial—which I think has unusual historical interest—be printed in full at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 7, 1915]

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CRISIS

The Legislature of New York State has seen fit to place the question of woman suffrage squarely before the present electorate. Every man of voting age must meet the issue courageously, intelligently, with clear vision. The answer of New York State to this long pending query should be forcible and definite. The proposed amendment to the State constitution should be voted down by such a majority of the voters as to deprive the advocates of an objectionable and unreasonable derangement of the political and social structure of any further hope of success in this State. The question involved is not new, all the arguments of the suffragists are old and were long ago refuted and sent to limbo. Their ceaseless and noisy agitation has not developed a single new idea. Woman suffrage would result either in a needless political muddle or in a social and political turmoil which would tend to weaken the State, to stir up discord in society and in the home, and would put obstacles in the way of progress which the wisest statesmanship might fail to overcome.

The grant of suffrage to women is repugnant to instincts that strike their roots deep in the order of nature. It runs counter to human reason, it flouts the teachings of experience and the admonitions of commonsense. Although women have other capacities without number, held in equal distinction and some in higher honor, they have never possessed or developed the political faculty. Without the counsel and guidance of men no woman ever ruled a State wisely and well. The defect is innate and one for which a cure is both impossible and not to be desired. That they lack the genius for politics is no more to their discredit than man's unhandliness in housewifery and in the care of infants and his small endowment of those finer qualities of charm and tenderness that steal away half of life's sharpness are a reproach to him. There are two human estates, the man's and the woman's. Their boundaries are traced by no imaginary or effaceable lines. Nature has marked them by metes and bounds that no human being ever yet overlooked save with the conscious intent to transgress her laws.

¹ Most, S. and Kessler, S. Sim, "An Abstract Service for Specific Research Areas of High Current Interest—A Preliminary Report," American Documentation, January 1962, p. 89.

² Editorial, Journal of the American Medical Association, "Negative Results Section," July 7, 1962, pp. 130-131.

For the intelligent use of the ballot men in their daily callings undergo a ceaseless training. The hand of the law has within its reach every man and every woman, but in their business affairs men are in such immediate touch with controlling authority that they find themselves all the time forced to take thought about the laws that help or hinder them, whether they be good or bad, and in what way they may be bettered. The merchant and the manufacturer, men engaged in the business of banking, insurance, real estate, foreign trade, the lawyer, the doctor, the blacksmith, the farmer, men in all the thousand branches of male affairs, habitually and necessarily form reasoned opinions of the efficiency of government, the virtue of laws, the policies and the promises of parties, the character and the pledges of candidates, and they go to the polls prepared to cast a ballot that will, so far as it may, give effect to their convictions and their desires. Some men, many men, reason foolishly, vote foolishly, but their motives and their decisions have at least some discoverable relation to the public aspects of the questions at issue. When that relation is not discoverable men have to admit that they vote in a feminine way, for women's reasons, not men's. The voter must help to decide the gravest public questions relating to labor, international disputes, measures of national defense, race problems, public morality, monetary plans, tariffs, and taxation. On such questions men vote according to judgments founded on observation and knowledge acquired in the pursuit of their daily business. Women would inevitably attempt to decide such matters empirically or emotionally.

But, say the suffragists, women as well as men may equip themselves for the intelligent use of the ballot. Individual women may and do, the mass of women will not and cannot, save by spending their lives in the hard school where men learn how to vote. If women are to forsake the home for the counting room, the law office, the wheat-fields, and the smithy, then indeed, barring temperamental differences that only the hand of God can efface, they may in time be able to cast a ballot which they can explain and justify by reasons which men can understand. Is it worth while? Let the agitators for woman suffrage answer that one question. Is it worth while to subvert the whole order of human society by putting women to do men's work? Is it worth while to take woman out of the school where she fits herself for her high natural duties to put her under a tuition against which her body and mind and soul would be in perpetual revolt? Of course, the most fanatical advocate of votes for women would never preach a doctrine so monstrous. Yet that is the only way. Either women must work as men work, or they will never be qualified to vote as men vote.

Let there be no mistake as to the import of this argument. It is not in the remotest manner based upon the assumption or the belief that woman is man's inferior, either intellectually or in any other way. It rests upon the established fact that man's work is different from woman's work, and that it is his work and his striving in his own particular field that give man the qualifying knowledge essential to intelligent voting. We are as far as possible from insisting that woman is incapable of acquiring that knowledge, we do insist that she can acquire it only through a radical reorganization of society which would condemn her to do men's tasks, to bear men's burdens. But if the women were to take up man's duties, who is to assume the women's duties? Both are honorable, both bring their rewards, one is as necessary as the other, for both are indispensable to society. And women would be profoundly affected by taking up man's labors, it would inevitably be a roughening

process, women would be changed, and not for the better. If there be those who would contend that women must become less womanly, that they should become masculine in thought and feeling and temperament, they will not admit the force of this argument; neither will they openly admit that they would like to see women become more like men. But without that transformation women cannot qualify for the vote as men qualify, and there is no other way to acquire the qualification. The effect upon women is one of the consequences most to be dreaded.

No upright and decent man desires to withhold from woman any privilege which will benefit her. The growth of what is vaguely called the feminist movement has already had alarming results. Moral laxities which used to be regarded with abhorrence are too frequently extenuated. The hackneyed cry that "what is right for the man is also right for the woman" is heard continually. It is specious, shameless, unrighteous. Nothing was every right in a man's conduct which was not moral and consistent with the laws of God and man. There is no good word to say for loose living by either sex. It is the feeblest and wickedest argument for an "increased freedom" for women (the phrase is common property) that some men are immoral. But it is one heard too often, and one, we are constrained to predict, which will be heard more frequently, uttered more vociferously, if the right to vote is extended to women.

At present, in spite of the incessant activities of the advocates of greater license for women, of the iteration of many arguments against the bonds of marriage and the tyranny of the home, there is a strong and wholesome barrier which serves to keep women apart from men in the hurly-burly of life, to insure them courtesies from the opposite sex, to give them many precious privileges. Women already exert a constant and powerful influence in our public affairs. We are firmly convinced that the breaking down of the barrier would bring upon them a burden of new evils, that it would tend to coarsen women, to deprive them of natural rights and privileges without due compensation. That the proposed large extension of the suffrage could in any circumstances act as a triumphant regenerative force in our politics we cannot for a moment admit. The right to vote has been possessed for many years by the women of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, and has been granted more recently to those of Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Illinois, Montana, and Nevada. The moral effect of woman suffrage in these States has been negative. The records are extant.

It has been said too often that "women suffrage will come in spite of everything." If that is true, every high-minded, responsible man who knows it will bring affliction with it if it does come must do his best to postpone the evil day. Many men have taken the matter too lightly. With the great increase of women of social distinction and personal charm in the ranks of the suffragists public support of the cause in a polite way has become a sort of agreeable "function," associated with the animated talk of bright women who have found something to talk about. Men of this kind have done much more than they realize, to encourage and strengthen the movement, to give it form and force. Associating with well-bred, intelligent, and witty women, many of whom have taken up suffrage agitation as a mere pastime, they have not taken pains to look closely enough into the matter to comprehend how deeply rooted in the basic ideals of our civilization are the true objections to turning woman out into the overhanging scrimmage of life, depriving her of the respect and protection she needs in

return for a privilege which would surely fail of effect.

If women suffer wrongs, it is the duty of men to right them. If bad laws hamper and afflict them, men should bestir themselves to have those laws repealed. It is the privilege of men to care for the women. Are they prepared to resign that privilege? Let them take note of the social heresies, the dalliance with "advanced" theories, that amaze them in current literature and the pronouncements of certain feminine leaders of thought. If they are convinced that comparatively few of the suffragists they meet are now inclined to extol the husbandless mother, the trial marriage, and the more extravagant vagaries of the seekers for a new freedom, they cannot blind themselves to the obnoxious growth in the last few years of theories of living which no longer shock the women who fancy their sex needs more liberty. The "heelers" and the manipulators of votes will all support woman suffrage. It is worth bearing in mind that the threatened extension of the ballot has no terrors for the practitioners of corrupt politics. The disposition of politicians, not of true statesmen, to adapt themselves quickly to what they regard, often mistakenly, as public sentiment, has led to much of the success of the suffragists thus far; was, in fact, the cause of the recent foolish action of our own legislature. But it is just as well that the matter should be decided now by all the men of the State. They are facing a grave crisis.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mrs. NEUBERGER. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will accept the amendment. I think it is a worthy amendment.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mrs. NEUBERGER. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. I will accept the Senator's amendment and take it to conference.

Mrs. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon, offered for herself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 47, after line 15, to insert the following:

SEC. 204. None of the funds contained in this title available for salary and expenses shall be used to pay the compensation for any position in excess of the number of positions as of June 30, 1962.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I shall take only 2 minutes. From fiscal 1958 to fiscal 1959 the number of persons employed in HEW increased by 4,000 persons. The next year it increased by 3,000. Next year it increased by 8,300. The following year it increased by 6,000.

In this bill are 5,193 new positions. Why do we give this load to an absolutely new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare?

In view of the actions of the House committee in so particularly criticizing the Department, and in view of the statement by Mr. Ribicoff that it ought to be

divided into 3 departments because he was wearing 20 hats at a time, let us resolve a little of this confusion and not add 5,193 positions to the Department.

All this amendment does is to provide that there shall be no money for salaries and expenses for any positions in excess of those provided for the fiscal year 1962.

If Senators want to keep bureaucracy from advancing a little, this is a good opportunity to do so.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, with the concurrence of the distinguished minority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the debate be closed in 10 minutes, 5 minutes to a side, on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. We have recently passed two acts, namely, the public welfare amendments of 1962, the conference report on which was agreed to last night, and the Manpower Development and Training Act. I wonder if those two acts may not require additional personnel. As I understand the Senator's amendment, no matter what might be the requirements of those two acts, this limitation would apply.

Mr. DIRKSEN. First, it applies only to HEW, and not to the Labor Department.

Mr. HILL. The HEW and the agencies and bureaus under the HEW have responsibilities and functions under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But they do not have that many.

Mr. HILL. So far as the public welfare amendments of 1962 is concerned, all the social security function comes under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; I know.

Mr. HILL. I am wondering how many new employees may be needed under the bill which the Senate approved last night when it acted on the conference report.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Whenever a case for the need for new employees can be made, the Department can come to Congress with a supplemental request.

Three years ago, when 4,000 new employees were provided for in the bill, there was a meeting with Secretary Flemming. I asked him, "How are you going to get them?" He said, "I have not the slightest idea. We shall have to raid universities, doctors' offices, and laboratories to find them, but personally I do not know where we are going to get them."

An increase of about 25,000 employees in that period of time is pretty fantastic. I think it ought to stop, and this is a good time to stop it.

That is my case.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not know what additional personnel may be required to implement and administer the act which the Senate approved last night when it agreed to the conference report on the public welfare amendments, but the department may need some additional personnel.

Two days ago, the Senate was insistent about the appropriations to go forward with the Manpower Development and Training Act. Some of the duties and responsibilities under that act will come under the Health, Education, and Welfare Department, making it necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the act, to have additional personnel.

I do not believe the Senate would be wise in accepting the amendment at this late hour. I think the amendment should be voted down.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. What department did the lady work for who stopped the distribution of the drug that was causing malformed babies?

Mr. HILL. She worked for the Food and Drug Administration under the Health, Education, and Welfare Department. Dr. Kelsey is in the Food and Drug Administration.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Is that division included in this bill?

Mr. HILL. All the various agencies and sections under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would be under the limitations of this amendment. It may be necessary to hire additional personnel because of the legislation enacted, but under the amendment nobody could be put on the payroll, no matter how great the need might be.

The Senator from Illinois has said that if the department needs more personnel, it can come before the Congress. That is not as easy as it may sound, because it must go through the whole legislative process.

It is necessary to have hearings before the House subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, and then before the full Committee on Appropriations. Then the bill must pass the House. It must follow the same procedure in the Senate. Then it must be agreed to in conference, the conference report must be agreed to by both Houses, and then it will go to the President.

That takes time. We have had an example of a certain delay in regard to appropriation bills in the past few weeks. Furthermore, I hope that we will not be here until Christmas. We might not be here when the need for the personnel develops.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Alabama for that clarification, and I commend the Senator for the careful work he has done. I serve as a member of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and I have seen the Senator's careful work over the past 5 years. I think the service of this one lady in the Food and Drug Administration, to keep thousands of American babies from being malformed at birth,

shows how far a little money can go in that department. That is one of the great services which has been rendered to this Government and to our people by a civil servant.

I commend the Senator from Alabama for his leadership in getting money in order to protect the American people.

Mr. HILL. As the Senator knows, undoubtedly there will be a need for additional personnel in this very agency to which the Senator from Texas has addressed himself, the Food and Drug Administration. These problems are greater year after year. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has spent a long time on the question of food and drug legislation. I am sure there will be a need for more personnel. I do not think the Senate would be acting wisely to agree to the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have only two observations. There were 529 new positions requested in the Labor Department for retraining and manpower. We would not touch those at all.

If my memory serves me correctly, within the past 2 or 3 weeks the very distinguished Secretary of Commerce, Luther Hodges, said he thought he could run his Department as efficiently as ever and do it with 10 percent fewer people. I trust I do him no injustice and that my observation is based on an accurate memory. I am sure it is.

Mr. HILL. I agree with the Senator in expressing the hope in that regard, but his amendment does not relate to the Department of Commerce.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HILL. I hope that the Secretary of Commerce can make that reduction in personnel. I would applaud him as vigorously as the Senator from Illinois.

However, without further information, not knowing what the requirements and needs may be under the acts which have been passed, I do not think we would be wise to accept the Senator's amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, a 26,500 increase in personnel since fiscal year 1958 is pretty phenomenal, in my book.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I believe when we passed the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior it was pointed out that there were approximately 5,895 new employees in that Department.

It would give strength to the argument of the Senator from Alabama if it were not for the fact that we have witnessed a repetition of an increase in the employees in each Department. I have had experience concerning the natural law of employees being increased year by year. This increase has been inordinate. I am not going to be a party to it. I shall support the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield back my remaining time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I yield back my remaining time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by

the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD (after having voted in the negative). I have a pair with the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. If he were present and voting he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY].

If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay" and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] is paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT].

If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay" and the Senator from Utah would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART].

If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay" and the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER].

If present and voting, the Senator from Alaska would vote "nay" and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER].

If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay" and the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN] is paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT].

If present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina would vote "nay" and the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY] is paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON].

If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay" and the Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT].

If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay" and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER].

If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay" and the Senator from Texas would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER and Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER], are necessarily absent.

On this vote the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea" and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea" and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]. If present and voting the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea" and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea" and the Senator from Alaska would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea" and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr.

CHAVEZ]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 39, as follows:

[No. 127 Leg.]

YEAS—33

Beall	Dirksen	Prouty
Boggs	Douglas	Proxmire
Bottum	Dworshak	Saltonstall
Bush	Engle	Smathers
Cannon	Fong	Symington
Carlson	Hruska	Talmadge
Church	Keating	Thurmond
Clark	Kuchel	Wiley
Cooper	Lausche	Williams, Del.
Cotton	McClellan	Young, N. Dak.
Curtis	Mundt	Young, Ohio

NAYS—39

Aiken	Hickey	Metcalf
Anderson	Hill	Moss
Bartlett	Holland	Muskie
Bible	Jackson	Neuberger
Burdick	Javits	Pastore
Byrd, W. Va.	Johnston	Pell
Carroll	Kefauver	Randolph
Case	Kerr	Russell
Eastland	Long, Mo.	Smith, Mass.
Ervin	Long, Hawaii	Smith, Maine
Hart	Magnuson	Stennis
Hartke	McGee	Williams, N.J.
Hayden	McNamara	Yarborough

NOT VOTING—28

Allott	Gore	Morse
Bennett	Grueing	Morton
Butler	Hickenlooper	Murphy
Byrd, Va.	Humphrey	Pearson
Capehart	Jordan	Robertson
Chavez	Long, La.	Scott
Dodd	Mansfield	Sparkman
Ellender	McCarthy	Tower
Fulbright	Miller	
Goldwater	Monroney	

So Mr. DIRKSEN's amendment was rejected.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5144) to provide for the acquisition of and the payment for individual Indian and tribal lands of the Lower Brule Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, required by the United States for the Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River, and for the rehabilitation, social, and economic development of the members of the tribe, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HALEY, Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. MORRIS, Mr. BERRY, and Mr. LANGEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5185) to provide for the acquisition of and payment for individual Indian and tribal lands of the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, required by the United States for the Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri

River, and for the rehabilitation, social, and economic development of the members of the tribe, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HALEY, Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. MORRIS, Mr. BERRY, and Mr. LANGEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment 7-18-62-B, offered on behalf of myself, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and ask that it be stated.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New York will be stated.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 28, line 10, it is proposed to delete the period and insert the following:

Provided further, however, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for hospitals or related facilities which are segregated on account of race, creed, or color.

Mr. JAVITS. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I appreciate the Senator's yielding to me. I should like at this time to present a unanimous consent request, that an hour be allotted to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York, with 30 minutes on each side.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator make as a part of his request the fact that the yeas and nays may apply also to the motion to table which I understand the Senator from Montana will make?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes; I should make that clear. I assume that the yeas and nays will apply also to the motion to table the amendment of the Senator from New York. I make that request.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I should like to inform the Senate that I shall offer an amendment, and I would like to ask unanimous consent that 10 minutes be allowed to each side, and that a yeas and nays vote be had on it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I make the same request at this time with regard to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut, with the same proviso, that it is my intention to move to table his

amendment; and that 10 minutes be allowed on each side on his amendment.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, what is the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator read the amendment?

Mr. BUSH. The amendment provides:

On page 16, insert the following before the period on line 14: "*Provided further, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this paragraph may be used for payments to a local educational agency which operates and maintains segregated public schools.*"

On page 16, insert the following before the period on line 25: "*Provided further, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this paragraph may be used for providing school facilities or for grants to a local educational agency which operates and maintains segregated public schools.*"

The amendment applies to the Federal assistance programs to public schools in the so-called impacted areas where the Federal Government has military bases, is operating defense plants, or has defense contracts. It applies only to those areas.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I renew my request on the Bush amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Does the Senator from Montana intend to make a motion to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator of Connecticut?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I have so stated.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, have the yeas and nays been ordered on my amendment?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays are ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senate for a brief time, if I may. This is not the ordinary antisegregation, antidiscrimination amendment. There have been many of that type of amendment. This is not the ordinary type of antidiscrimination and antisegregation amendment. What we are seeking here, for the first time, is to attack a strange anomaly in the law. That anomaly is that, notwithstanding the fact that the Supreme Court has held that separate and equal facilities are not equal, and that it is impossible to have separate facilities for whites and Negroes and have them equal, there is embodied in the Hill-Burton Act, having to do with the construction of hospitals, to which my amendment applies, a provision exactly to that effect. This is indeed a strange anomaly in the law considering the decision of the Supreme Court in the Brown case in 1954. Nonetheless, it exists.

Even if it existed and nothing were done about it, one could say, "This is academic. Who cares?" The fact is that of all the cruel aspects of segregation on the ground of race, I cannot think of one which is more cruel, or more directly violative of every humani-

tarian instinct than the one with respect to hospitals.

Negroes are actually barred from certain hospitals. We have heard some lurid stories about the fact that they have been barred even in emergencies. I happened to tell some friends about this amendment last night, and they reminded me that a few years ago there was a play in New York called "The Death of Bessie Smith," by Edward Albee. Bessie Smith was a very great jazz singer in the 1920's and 1930's. She was from Memphis, Tenn. She was the victim of an accident and, it is alleged, she died because a white hospital would not admit her for treatment. They told her, "You will have to go to a hospital for Negroes." In the course of that transition she died. That is what the play was about.

This is a very serious and vital situation, quite apart from whatever one thinks about segregation and discrimination and the so-called social order of the South.

A survey of the situation was made before I took on this cause.

I feel about this situation as I feel about segregation in international air transportation, where I also started an effort to attach restrictions to an appropriation bill. We fought for 2 or 3 years, and finally the Interstate Commerce Commission forbade discrimination, notwithstanding the fact that it was allowed, under some strange doctrine of construction, in railroad terminals, and in the FAA in air terminals.

Whatever the Senate may do about tabling the amendment—and I hope it will not be tabled, because it does not deserve to be—this will happen eventually. We cannot continue a situation of this character once the light of day shines upon it.

We made a survey of the situation. We found that 90 out of 4,000 hospitals which were constructed with Hill-Burton money actually bar Negroes. They are all lily-white hospitals.

We found that out of 4,514 beds which are concerned, there are 19 hospitals constructed with Hill-Burton money, with 1,221 beds, which are for Negroes only, and that the other hospitals practice in a more or less open way an absolute segregationist policy.

There have been some very lurid statements made to the effect that this kind of thing happens in some hospitals in New York and in other places in the North. My amendment would apply across the board, to all such situations. However, as I said before, in the North or in the West or in the Midwest, when this happens, the whole conscience of the community is against it. When we find it, however, in the South, in many cases—not by any means universally—we find that the community supports it, on the theory that that is part of the existing social order.

That is the pattern of discrimination and segregation which is fairly general in the Southern States with respect to hospitals.

Mr. President, this involves a considerable amount of money. About \$225

million is included in the bill for Hill-Burton Act aid. In the 11 Southern States we have spent roughly one-third, or \$562,921,000 of the \$1,550,214,000 which up until last year we had spent under the Hill-Burton Act.

I said a survey had been made of the situation. In that survey we found that discrimination against Negro patients is quite prevalent in many Southern States. There are many strictly Negro hospitals, which are generally poorly equipped and inadequately manned. Many of them are "hand-me-down" institutions, which had been turned over to the Negroes when a better hospital had been constructed for the whites.

The "separate but equal" system in hospitals has spawned the same evils that exist in other areas of our society where it may be found. As Dr. Edward C. Mazique of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia has stated, the system is unduly wasteful, expensive, and has meant second-class treatment for many Negro Americans. The system has relegated Negro patients to basement and attic wards and in the halls of some hospitals. Severe overcrowding is a rule common in institutions maintaining separate facilities. Often when Negro wards are filled, no additional Negro patients are admitted even though there may be empty beds elsewhere in the hospital.

Let us remember that this involves Federal funds. That is the essential thrust of the amendment.

Also, we find widespread discrimination against Negro doctors. Although American Negroes make up about 10 percent of the national population, Negro doctors comprise only about 2 percent of the total number of physicians in the United States. In stressing the shortage of Negro doctors, it has been pointed out that the shortage is created largely because there is inadequate opportunity to get hospital and other internship training, which good doctors require.

Also medical societies, on the whole, maintain discriminatory policies against the admission of Negroes. It is necessary, in many communities, to belong to medical societies in order to practice in an agreeable way in company with one's fellow physicians.

The fourth area of segregation and discrimination is in specialist training. There, too, restrictions are maintained against Negro physicians in the field. There are, today, only approximately 381 certified Negro specialists in the United States. That number remains very small when compared with the 60,644 specialists in the entire Nation.

Finally, there is a long-standing and most difficult problem of Negro admissions to medical schools, a subject which I detailed at considerable length in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 23, 1961. This situation applies broadly and across the board to a number of southern medical schools.

Quite recently, the NAACP started suits in Greensboro, N.C., with relation to Wesley Long Hospital and the Cohen Memorial Hospital, and in Orangeburg, S.C., with relation to a hospital there. It is significant that in the Greensboro

case \$2 million of Federal money under the Hill-Burton Act is involved. In the Orangeburg case, \$300,000 of Federal money is involved.

I received an interesting letter from a woman in Atlanta, Ga., when I first brought this situation to the attention of the Senate. Incidentally, the letter is a copy of a letter which she wrote to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. She said:

We have noticed with interest the recent announcement of a grant by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to Crawford Long Hospital in Atlanta of \$232,500 for a diagnostic and treatment center. This raises two questions in our minds:

1. The matter of U.S. Government grants to private institutions.

2. The matter of U.S. Government grants to racially segregated institutions.

We have just checked again with the admissions office at Crawford Long Hospital and been informed—again—that they do not admit any Negro patients.

How long can such invidious, elementary discrimination as this be continued in terms of hospitals and health and the saving of life? How long can we continue to tolerate such a practice being embedded in our law, without protesting against it in every way which is open to us—and this amendment is fully open to us.

Mr. President, how much time remains to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York has 9 minutes remaining.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield myself another 2 minutes.

I point out another interesting feature. The law which provides for the separate but equal facilities—the public health law—gives the Surgeon General the power to issue regulations on this subject, but provides that where a regulation is issued, assurance must be given that the hospital will be made available to all persons, without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color. The law further provides:

But an exception shall be made in cases where separate hospital facilities are provided for separate population groups, if the plan makes equitable provision on the basis of need for facilities and services of like quality for each such group.

I invite the attention of Senators to the subject of regulations for the reason that we have an opportunity to act—and I hope very much that the Senate will act. The Surgeon General himself may be able to act.

I think this is a serious question for the administration itself. It is somewhat analogous to the problem of segregation in airline terminals. By taking up the cudgels itself, the administration makes a great play of the fact that it wishes to have nonsegregation and non-discrimination as its fundamental policy.

In this instance, the policy is written into the law. Moreover, I believe that perhaps some State administration could even find a way to deal with the problem on a regulatory basis under the Public Health Act.

I sincerely hope that the Senate will find moral as well as legal justification for what I recommend. Federal funds

are being utilized to perpetuate segregation in an anomalous way; to perpetuate the standard of separate but equal facilities, a practice which has been stricken down by the Supreme Court in respect of schools.

That ruling is now the law of the land, and I hope very much that we will affirm the supreme law of the land when we give large sums of money as Federal grants for hospitals.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time. I yield 10 minutes to my distinguished colleague from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, it should not be necessary to offer this amendment at all. The entire problem can be handled by a stroke of the pen. There is no reason why the Senate should have to argue over such a question if there is a sincere attempt to comply with the provisions of the law.

This is another of the many illustrations of Federal practices which continue to be based on the discredited and unlawful separate but equal doctrine, declared by the Supreme Court to be illegal.

The Hill-Burton Act has been on the books for 15 years. Since its inception, the Federal Government has contributed more than a billion and a half dollars to the construction of hospitals and related facilities. A substantial portion of these funds has been knowingly contributed to hospitals to be operated on a discriminatory basis—institutions from which the sick may be barred because of the color of their skins.

The excuse given for these grants is that the Hill-Burton Act expressly sanctions the construction of separate but equal facilities. This is a flimsy argument. There were many statutes before the Supreme Court's Brown decision, both State and Federal, which permitted separate but equal facilities. The Morrill Act, under which land-grant colleges were established—an act whose anniversary the Senate recently commemorated—is a case in point. We cannot pretend that these statutes are unaffected by the rejection of the separate but equal doctrine without doing violence to constitutional principles. Federal laws inconsistent with equal protection have no more sanction or justification than State laws of this character. The Federal Government is not acting with clean hands in attacking such State laws at the same time it persists in following to the letter the same kind of obsolete Federal laws.

In my judgment, no legislation at all should be required to do away completely with Federal grants for discriminatory practices. The Constitution is part of every one of our enactments. A Government official who says he must obey a statute which is inconsistent with the Constitution is ignoring, not enforcing, the law. There are no exceptions in the Bill of Rights for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare or any other Federal agency.

The officials of these agencies can no more hide behind the archaic and now unlawful provisions of Federal laws than can State officials. I do not want to charge the Federal Government with massive resistance to the law of the

land, but it is no exaggeration to say that there has been massive inertia in conforming Federal grant-in-aid programs to the requirements of the equal protection clause.

Recently, former Secretary Ribicoff supported legislation to strike the "separate but equal" provisions from the Hill-Burton Act. His support for such legislation certainly is welcome; and, therefore, it is to be assumed that he would support the amendment which we are offering now. But since there will be no occasion to consider the Hill-Burton Act during this session, that offers no immediate prospect for changing the present practices of the Department. However, it does serve to confirm the view which I entertain; namely, that unless we approve these amendments, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will continue to follow the letter of the present law, despite the repudiation of the separate but equal doctrine by the Supreme Court more than 8 years ago.

Mr. President, this situation has continued for too many years. This is no time for delay, in light of the statements by Secretary Ribicoff and in light of the decision, 8 years ago, by the U.S. Supreme Court. In this field we have been following a course of expediency which has no support whatever in the Constitution, and which should be repudiated.

I hope very much this amendment will be approved; and I also hope very much that any motion—whether made by the majority leader or by any other Senator—to lay the amendment on the table will also be defeated.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, how much time remains available to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). Thirteen minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH]; and then I shall yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. BUSH. Madam President, I thank the Senator from New York for yielding this time to me.

First, I wish to congratulate him, not only for bringing up this amendment today, but also for his long, arduous, and faithful sponsorship of amendments of this type. In my judgment, this is one of the milder amendments the Senator from New York has submitted in his long career in behalf of civil rights, because this amendment is confined strictly to hospitals which receive Federal-aid funds. The amendment does not provide that the States cannot have segregation in their hospitals. The amendment only provides that if Federal funds are used, the hospital must not be segregated.

Madam President, what could be fairer than that? Those who are being deprived of hospitalization because of segregation are also taxpayers of the United States, and the Federal funds which go into the hospitals are partly theirs; their salaries are docked at the

factory pay windows. But that money is used for such things as this. Yet they are told, "No, you cannot come in."

So I certainly think that this amendment is not a broad, sweeping civil-rights amendment. Instead, I would say it is a mild step in the long march toward the correction of this glaring evil, which we are making some headway in correcting, year by year. But certainly the step the Senator from New York is asking the Senate to take today is a very mild one.

Madam President, I yield back the remainder of the time which has been made available to me.

Mr. HART. Madam President—

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. HART. Madam President, the amendment of the Senator from New York has been described as a civil rights amendment. However, it is an amendment to right a wrong which has existed far too long.

I do not think it is fair to say that these funds, taken from the taxpayers, for use for these purposes, are contributed by them. Such taxes cannot properly be described as contributions. These taxes are imposed upon all Americans; and logic requires that the same facilities be made available to all Americans. Anything less than that is not proper.

Madam President, does that description of this situation oversimplify it? I do not think so.

For these reasons, I support the amendment of the Senator from New York, and I would oppose any motion to lay it on the table.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, I thank these distinguished Senators for their comments, and particularly for their support.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Madam President—

Mr. JAVITS. I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Madam President, the proceedings which have occurred this afternoon in connection with this amendment and those which have occurred in connection with previous amendments or motions of a similar nature remind me very strongly of the experience which John Quincy Adams had when he was a Member of the House of Representatives, to which he was elected some years after the completion of his service as President of the United States. For years, he would present petitions asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; but each time he was shouted down, and the petition would not be received; and all others who advocated constructive steps to deal with slavery, prior to the Civil War, met with approximately the same treatment. The result was that Congress was unable to do anything constructive about slavery, and the Civil War followed as an inevitable result.

Madam President, I do not think we are going to have another Civil War; but it is obvious that justice is being denied to well over 20 million of our citizens, because this bad treatment is applied not only to Negroes, but also in some places to Latin Americans, and to Indians, as well; there are grave injustices in the country. But every time we in Congress make an effort to deal with these matters, our efforts are deflected by one means or another. The result is that there is a great strengthening of the extremist elements among the Negro population; and black nationalism and the black Muslims are gaining ground very rapidly.

It is a great tribute to the Negro race that it has been able to follow the policy of nonviolence for as long as it has; but I do not think we can presume forever on their patience; and it really pains me that a motion is being made to sweep this situation under the rug, by means of a motion to lay the amendment on the table—much as the opponents of slavery had their constructive attempts swept under the rug in the years prior to the terrible Civil War.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, I am most grateful to these distinguished Senators for their support in connection with the struggle to deal with this field.

Mr. KUCHEL. Madam President—

Mr. JAVITS. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. KUCHEL. Madam President, the issue before the Senate in this amendment is simple. I read the language of the amendment:

Provided further, however, That the funds herein appropriated shall be used only for hospitals and related facilities which are made available to all persons without discrimination in any respect whatever on account of race, creed, or color.

Madam President, there is, regrettably, discrimination in America; but the discrimination, which has been continuing, in the use of Federal funds in supplying money for the construction of hospitals is an unconstitutional, indefensible discrimination which they prevent and eliminate by adopting this simple, unequivocal proposal.

I deeply regret that a motion to lay this amendment on the table will be made by the Democratic majority leader. His motion ought to be defeated.

Funds come into the Treasury of the United States from all taxpaying citizens—from white citizens, from black citizens, from citizens who trace their ancestry to every part of the globe. And when these moneys are expended, they ought to be spent under our Constitution, for the benefit of all the people in our land.

How is it, then, that when my friend, the Senator from New York, attempts by this amendment to assure that Federal moneys will be spent for the benefit of all the people, in the allocation of funds for the construction of hospitals, some Members of this body cry out in opposition?

Madam President, I hope this amendment will be adopted. I hope the majority leader's motion to lay the amendment on the table, will be rejected. We ought to write this provision into the bill, and can make progress in this country with respect to equal treatment under the law.

Madam President, I am grateful to my friend, the Senator from New York, for yielding this time to me.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from California.

Madam President, I yield myself 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, these amendments have been debated here before. However, I think rarely have we previously had as humanitarian a cause as this hospital cause, which I think will bear on the conscience of our country.

Madam President, in these few minutes I should like to comment on the apparent carelessness with which we begin to regard this subject. It becomes a matter of policy not to ask Congress for legislation. The executive department depends upon itself because, apparently, it feels it cannot get anywhere in the Congress without invoking sanctions upon other legislation.

When a question of this character is brought up, as I have done before, the Chamber clears out, Members know exactly what they are going to do, and it does not seem to be a critical matter with them.

As the Senator from Illinois has said, will we wake up only when the tempers, the minds, and the souls of 18 million Americans—which "ain't hay" anywhere—are so driven that they will move more forcibly than they have? Then will Members rise on the floor and decry lawlessness, as they have done with reference to sit-ins and movements of resistance which we see in the South?

Congress has an opportunity, upon such a mild matter as this, as my colleagues from California, Connecticut, and New York have said, to give some basis of elemental justice in a case in which the Federal Government itself provides the money.

If the Congress disregards that opportunity, if the Congress averts its eye, I fear we are doing nothing but encouraging a situation which will rise to harm our Nation. That is in addition to the powerful repercussions all over the world from the way we deal with our racial problems. With the whole world in ferment and revolt, and most of it composed of colored people, it seems to me we are stoneblind when we deny satisfaction in so elemental a demand for justice as is represented by this amendment.

In all conscience and responsibility, the Senate should vote down the motion to table and should adopt the mild and moderate amendment, which will yet be a small measure of justice in the situation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, how much time remains on the other side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two minutes remain.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Does the Senator wish to use the time? I would like to use 1 minute, and I would like to close the debate.

Mr. JAVITS. I am willing to yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I yield back 29 minutes of my time.

The Senator from New York and his colleagues have previously used the same argument as they have used today relative to facilities for airports. There is a great deal of merit to it, but I think this is not the place for this type of amendment. I hope the situation will be corrected through correction of the basic law.

Therefore, I move to table the amendment of the Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back, and the question is on the motion of the Senator from Montana to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JAVITS. Have the yeas and nays been ordered on the motion to table?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is paired with the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea," and the Senator from Alaska would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay," and the Senator from Louisiana would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea," and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER and Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kentucky would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY] is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

Mr. BURDICK (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. LONG of Hawaii (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 33, as follows:

[No. 128 Leg.]

YEAS—37

Aiken	Cotton	Hickey
Anderson	Curtis	Hill
Bartlett	Dworshak	Holland
Bible	Eastland	Hruska
Byrd, W. Va.	Ellender	Jackson
Church	Ervin	Johnston

Kefauver	Metcalf	Talmadge
Kerr	Pastore	Thurmond
Magnuson	Pell	Williams, Del.
Mansfield	Robertson	Yarborough
McClellan	Russell	Young, N. Dak.
McGee	Sparkman	
McNamara	Stennis	

NAYS—33

Beall	Douglas	Mundt
Boggs	Engle	Neuberger
Bottum	Fong	Prouty
Bush	Hart	Proxmire
Cannon	Hartke	Randolph
Carlson	Javits	Smith, Mass.
Carroll	Keating	Smith, Maine
Case	Kuchel	Symington
Clark	Lausche	Wiley
Cooper	Long, Mo.	Williams, N.J.
Dirksen	Moss	Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—30

Allott	Gore	Monroney
Bennett	Gruening	Morse
Burdick	Hayden	Morton
Butler	Hickenlooper	Murphy
Byrd, Va.	Humphrey	Muskie
Capehart	Jordan	Pearson
Chavez	Long, Hawaii	Saltonstall
Dodd	Long, La.	Scott
Fulbright	McCarthy	Smathers
Goldwater	Miller	Tower

So Mr. MANSFIELD's motion to lay on the table Mr. JAVITS' amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Madam President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BUSH. Madam President, for myself and Senators JAVITS, KEATING, DOUGLAS, and SCOTT, I call up my amendments designated "7-3-62—A," and ask that they be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 16, it is proposed to insert the following before the period on line 14:

Provided further, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this paragraph may be used for payments to a local educational agency which operates and maintains segregated public schools.

On page 16, it is proposed to insert the following before the period on line 25:

Provided further, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this paragraph may be used for providing school facilities or for grants to a local educational agency which operates and maintains segregated public schools.

Mr. BUSH. Madam President, I yield myself 4 minutes.

The amendment is very simple. It has to do only with Federal aid to schools in impacted areas. For the most part, the impacted areas are caused by the presence of military bases or of plants that are making defense materials for the Government of the United States. These establishments of the defense effort bring into the areas in which they are located people from miles around—sometimes from hundreds of miles away. Many such people come with their families and settle in the impacted areas. The children must go to school. So the schools in such areas have been overwhelmed in many cases.

Of course, the Federal Government is not a taxpayer. So special payments are made under two separate public laws,

one for the maintenance and operation of the schools, and another for the building of school facilities.

Many of the families that come into these areas are colored people. They move their families into the area, but then are told that their children are denied admission to local public schools because the schools are segregated.

When they receive their paychecks at the factory window, they are docked 20 percent for taxes withheld by the Federal Government in order to secure that contribution from the employees in the defense plants for the defense of the United States, and also for their contribution to schools which are built and operated in the impacted areas. But in many cases those people are told, "Your children cannot go to certain schools because they are colored." Therefore, there is no opportunity for their children to receive a good education in such areas.

Madam President, it is manifestly unfair to tax people who work in defense plants to make defense products for the U.S. Government, and yet say to them that their tax money can go to schools which forbid the enrollment of their children. It is manifestly unfair, discriminatory, and, in my view, immoral. My amendment would be a step forward in the long march toward the abolition of discrimination of that kind.

The amendment is very mild. It does not provide that all schools in the United States must be segregated. It provides only that Federal funds for aid to schools in the impacted areas may not be given any schools which practice segregation, and forbids the enrollment of children of color. As I termed the amendment of the Senator from New York, which was previously acted upon, my amendment is also a very mild one. It is not a sweeping amendment. It is so mild and fair that I think the Senate should agree to it. It is only fair to taxpayers of the United States who are citizens of the United States and whose children must be educated to see that they can grow up and be decent and responsible citizens and take their places in making our Republic a safe place in which to live.

So, Madam President, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

I yield 2 minutes to the senior Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, I rise to support the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Connecticut. Generally, my argument would be the same as the one I made previously, except for a peculiar anomaly in the law with respect to my amendment relating to hospitals. People come into an area under a national program. Nonetheless, we deny them the measure of justice to which every citizen, let alone every patriotic citizen, is entitled.

I should like to emphasize two points in the time I have available. First, the administration can act. Let us never forget that point. As my colleague from New York [Mr. KEATING] has said, by the stroke of a pen the administration can act on the question of impacted schools and segregated hospitals, just as

the administration could act with respect to airline terminals.

There is nowhere available an opportunity for a litigant to mandate the administration to give money to an impacted school or to a segregated hospital.

Second, there is always a reason. The Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] has stated the reason, namely, that we cannot hold up an appropriation bill. There is the reason that we are approaching the end of the session. At the beginning of a session there is the reason that we have not yet gotten started, and we would interfere with the whole program. There is always a reason to deny justice.

Let those who have studied the evidence know that had it not been for certain Senators on the other side of the aisle and some on my side who normally would vote against the motion to table, the motion to table would have failed.

Let that serve notice that discrimination cannot continue. It will not be tolerated in our country forever. There will be a day—and it will come soon—when such motions will fail and amendments of the kind before the Senate will be agreed to. The Congress will take the bit in its teeth and at last enforce the Constitution of the United States, whether the President does so or not. I thank the distinguished Senator from Connecticut for yielding to me.

Mr. BUSH. I thank the distinguished Senator from New York. I yield 4 minutes to the junior Senator from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, there are two laws under which the Federal Government contributes aid directly to State public schools: Public Law 874, which authorizes direct assistance for current operating expenses in so-called federally impacted areas, and Public Law 815, which provides assistance for construction of school facilities in the same areas.

Since the inception of these programs in 1951, almost \$2 billion has been appropriated by the Federal Government for the construction and maintenance of school facilities under these laws. The present bill includes \$282,322,000 for maintenance and \$63,686,000 for school construction for the new fiscal year. I have always supported Public Laws 874 and 815.

I do object most strongly, however, to the use of 1 cent of Federal tax funds to support school systems operating in open defiance of the law of the land. In my judgment, the Federal Government can no more participate in the financing of segregated school systems than can the States. It is ridiculous for one agency of the executive department—the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—to be engaged in practices which another agency of the executive department—the Department of Justice—is called upon to combat.

This is not justice blindfolded, but justice bound and gagged. It is a classic case of the right hand not knowing what the left hand is doing. It reveals either an incredible lack of coordination within the executive departments—or a deliberate refusal to abide by the letter

and spirit of controlling constitutional principles.

Since 1954, the year in which the Supreme Court outlawed segregation in the public schools, tens of millions of dollars have been knowingly paid by unconcerned administrative officials to hundreds of school districts maintaining completely segregated school systems. Open defiance by the States of the Supreme Court is bad enough. The cooperation of the Federal Government in such schemes is unpardonable.

It destroys respect for the law. It implies an unwarranted double standard. It compounds the difficulties of achieving compliance with the desegregation decisions. It makes the Federal Government a party to school segregation. It demonstrates a lack of positive interest in desegregation which no amount of pious declarations can redeem.

Administration officials have spoken eloquently on many occasions about the evils of segregated schools, but they have shunned many measures which could alleviate the present intolerable situation. This is an excellent case in point.

The Constitution of the United States forbids governmental action that discriminates against any person by reason of his race, creed, or color. This is a rule of law. More than that, it is a principle of morality.

Those are the words of former Secretary of HEW Ribicoff in recent committee testimony on a bill similar to this amendment. These words were followed, however, by a negation of any administrative authority "to end discriminations" and a rejection of riders and amendments to existing laws to bar Federal funds for Jim Crow schools. What this adds up to is a hollow plea for principle and a strong caution against action. Later even Secretary Ribicoff recanted and in subsequent testimony before the same committee he dramatically announced that he had found a way to deny funds to segregated schools—but 8 years after the Brown case he suggested another year's delay before putting his newly discovered authority into effect.

This is the most confused, inconsistent and unreasonable testimony on this subject I can imagine. The Supreme Court may have intended some elasticity in ordering compliance with its school desegregation decree "with all deliberate speed," but no one could possibly justify the 8-year stretchout which resulted as a reflection of this concept. The Secretary's position is not an accommodation, but a surrender to the forces which have been defying the law of the land for almost a decade. I agree with the Secretary's moral principles, but I most emphatically disagree with the uncertain and dilatory reaction to proposals to put these principles into practice.

I have never approached civil rights on a partisan basis and I am frank to admit that the problem with which this amendment deals has been with us for many years. This does not, however, minimize my keen disappointment with the attitude of the administration on civil rights legislation. I remember the hectic days of the 1960 campaign when

promises were thrown about freely. We were not warned of halting compromises then, but were treated to ringing promises of bold strokes of the pen and strong executive action. This is a problem which could be dealt with by executive action, but none has been forthcoming. It could be dealt with by direct legislation, but bills for this purpose have not had the determined support needed for enactment. We are left with no alternative now but to present these riders to the pending appropriation bill. We can expect the usual complaints about not following orderly procedures—complaints which serve as a coverup for inaction.

We are trying to redeem the pledges of both parties to the American people. More than that, we are trying to redeem the promises of the Constitution and specifically the concept of equal protection.

No excuses, no oratory, no eloquent pleas for orderly procedure can change this fact: unless this amendment is approved the Federal Government will continue for another year to donate Federal tax moneys collected from all our citizens of every color, race and national origin to unlawfully segregated schools.

If the Senate wants to permit such practices they should vote against this amendment. If, on the other hand, a majority of the Senate believes with me that Federal support of segregation is unlawful and immoral, then a vote should be cast for this amendment in order to put an immediate end to this intolerable situation.

Mr. BUSH. Will the Senator from Montana yield me 1 minute of his time?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Certainly.

Mr. BUSH. I yield that minute to the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL].

Mr. KUCHEL. Madam President, what a miserable commentary on American Government does this good amendment disclose. Segregation in public schools is unconstitutional in our country. That is what the Supreme Court has ruled. How cruel, then, to continue the practice in schools built by America to serve the children of people in uniform ordered to go to those locations for the defense of the Nation.

The Senator from Connecticut has performed a good service in offering his amendment today. This amendment would do no more and no less than carry out the law of the land. There ought not to be any segregated American dollars going into any area of this country to build segregated schools for children of American military personnel.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I am ready to yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield back the remainder of my time with the exception of 1 minute.

This is in effect a continuation of the proposals which had been made, but which, in my opinion, belong on other bills rather than on appropriation bills. This proposal and the proposal previously offered could well be considered to be legislation on an appropriation bill, and, therefore, subject to a point of order. No point of order has been raised.

The Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] pointed out that former Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mr. Ribicoff, had certain things to say at a hearing. I believe if the Senator will go back to the hearing record, he will find that the former Secretary of HEW announced at that time that the Department plans to move in this area administratively.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Justice Department are considering legal action in the field. It seems far wiser to await the result of these moves in the executive branch, than to proceed to legislate on an appropriation bill.

Madam President, I move to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG of Hawaii (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." Therefore I withhold my vote.

Mr. RANDOLPH (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." I therefore withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea," and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is paired with the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING]. If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee would vote "yea," and the Senator from Alaska would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote

"nay" and the Senator from North Carolina would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana would vote "yea," and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE] would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER and Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kentucky would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 34, as follows:

[No. 129 Leg.]

YEAS—37

Aiken	Hickey	Metcalf
Anderson	Hill	Pastore
Bartlett	Holland	Robertson
Bible	Hruska	Russell
Byrd, W. Va.	Jackson	Sparkman
Cannon	Johnston	Stennis
Church	Kefauver	Talmadge
Cotton	Kerr	Thurmond
Curtis	Magnuson	Williams, Del.
Eastland	Mansfield	Yarborough
Ellender	McClellan	Young, N. Dak.
Ervin	McGee	
Hayden	McNamara	

NAYS—34

Beall	Dworshak	Neuberger
Boggs	Engle	Pell
Bottom	Fong	Prouty
Burdick	Hart	Proxmire
Bush	Hartke	Smith, Mass.
Carlson	Javits	Smith, Maine
Carroll	Keating	Symington
Case	Kuchel	Wiley
Clark	Lausche	Williams, N.J.
Cooper	Long, Mo.	Young, Ohio
Dirksen	Moss	
Douglas	Mundt	

NOT VOTING—29

Allott	Gruening	Morton
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Murphy
Butler	Humphrey	Muskie
Byrd, Va.	Jordan	Pearson
Capehart	Long, Hawaii	Randolph
Chavez	Long, La.	Saltonstall
Dodd	McCarthy	Scott
Fulbright	Miller	Smathers
Goldwater	Monroney	Tower
Gore	Morse	

So the motion to lay Mr. COOPER's amendment on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, for myself and the junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], the senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], and the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY], I offer an amendment and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 51, between lines 18 and 19, it is proposed to insert the following:

TITLE X—REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 1001. Each appropriation made by this Act is hereby reduced by 5 per centum, except the sections—

- (1) for unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen;
- (2) for employees' compensation claims and expenses; and
- (3) for grants to States for public assistance under the Social Security Administration.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I have discussed the proposal I am about to make with the leadership on the Republican side, as well as with the author of the amendment and several Senators on the Democratic side. I ask unanimous consent that there be allotted to the Cooper amendment, now pending, 30 minutes, 15 minutes to a side.

Mr. COOPER. Madam President, I agree.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. COOPER. Madam President, on my amendment, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COOPER. Madam President, the amendment which I have offered for myself and for the Senators from New York, the Senator from Connecticut, and the Senator from Vermont speaks for itself.

First, its purpose is to reduce each appropriation item in the bill by 5 percent, with three exclusions: Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-service men; employees' compensation claims and expenses; and grants to States for public assistance. These three items are excluded because Congress is bound by statute to provide for these claims.

The monetary effect of the amend-

ment would be to apply a 5-percent reduction to \$2,603,713,000. If adopted, the amendment would reduce the bill as reported to the Senate by \$130,185,650.

Efforts have been made to recommit appropriations bills to committee with directions to report to the Senate either the House amount of the bill, or the total of the budget estimates. Other efforts have been made in the Senate to amend appropriations bills to reduce certain items to the House amount, or to the budget estimate. These efforts have been defeated.

I believe my proposal is fair to the Senate because it does not deny to the Senate Appropriations Committee the power to increase appropriations in any field it desires. The amendment does not eliminate any program; but it provides for a 5-percent reduction in each item.

It may be asked why I have offered the amendment. I have offered it because I assume that many Senators, as well as people throughout the country, believe that a situation obtains today in the administration and in the Congress under which appropriations are running much higher than they should—and they are higher than they ever have been. I have offered the amendment because of the economic situation today.

A widespread movement is in progress today in Congress and throughout the country for a tax reduction. While I do not know what will happen—I am not an expert in tax matters—it appears likely that within 2 or 3 weeks the administration may propose a tax reduction. If it does, such a reduction might involve \$5 billion or more. I do not know what will be proposed, but if that occurs, certainly a tax reduction should be accompanied by an effort on the part of Congress to reduce appropriation bills.

It seems to me that the only way we will ever agree upon reductions is through a method such as I have proposed, in which we will not attempt to strike all of a specific item or a great part of it, or an item in which some Senator may have an interest—but by way of a general 5-percent reduction.

I believe in all conscience and judgment that there is today a great desire on the part of the people of the country to reduce Government spending. In past years, I have received letters urging that spending be increased for specific projects. Today I am receiving none. People are asking that appropriations be reduced.

This small reduction could not seriously or adversely affect any agency of Government, and we know it. I hope the Senate will adopt the amendment. It would simply reduce this large bill of \$5,333 million by \$130 million. If such an amendment were applied to every appropriation bill, several billion dollars would be saved this year.

Mr. BUSH. Madam President, if the Senator from Kentucky will yield—

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. I should like to point out that the \$130 million reduction proposed by the Senator's amendment is a far cry from the cut called for earlier today by the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

We have pointed out that the bill as it now is before us calls for appropriations of \$270 million more than those the administration requested in its own budget. So even after adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, the appropriations provided by the bill would still exceed the budget requests of this administration.

I think this amendment is a very modest one, Madam President; and I hope the Senate will support the Senator from Kentucky in it.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President—

Mr. COOPER. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I hope the Senate will accept this amendment. As the Senator from Connecticut has said, the amendment does not go nearly as far as some of the other amendments which have proposed cuts in these funds.

All of us must be worried about the tremendous increases in appropriations. We must exercise prudence and good judgment. We must draw the line somewhere. We must avoid spending Federal funds except in those cases in which expenditures are absolutely necessary.

We are likely to be confronted shortly with a proposal for a tax cut; and certainly we cannot justify making a tax cut and yet continue to approve so many extremely large appropriations.

This amendment calls for a very modest cut in the appropriations. Even if it is agreed to, we shall be appropriating far more than the amounts requested by the President. If tax cuts are to be made, we must be willing to make some reductions in expenditures too.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President—

Mr. COOPER. I yield to the senior Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, I favor an incentive tax cut, and that is why I favor the adoption of this amendment. If we are to have an incentive tax cut—and we have already looked toward following that route—we must proceed at this time in a responsible fashion to lay the necessary groundwork for the making of such a tax cut. Since we have already anticipated the making of a tax cut in order that the funds thus made available will be fed into the economy, therefore we must make some retrenchment in these expenditures.

I voted against cuts in these items, except in the item for the National Institutes of Health. I am sure that if this amendment is adopted, when it comes from conference it will come in such a form that the Secretary will have power to exercise discretion in applying this reduction as between the various appropriation items. Such a provision could not be included in this amendment, because then it would be subject to a point of order. But I know that is what the Senator from Kentucky has in mind.

If we believe that the economy needs the incentive of a tax cut, certainly this amendment should be agreed to; and I join the Senator from Kentucky in supporting it.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the Senator from New York.

Madam President, if this amendment is agreed to, perhaps in the conference

between the House and the Senate arrangement can be made with regard to the transfer of funds, as referred to by the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

I repeat that I see no way to obtain the necessary reductions in these appropriations except by a method such as this one—because otherwise we are always confronted with arguments against cutting one appropriation item or another item, or against making specific items either larger or smaller than the amounts which the House has voted or the Senate committee has recommended. Therefore, I certainly think an amendment of this kind I have proposed today should be adopted.

The signs indicate that in a few weeks a request for a tax cut will be made. I have said I would support such a tax cut, when it is recommended, if an effort is made by the administration and by the Congress to reduce spending. I think my amendment is a modest step in that direction. If such an amendment were applied to every appropriation bill, it might save a billion dollars, and yet no program or agency of the Government would be hurt.

Madam President, I ask that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. AIKEN. Madam President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Would the Senator's amendment apply to the appropriation for manpower development and training activities, under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962? That is a \$50 million item.

Mr. COOPER. It would apply to every item except the three specifically excluded, which I have mentioned.

Mr. AIKEN. Is the Senator from Kentucky satisfied that even though 5 percent were deducted from the \$50 million appropriation for the manpower development and training activities, the remaining appropriation—\$48,500,000—would be sufficient to make it possible to carry on that program during the coming season?

Mr. COOPER. Yes I think any agency could get by with 5 percent less.

Mr. HILL. Madam President, the appropriations now provided by this bill are less than those called for by the overall budget, and less than those called for by the President's budget.

With all respect to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], I point out that this amendment is more of a meat-ax approach than I have ever before seen in connection with an appropriation bill. The amendment just slashes, right and left; it slashes here and there; it slashes up and down; it slashes to one side; it slashes to the other side; it slashes everywhere—slash, slash, slash—without regard to what is slashed. It slashes without any regard to the merits of the various items which would be affected.

It would slash the appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration.

It would slash the appropriation for the vocational educational fund.

It would slash the appropriation for the land-grant colleges.

It would slash the appropriation for unemployment compensation for veterans.

It would slash the funds for the teachers of the mentally retarded.

It would slash the funds available for the teachers of the deaf.

It would slash the funds for vocational rehabilitation.

It would slash the Public Health Service funds.

It would slash the funds for the activities for the prevention of contagious and communicable diseases of all kinds.

It would slash the OASI funds, although those funds do not come from the Treasury, but come from the tax imposed on both employers and employees.

It would slash the funds for St. Elizabeths Hospital.

It would slash the funds for Freedmen's Hospital.

It would slash here, slash there, slash everywhere—slash all of them—slash, slash, slash.

Mr. COOPER. Madam President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. The Senator from Alabama said that the funds for the unemployment compensation of veterans would be slashed. But they are specifically excluded from my amendment. All we ask is a little 5 percent slash offsetting some of the increases which have been made.

Mr. HILL. But the Senator from Kentucky wants to slash the funds available for vocational education, and he wants to slash the funds to be made available for the Soldiers' Home.

Mr. COOPER. Yes, the amendment would apply to every item except the three specifically excluded, which represent claims we are bound by statute to meet.

Mr. HILL. And the Senator's amendment would slash the appropriation for Gallaudet College. The amendment would slash the funds for all these items.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. The Senator from Alabama is a great scholar, but he is misusing the word "slash." This amendment would not slash anything except the big amounts over and above the budget amounts. It is simply a decrease in the increase. Even with the adoption of this amendment, the bill would provide more than the budget amounts.

Mr. HILL. Oh, no; not at all. The bill as it now stands is already under the amounts of the overall budget. But this amendment would slash the appropriations for all these items.

Mr. BUSH. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. I think the Senator from Alabama may be in error, because provision is made that the programs considered most essential could be assigned up to 100 percent of the amounts stated in the body of the bill; and the Secretary could therefore make adjustments, by making comparable reductions in the amounts of the items which he considered less essential at the time.

Mr. HILL. No, Madam President, for I understand that the Senator from Kentucky struck out that provision, inasmuch as it would constitute legislation on an appropriation bill, and thus would make the amendments subject to a point of order.

Mr. BUSH. But the amendment as it is now worded, as I understand, would leave the heads of the divisions in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with ample leeway, and still with more funds than they requested in their budgets.

Mr. HILL. Madam President, the amendment provides that "each appropriation made by this act is hereby reduced 5 percent." So, as I have said, the amendment would slash the appropriations for the hospitals, and would slash the appropriations for the schools, and would slash the appropriations for preventive medicine, and would slash the health activity appropriations, and would slash the appropriation for vocational education, and would slash the appropriation for Gallaudet College for the deaf, and would slash the appropriation for the Soldiers' Home—it would slash every appropriation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Madam President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Alabama has already made one appeal for the full amount of the item for the Soldiers' Home. I ask him not to make two.

Mr. HILL. Madam President, certainly the old soldiers also deserve every consideration, and I do not want them to be forgotten.

As I have stated, this amendment would slash the appropriation for Gallaudet College for the Deaf, and it would slash the appropriation of funds for the teachers of the mentally retarded, and it would slash the appropriation of funds for activities to deal with juvenile delinquency. In fact, this amendment would slash so much that, Madam President, in the short time available here, it is not possible to list all the agencies, divisions, departments, and activities of Government whose activities would be seriously curtailed as a result of having their appropriation items slashed by this amendment. In short, the amendment would slash all the appropriations, right down the line.

I am quite certain that the Senate will wish to reject this amendment.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. HILL. Madam President, I am willing to yield back the remainder of the time available to me, if the Senator from Kentucky will do likewise.

Mr. COOPER. Madam President, I yield back the remainder of the time under my control, after saying that I certainly think this little bitty old "slash" of 5 percent should not be too disturbing to the Senator from Alabama, or to any other Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All remaining time on the amendment has been yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] is paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay," and the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay," and the Senator from Utah would vote "yea."

On this vote; the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana would vote "nay," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay," and the Senator from Texas would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "nay," and the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] is paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "nay," and the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER and Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], are necessarily absent.

On this vote the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD]. If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea," and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MURPHY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea," and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea," and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona would vote "yea," and the Senator from Maine would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from Louisiana would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 43, as follows:

[No. 130 Leg.]

YEAS—30

Alken
Beall
Boggs

Bottum
Bush
Cannon

Carlson
Carroll
Case

Clark
Cooper
Curtis
Dirksen
Douglas
Dworshak
Fong

Hruska
Javits
Keating
Kuchel
Lausche
Mansfield
Mundt

Prouty
Proxmire
Thurmond
Wiley
Williams, Del.
Young, N. Dak.
Young, Ohio

NAYS—43

Anderson
Bartlett
Bible
Burdick
Byrd, W. Va.
Church
Cotton
Eastland
Ellender
Engle
Ervin
Hart
Hartke
Hayden
Hickey

Hill
Holland
Jackson
Johnston
Kefauver
Kerr
Long, Mo.
Long, Hawaii
Magnuson
McClellan
McGee
McNamara
Metcalf
Moss
Neuberger

Pastore
Pell
Randolph
Robertson
Russell
Smith, Mass.
Smith, Maine
Sparkman
Stennis
Symington
Talmadge
Williams, N.J.
Yarborough

NOT VOTING—27

Allott
Bennett
Butler
Byrd, Va.
Capehart
Chavez
Dodd
Fulbright
Goldwater

Gore
Gruening
Hickenlooper
Humphrey
Jordan
Long, La.
McCarthy
Miller
Monroney

Morse
Morton
Murphy
Muskie
Pearson
Saltonstall
Scott
Smathers
Tower

So Mr. COOPER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. HILL. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I want to note the comments in the report on the HEW Appropriations with respect to the Mexican farm labor program. Last year, a proposal was before the Committee on Agriculture, and the Congress to extend this program for an additional period. There was much discussion with regard to subverting the initial purpose of this program—that of supplementing domestic farm labor supplies with Mexican farm labor for seasonal activity.

In Michigan, in our fruit industry and our pickle industry among others, an available supply of Mexican labor for these highly seasonal crops is extremely important. I am convinced that with proper supervision of the program, proper protection to domestic and foreign labor in terms of wage scales, and continued careful supervision by the U.S. Employment Service to see that every effort is made to seek out first sources of domestic labor, the Mexican labor program has a place in the immediate years ahead in our agriculture economy.

It is my hope that the U.S. Employment Service will improve its techniques for surveying potential supplies of domestic farm labor which can meet these needs.

The comments on the program, in the Senate report, urge extension of the Mexican labor program for certain regions of the country for what would in effect be year-round use of these laborers. This disturbs me because I believe that if this practice is not carefully policed and limited, the overall program

will not long survive; it will be terminated by the Congress. This would be a serious blow to certain commodity groups in Michigan, since our State uses the third largest number of seasonal laborers in the United States. But it seems to me the handwriting is on the wall for the Mexican labor program if it is turned into a year-round farm labor program. Let this happen and the entire program will collapse.

Mr. KUCHEL subsequently said: Madam President, I wish to associate myself with those Senators who have indicated their support for strengthening and improving the employment service in order more effectively to utilize our manpower resources and to reduce unemployment.

I have been somewhat concerned with the language in the report of the committee, which reads as follows:

The committee is concerned with the mounting cost of the employment security program, and in the interest of economy and efficiency it is essential that administration of the unemployment compensation and employment services be directed and coordinated, geared to local conditions, at all levels. Separation of the services would greatly increase administrative costs and should under no conditions be thrust upon State officials. Separation would result in less exposure of claimants to job openings, and through less effective application of the work test cause the payment of benefits to claimants neither seeking work nor willing to work.

I completely and most respectfully dissociate myself from that language in the committee report. I am proud to say that in my State, California, we have made very considerable progress in providing more effective job market services to both employers and workers through a greatly strengthened public employment service system. In each of the major metropolitan areas of our State we have provided through the organization of the employment service a means for concentrating activity on the job-finding process. We believe that in this way the employment offices are in a better position to make certain that unemployment compensation claimants are offered job opportunities. When suitable offers of employment are provided to these claimants and they refuse to accept them, they are then subject to disqualification of receipt of unemployment compensation benefits.

In my view the separation of employment service and unemployment insurance operations and the conduct of these operations in separate physical facilities is to the mutual benefit of both unemployment insurance and the employment service. It must be obvious to anyone that an employment office which is crowded with claimants seeking unemployment insurance benefits will inevitably be identified as an unemployment office. Employers come to think of such offices as centers for processing unemployment compensation claims. They are not likely to place orders for job openings with such offices.

As a consequence, claimants for unemployment benefits are not likely to have jobs openings made available to them. If, on the other hand, the em-

ployment office is located in the appropriate section of the labor market and its staff is exclusively engaged in job market services, employers and workers alike recognize it as a community manpower center. It is then possible for the local office to participate to a greater degree in all of the labor market transactions. Surely we are all convinced that wage income derived from employment is preferable to unemployment benefits resulting from involuntary unemployment. This objective is not likely to be achieved when the employment service operations in the major complex labor markets are separated from unemployment insurance activities.

Madam President, it seems to me that what California has done in this regard, administratively, is completely in the public interest. Thus, I regret the language in the report which indicates otherwise.

In that connection, I have received a letter from Mr. Irving H. Perluss, director of the department of employment in the government of the State of California. Mr. Perluss is an excellent public servant. I ask unanimous consent that the text of his letter be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT,
Sacramento, Calif., July 10, 1962.

Hon. THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
Senator from California,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: On Friday, June 29, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the Labor-HEW appropriation bill (H.R. 10904) for fiscal year 1963. Their report (No. 1672) contains the following paragraph:

"The committee is concerned with the mounting cost of the employment security program, and in the interest of economy and efficiency it is essential that administration of the unemployment compensation and employment services be directed and coordinated, geared to local conditions, at all levels. Separation of the services would greatly increase administrative costs and should under no conditions be thrust upon State officials. Separation would result in less exposure of claimants to job openings, and through less effective application of the work test cause the payment of benefits to claimants neither seeking work nor willing to work."

I share, as I know does Governor Brown, the concern of the committee over the mounting costs of administration in employment security. Those of us who are administratively responsible for the program are constantly seeking newer, better, and less costly means of achieving any economy in operation which is compatible with the public interest.

But I cannot share or concur in the position expressed in the last two sentences of the quoted paragraph, those relating to the separation of certain employment service operations from the claims payment processes. In fact, I believe the opposite result—less exposure of claimants to job opportunities and a rise in improper benefit payments—would occur.

The overwhelming consideration in effective exposure of claimants to job opportunities is the building of a strong employment service. Unless that is done, the al-

leged exposure of claimants is a futile gesture, a pro forma act which has little meaning or reality.

In the larger metropolitan offices where such separation is being considered, our analysis and operating experience has led us to the firm conclusion that an effective placement service cannot be conducted under conditions where the sheer weight of claimant traffic overwhelms the placement operation. Employers who have the kinds of jobs characteristically involved in the placement of claimants turn their backs on us when they see our placement operation in such a light.

We are convinced that such separation of functions in our major metropolitan offices will substantially improve rather than detract from our services to the claimant population. We base our selection and referral of applicants on well documented records of each applicant's experience and capability, not upon a procession of claimants at the claims counters each week. The mere presence of the claimant in a claims office each week does not improve his chance for referral; in fact, if the presence of hundreds or thousands in an office impedes the placement operation, the opposite can result.

We believe that millions of trust fund dollars can be saved here in California if we can continue to improve the operation of our placement services by removing some of the obstacles to better public acceptance. I urge you to accept and support our views. They are, we submit, in the best interests of effective service to the people of California, and will best insure that trust funds are not dissipated.

Warmest personal regards.

Respectfully,

IRVING H. PERLUSS,
Director.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 10904) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. KERR. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. HILL. Madam President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Madam President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HILL, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, and Mr. ALLOTT conferees on the part of the Senate.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEXICAN NATIONALS ON FARMS

Mr. HAYDEN. Madam President, since the committee issued its June 29

report on the bill now under consideration, officials of the Department of Labor have communicated with me regarding the language on page 6 having to do with the 210-day, 35-week limitation on employment of Mexican nationals on farms. This language indicates that the Department of Labor should apply the "seasonal occupation" requirement of Public Law 87-345 "to the growing season for a single crop in a specific locale, and it should bear a definite relationship to the agricultural practices of the local area in which the crop is grown." The committee report further states:

A farmer should not be denied needed foreign labor if the U.S. Employment Service certifies that domestic labor is not available, that the crop for which foreign labor is sought is a seasonal one, and if the employer complies with all legal requirements.

In my section of the United States it is not unusual for a single farmer to grow crops 365 days of the year. However, these are different crops, as many as four a year, which require different farming practices, and frequently labor crews with differing abilities.

Even with a yearlong need for labor which is not available domestically, a farmer is unable to employ a foreign labor force on a yearlong basis. Public Law 78 limits the period an individual bracero can be brought into the United States to 6 months, except that a maximum of 15 percent can have their contracts extended for a period of 3 months.

Actually, the 210-day limitation may have little practical effect this year, because it will not become operative until the latter part of October. For growers who need workers beyond that date, the Secretary of Labor has stated that he can provide relief in specific cases to avoid undue hardship as provided in last year's amendment to Public Law 78. But next year, in 1963, if the 210-day limitation is applied in accordance with the present departmental interpretation, a farm employer might be without a sufficient labor force for 5 months, in spite of his efforts to recruit workers in this country.

I want to say here that there is no argument on my part or on the part of farm employers in my State that all available domestic farmworkers should be employed before braceros are provided to a farmer. Even those unemployed who are not farmworkers but who are willing to take jobs in agriculture should be hired before Mexican nationals are imported. Past experience, in my part of the country, however, has shown that even with this labor possibility there is a lack of workers at the time they are needed. Therefore, the Mexican farm labor program is a real necessity.

Although departmental objection has been expressed to the language of the committee report, I do think that the language is sound for the reasons indicated in the report; and also I think that when the 210-day limitation was placed into effect, definite criteria for establishing a hardship situation should have been announced. As it is now, a farm employer who has had Mexican farm

labor for a period of 210 days but who still needs labor and is unable to secure it domestically, does not know what he has to do or how he has to prove that he suffers a hardship.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who is the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, has views very similar to those contained in the committee report and those which I have expressed today. I ask that a letter written by the Senator to the Secretary of Labor on June 26, 1962, the Secretary Goldberg's acknowledgment of July 12, 1962, be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HAYDEN. Madam President, I strongly urge that the Department abide by the language of the committee report and that it immediately define "undue hardship" and promulgate criteria for establishing this situation so that farm employers will know how to proceed. I can see no objection to a requirement that farmers exert strong efforts to secure necessary farm labor domestically and that the farm employer offer the same recruitment incentives to domestic workers that he makes available to labor imported from Mexico. These criteria should be clear and reasonable and such that an employer can comply with them.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there be incorporated at the conclusion of my remarks an article printed in the Arizona Farmer Stockman of July 14, 1962, entitled "Convulsion in Arizona Agriculture Brought On by Labor Department Rules on Bracero Employment and Pay."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

EXHIBIT 1

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
June 26, 1962.

HON. ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG,
The Secretary of Labor,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We believe that recent rulings by the Department of Labor with respect to the meaning of "temporary or seasonal occupations" evidence a misunderstanding of the intent of Congress when it amended and extended Public Law 78. The limitation of 210 days in 35 calendar weeks on the employment of Mexican farm contract workers is, in our opinion, erroneous.

We therefore thought it desirable to give you our views concerning the express meaning of the statutory language and of the language contained in Senate Report 619, 87th Congress, 1st session, on page 5.

In section 504(1) it was provided that no Mexican farm contract workers should be made available "for employment in other than temporary or seasonal occupations." Senate Report 619, 87th Congress, 1st session, on page 5, in explanation of the meaning of this provision, stated that the purpose of the program "is to supplement the domestic labor force in peak periods, such as harvesttime, when crops may be lost through a lack of sufficient workers. It is not intended to provide Mexican workers for year-round jobs which might well be filled by domestic workers. Nor is it intended to provide Mex-

lean workers for higher skilled jobs for which domestic workers can be found."

It was clear to us during the hearings on H.R. 2010 and in the debates on that measure that the explicit intention of this "temporary or seasonal" limitation was merely to prevent utilization of supplemental Mexican farm contract workers in full year-round or longer employment. We certainly had no idea that such workers would be denied farm employers for a period of less than 1 year. We thought then and still are of the view that the language referred to above in the statute and on page 5 of our report would be applied by the U.S. Department of Labor on a crop and/or area basis. In other words, our intent was that temporary or seasonal occupations be construed as any occupation necessary in the preparation, cultivation, and harvesting of particular crops or of multicrops, if such the case may be, in any given area.

Certainly there are variations with respect to various areas and with respect to various crops because of differences in weather conditions, soil conditions, growth rates, crop practices, and other natural factors which affect the growing and harvesting of the many crops produced in the United States. It was never our intention to frustrate the basic purpose for which Public Law 78 was first enacted; namely, to assure an adequate supplemental farm labor supply to prevent the loss of crops by the growers of such crops. In our opinion, any construction of the statutory language contrary to that given above would have such an effect.

In fact, when you testified before the Congress on H.R. 2010, you expressly said in relation to this amendment:

"We are not now even considering the question of stoop labor but of employing braceros to operate costly machinery and in year-round occupations. In my opinion, there is no question but that domestic workers will accept such employment provided that the wages and conditions of work are reasonable. Whenever there is a need for additional workers for year-round employment which cannot be met from our domestic labor force, they should be admitted under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act which deals with the permanent admission of workers for employment in the United States." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 87th Cong., 1st sess., Friday, Sept. 8, 1961, p. 17621.)

Yet the current interpretation of the Department with respect to seasonal or temporary employment would prohibit the employment of braceros on many stoop labor activities, and is therefore in conflict with your explanation of the meaning of this term to the committee. The references on page 5 of Senate Report 619 to "peak periods such as at harvesttime" were merely illustrative of the legislative intent that supplemental Mexican contract farmworkers should not be utilized as permanent or year-round employees. In no sense can that language be construed as any further limitation on the right of farm employers to obtain supplemental Mexican farm contract workers for any period up to 1 year.

Where a farmer raises one or several crops, there can be no question but that each occupation performed in the preparation, cultivation, and harvesting of such crops would be temporary or seasonal. Operations with respect to each separate crop are temporary or seasonal activities. This was the intent of section 504(1). There is no other valid construction of the amendment.

The construction which we have set forth of the statutory language in our opinion is not only the correct meaning of same, but has the practical effect of carrying out the basic intent of Public Law 78.

I would appreciate it if you would advise the committee of any change you may make in your regulations in the light of this letter.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman.

JULY 12, 1962.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: I am replying further to your letter of June 26 regarding the meaning of "temporary or seasonal occupations" as that phrase is employed in the recent amendment to Public Law 78.

I appreciate very much receiving your views and those of your committee concerning the meaning of this statutory language and I assure you of my serious concern with the problem involved. I am likewise mindful of a similar expression of views contained in the report of the Senate Appropriations Committee. We view both your letter and the language of the report with the greatest respect, and we have begun an intensive review of the matter with which they are concerned.

I shall reply further when our review has been completed.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary of Labor

EXHIBIT 2

CONVULSION IN ARIZONA AGRICULTURE BROUGHT ON BY LABOR DEPARTMENT RULES ON BRACERO EMPLOYMENT AND PAY

To say that Arizona horticulture is demoralized by the U.S. Labor Department rule that braceros may not be employed by one farm operator for more than 210 days in a year, is putting it mildly.

Every employer who has to depend on Mexicans, in the absence of domestic farmworkers that grow scarcer and less reliable every season, is in a quandary. He just doesn't know which way to turn. This includes all the large grower-shippers of vegetables and melons, and many others who grow crops that cannot be fully mechanized.

A typical grower-shipper produces a crop of lettuce in the spring, cantaloups in summer, and another lettuce crop in the fall. Chances are he also grows some carrots, cabbage, celery, or onions. There is not a day in the year when he is not planting, cultivating, irrigating, harvesting, and packing. To limit him to 210 days forces him to cut down somewhere, and leave expensive land and equipment idle part of the year—or else make some other shift equally unprofitable.

Right now is not too soon to start preparing land for the planting of fall lettuce in late August. But why should anyone plant if he is going to run out of bracero time before the lettuce matures in November? Of course he is in the same dilemma with regard to other vegetables that are planted in the fall.

He must remember that he may not have any braceros this year after November 24. He must remember that in all of 1963 he will not, if the Labor Department continues its inflexible stand, have braceros more than 210 days and those days must be within 35 weeks. He is remembering, with painful acuteness, that if the Labor Department attains its avowed objective, there will be no braceros at all after next year.

As of now, some growers have tentatively decided to reduce their lettuce acreage 50 percent. One told this paper that he customarily plants 800 acres but this time he will seed something between 400 and 500, if the labor stringency does not become more

severe in the next few weeks. Or, if there is any indication that the 210-day regulation may be modified or revoked, he may take a chance and carry on his normal program. "But it would be a big chance," he added.

LEASES LAPSING

One thing sure, few vegetable leases are being renewed. Few of the growers own all the land they farm, and they just aren't interested in extending leases that have expired or are close to expiration date. To that extent, a heavy curtailment of vegetable acreage is already assured. And the owners of that leased ground are wondering where they are going to find the labor to farm it on their own account.

It isn't any use to ask any grower what he is going to do for he's in a very uncharacteristic state of indecision. Men who will bet hundreds of thousands of dollars on a produce market 6 months in the future are not reckless enough to bet on bureaucracy. Quite a few are returning their braceros to Mexico for 5 weeks in midsummer, in order to have a stub end of the 210-day period at shipping time toward the end of the year. In fact the Yuma Producers Co-op Association, which contracts braceros for its members, has strongly urged this course. But that will leave some of them in a terrific summer blind for irrigators and other help.

It takes 16,000 braceros a year to piece out Arizona's skimpy supply of agricultural labor. Most of them are employed by the larger operators. But now, with the 210-day limitation in effect, those large operators will be forced to compete more aggressively than ever for what local labor there is. Even if the "big fellows" swing partly to cattle feeding and field crops, as some are doing already, they'll need the domestics that the smaller farmers have been hiring.

No Arizona farmer, no matter how small, will be unaffected by the labor difficulties of the large operators. Everybody's in trouble.

TOUGHER THAN THAT

The days-weeks limitation on bracero employment is even more stringent than was outlined in Arizona Farmer-Ranchman for June 30. Some employers told this paper that they could get by all right in 1962 because the rule did not go into effect until March 25 and a new year would start January 1. But they are in more of a blind than they supposed.

After several trips to Washington, an interpretation of the rule was written by William Larson, manager of Agricultural Commodities, Inc., principal labor recruitment organization in central Arizona. The 210 days, he stated, must occur within not more than 35 calendar weeks. And 35 consecutive weeks, after March 25, will expire November 24.

"It actually means," Mr. Larson continued, "that a user of Mexican nationals would have to eliminate the use of all such workers for 5 weeks between March 24 and November 24 so he would be eligible to have nationals through the fall lettuce season. These 5 weeks do not have to be consecutive but could be staggered."

"Under the 210-day limitation beginning March 25, if an employer used nationals for 210 consecutive days from that date, his limitation would be reached by October 21, even though 35 weeks had not elapsed. This indicates how complicated this thing is."

"The Department has ruled that if an employer has even one national assigned to him for one day of any week, it will count as a full week so far as the 35-week limitation is concerned. If a grower uses nationals 5 days a week for 35 weeks, he has used the men only 175 days but that would be his limit because the 35 weeks have been used up. Sundays and holidays count as work

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10904

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 20, 1962

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
5 the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances
6 or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and
7 their employees for services rendered, \$14,158,000.

8 REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor
10 Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including not
11 to exceed \$250,000 for temporary employees at rates to
12 be fixed by the Secretary of Labor (but not to exceed a rate
13 equivalent to that for general schedule grade 9) without re-
14 gard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949,
15 as amended, \$1,333,000.

16 BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the conduct of international
19 labor affairs, \$785,000.

20 OFFICE OF AUTOMATION AND MANPOWER

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
23 the performance of the functions of the Secretary in the fields
24 of automation and manpower, \$800,000.

1 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16
4 and 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-
5 27), including grants or reimbursements to States,
6 \$11,041,000.

7 (1) *MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING*8 *ACTIVITIES*

9 *For expenses necessary to carry into effect the Man-*
10 *power Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public*
11 *Law 87-415), \$75,000,000.*

12 (2) *WELFARE AND PENSION PLAN REPORTS ACTIVITIES*

13 *For expenses necessary for performing the functions*
14 *vested in the Secretary by the Welfare and Pension Plans*
15 *Disclosure Act, as amended (72 Stat. 997; 76 Stat. 35),*
16 *\$1,532,000.*

17 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
20 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as author-
21 ized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611),
22 and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$5,026,000.

1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the general administration of
4 the employment service and unemployment compensation
5 programs, including temporary employment of persons, with-
6 out regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement
7 migratory labor program; not more than \$11,500,000 may
8 be expended from the employment security administration
9 account in the Unemployment trust fund, of which \$1,-
10 400,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of
11 title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Read-
12 justment Act of 1944.

13 LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
14 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMIN-
15 ISTRATION

16 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the
17 Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n),
18 for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
19 Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as
20 authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended
21 (42 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any
22 State, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental
23 for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
24 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
25 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection

1 with the operation of employment office facilities and serv-
2 ices in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a
3 building through such arrangements as may be required to
4 provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District
5 of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment
6 Compensation Board, including conveyance by the Com-
7 missioners of the District of Columbia to the United States
8 of title to the land on which such building is to be situated,
9 subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of
10 these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the
11 procurement of buildings for other State employment
12 security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise provided
13 for, necessary for carrying out title XV of the Social Secu-
14 rity Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), ~~(3) not more than~~
15 ~~\$350,000,000~~ \$405,000,000(4), of which \$55,000,000 shall
16 be available only upon enactment of legislation by the Eighty-
17 seventh Congress increasing the authorization by not less than
18 such amount, may be expended from the employment se-
19 curity administration account in the Unemployment trust
20 fund(5), and of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only to
21 the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration
22 resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the
23 number of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary
24 costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation
25 plans embracing employees of the State generally over those

1 upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the Dis-
2 trict of Columbia) was based: *Provided*, That notwithstanding
3 any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social
4 Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from
5 time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment
6 to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of
7 the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Guam
8 and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section 303
9 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as
10 he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient
11 administration of its unemployment compensation law and
12 of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That
13 such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department
14 of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for
15 the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly
16 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail
17 matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-
18 ment compensation systems and employment services by
19 States receiving grants herefrom(6): *Provided further*, That
20 notwithstanding section 901(c)(1)(A) of the Social Security
21 Act, the limitation on the amount authorized to be made
22 available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, for the
23 purposes specified in such section 901(c)(1)(A) is hereby in-
24 creased to \$405,000,000.

25 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,

1 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
2 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
3 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
4 apply.

5 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
6 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
7 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
8 of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of
9 officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
10 from the said agencies of any States which have established
11 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit
12 system and classification and compensation plan covering
13 the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their
14 employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel
15 or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
16 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

17 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
18 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
19 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
20 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
21 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
22 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
23 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
24 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropria-
25 tion therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the pay-

1 ments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the
2 amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current
3 fiscal year.

4 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL
5 EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

6 For payments to unemployed Federal employees and
7 ex-servicemen, either directly or through payments to States,
8 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
9 amended, \$129,000,000.

10 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees
11 and ex-servicemen, next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
12 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States,
13 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
14 amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to
15 unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen for the
16 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the
17 obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to
18 the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That
19 the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
20 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
21 of the current fiscal year.

22 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to de-
24 termine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered

1 into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
 2 ~~(7)\$1,640,000~~ \$1,049,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR
 4 PROGRAM

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
 6 to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
 7 the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1461-
 8 1468), including temporary employment of persons without
 9 regard to the civil-service laws, ~~(8)\$2,178,000~~ \$1,919,000,
 10 which shall be derived by transfer from the Farm labor
 11 supply revolving fund.

12 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
 15 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
 16 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
 17 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act
 18 of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army Re-
 19 serve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
 20 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
 21 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App.
 22 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
 23 \$633,000.

1 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial
4 safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial
5 relations for labor and industry; performance of safety
6 functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees'
7 Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784 (c)) and
8 the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation
9 Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835) ; ~~(9)~~performance of the func-
10 tions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 ~~(b)~~ and ~~(c)~~ of
11 the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act ~~(72 Stat.~~
12 ~~977)~~; and not less than \$281,700 for the work of the
13 President's Committee on Employment of the Physically
14 Handicapped, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949
15 (63 Stat. 409) ; ~~(10)~~~~\$3,800,000~~ \$3,244,000: *Provided,*
16 That no part of the appropriation for the President's Com-
17 mittee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other
18 department or agency under the provisions of any existing
19 law; including purchase of reports and of material for in-
20 formational exhibits.

21 BUREAU OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Labor-
24 Management Reports, \$5,675,000.

1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary administrative expenses and not to ex-
4 ceed \$103,225 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals
5 Board, \$3,845,000, together with not to exceed \$55,800 to
6 be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the
7 Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act,
8 as amended (33 U.S.C. 944).

9 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

10 For the payment of compensation and other benefits
11 and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized
12 by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal
13 year, including payments to other Federal agencies for
14 medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement ap-
15 proved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continu-
16 ation of payment of benefits as provided for under the
17 head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security
18 Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs
19 for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnish-
20 ing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment,
21 and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation
22 and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and
23 burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps
24 as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving

1 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on
 2 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto
 3 as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
 4 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
 5 (5 U.S.C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
 6 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
 7 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948
 8 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012); \$62,071,000: *Provided,*
 9 That, in the adjudication of claims under section
 10 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits payable from this
 11 appropriation, authority under section 32 of the Act to make
 12 rules and regulations shall be construed to include the nature
 13 and extent of the proofs and evidence required to establish
 14 the right to such benefits without regard to the date of the
 15 injury or death for which claim is made.

16 WOMEN'S BUREAU

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
 19 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29
 20 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material
 21 for informational exhibits, ~~(11)\$748,000~~ \$968,000.

22 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
 25 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,

1 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of sup-
 2 plies and the making of contracts by the United States,
 3 approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45),
 4 including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
 5 cies and their employees for inspection services rendered,
 6 \$17,715,000.

7 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor
 10 ~~(12)\$4,181,000~~ \$4,281,000, together with not to exceed
 11 \$122,000 to be derived from the employment security admin-
 12 istration account, Unemployment trust fund.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary
 16 of Labor, ~~(13)\$1,905,000~~ including expenses of commissions
 17 or boards to resolve labor-management disputes, \$2,066,000,
 18 together with not to exceed \$132,000 to be derived from the
 19 Employment Security Administration account, Unemploy-
 20 ment Trust Fund ~~(14), of which not more than \$5,000 shall~~
 21 be for official entertainment expenses.

22 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
 23 Appropriation Act, 1963".

1 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
2 TION, AND WELFARE

3 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
6 the Food and Drug Administration, including reporting and
7 illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemi-
8 cals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in ad-
9 vance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment
10 of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of
11 new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement
12 operations; \$28,280,000.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
14 AND OTHER SERVICES

15 For expenses necessary for the listing, certification, or
16 inspection of certain products, and for the establishment of
17 tolerances for pesticides and color additives, in accordance
18 with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706
19 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended
20 (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376),
21 the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current
22 fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connec-
23 tion with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of
24 tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total
25 amount herein appropriated shall be available for purchase

1 of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses
2 of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits
3 for which no service has been rendered.

4 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

5 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL 6 EDUCATION

7 For carrying out the provisions of titles I and II of
8 the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20
9 U.S.C. 15i-15m, 15o-15q, 15aa-15jj), section 1 of the
10 Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the Act of March 18,
11 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9 of the Act of August 1,
12 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), ~~(15)\$34,672,000~~ \$34,716,000,
13 of which \$5,000,000 shall be for practical nurse training
14 under such title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946,
15 as amended, and \$180,000 for vocational education in the
16 fishery trades and industry including distributive occupations
17 therein: *Provided*, That the amount of allotment which
18 States and Territories are not prepared to use may be re-
19 apportioned among the other States and Territories applying
20 therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were
21 originally apportioned.

22 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND 23 THE MECHANIC ARTS

24 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
25 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$11,950,000.

1 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

2 For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19,
3 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000.

4 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

5 For payments to local educational agencies for the main-
6 tenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act
7 of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13),
8 \$282,322,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also
9 be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of
10 such Act.

11 (16) *For an additional amount for "Payments to School Dis-*
12 *tricts", fiscal year 1962, \$15,707,000.*

13 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

14 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
15 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally af-
16 fected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950,
17 as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 19), including not to exceed
18 \$800,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal
19 year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$63,-
20 686,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
21 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
22 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of
23 Health, Education, and Welfare.

24 (17) *For an additional amount for "Assistance for School*
25 *Construction", fiscal year 1962, \$7,092,000.*

1 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

2 For grants, loans, and payments under the National
3 Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605),
4 \$229,450,000, of which \$91,270,000 shall be for capital
5 contributions to student loan funds and loans for non-Federal
6 capital contributions to student loan funds, of which not to ex-
7 ceed \$1,300,000 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital
8 contributions; \$54,000,000 shall be for grants to States and
9 loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics,
10 or modern foreign language equipment and minor remodeling
11 of facilities; \$3,750,000 shall be for grants to States for
12 supervisory and other services; \$15,000,000 shall be for
13 grants to States for area vocational education programs;
14 and \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing,
15 guidance, and counseling: *Provided*, That no part of this
16 appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science,
17 mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or
18 equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of
19 education, which can be identified as originating in or hav-
20 ing been exported from a Communist country, unless such
21 equipment is unavailable from any other source: *Provided*
22 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be avail-
23 able for graduate fellowships awarded initially under the
24 provisions of the Act after the date of enactment of the De-

1 partment of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation
 2 Act, 1962, which are not found by the Commissioner of
 3 Education to be consistent with the purpose of the Act as
 4 stated in section 101 thereof.

5 Loans and payments under the National Defense Edu-
 6 cation Act, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after
 7 ~~(18) May 31~~ *March 31* of the current fiscal year, loans and
 8 payments under title II of the National Defense Education
 9 Act, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year
 10 such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and
 11 the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the
 12 appropriation for the same purpose for that fiscal year:
 13 *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this para-
 14 graph shall not exceed the amount paid for the same pur-
 15 poses for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

16 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE
 17 MENTALLY RETARDED

18 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
 19 higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant
 20 to the Act of September 6, 1958, as amended (20 U.S.C.
 21 611-617), \$1,000,000.

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher education for courses of study and scholarships for training teachers of the deaf, \$1,500,000.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH

For cooperative research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332), \$6,985,000.

(19) SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN

CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Office of Education, as authorized by law, \$400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for the purchase of the foregoing currencies.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regard-

1 ing libraries; coordination of library service on the national
 2 level with other forms of adult education; development of
 3 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribu-
 4 tion, and exchange of education documents, motion-picture
 5 films, and lantern slides; ~~(20)\$12,250,000~~ \$12,300,000.

6 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

7 GRANTS TO STATES

8 For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational
 9 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$72,940,000, of which
 10 \$71,240,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under
 11 section 2 of said Act; and \$1,700,000 is for extension and
 12 improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Provided*,
 13 That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for
 14 the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of
 15 \$110,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the
 16 sum available for allotments under such section for such
 17 fiscal year: *Provided further*, That additional allotments,
 18 not exceeding \$240,000 in the aggregate, for grants under
 19 section 2 of said Act may be made, in accordance with regu-
 20 lations of the Secretary, to States in which the Federal share
 21 of the costs of rehabilitation services under such section ex-
 22 ceeds their respective allotments from such \$110,000,000:
 23 *Provided further*, That the allotment to any State under
 24 section 3 (a) (1) of said Act shall be not less than \$15,000.
 25 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For

1 making, after May 31, of the current fiscal year, grants to
2 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation
3 Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding
4 fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
5 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
6 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided,*
7 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall
8 not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
9 of the current fiscal year.

10 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

11 For grants and other expenses (except administrative
12 expenses) for research, training, traineeships, and other spe-
13 cial projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabil-
14 itation Act, as amended, for expenses of carrying out the
15 training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and
16 for expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and
17 reports, and of dissemination of information with respect
18 thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, ~~(21)~~\$24,500,000
19 \$25,500,000.

20 RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
21 PROGRAM)

22 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury
23 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-
24 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the
25 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, as authorized by law,

1 (22)\$1,500,000 \$2,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 2 pended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available,
 3 in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for the
 4 purchase of the foregoing currencies.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
 7 for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, \$2,486,000.

8 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

9 PREAMBLE

10 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
 11 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (here-
 12 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
 13 expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
 14 Corps and for not to exceed two thousand six hundred com-
 15 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; expenses incident
 16 to the dissemination of health information in foreign
 17 countries through exhibits and other appropriate means;
 18 (23)expenses of primary and secondary schooling of depend-
 19 ents, in foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel
 20 stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an
 21 average of \$285 per student, when it is determined by the
 22 Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality
 23 are unable to provide adequately for the education of such
 24 dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents
 25 between such schools and their places of residence when the

1 schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular
2 means of transportation expenses of primary and secondary
3 schooling of dependents, in foreign countries, of Public
4 Health Service commissioned officers stationed in foreign
5 countries in amounts not to exceed an average of \$285 per
6 student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the
7 schools available in the locality are unable to provide ade-
8 quately for the education of such dependents, and for the
9 transportation of such dependents between such schools and
10 their places of residence when the schools are not accessible
11 to such dependents by regular means of transportation;
12 expenses of shipment of motor vehicles personally owned by
13 Public Health Service commissioned officers in accordance
14 with 10 U.S.C. 4748; payment, in accordance with regula-
15 tions prescribed by the Secretary, of the expenses of medical
16 care benefits for Public Health Service personnel, other than
17 commissioned officers, and their dependents similar to those
18 provided by 22 U.S.C. 1156, 1157, and 1158; expenses of
19 leasing or renting, for periods of not exceeding five years, of
20 necessary buildings and grounds in foreign countries and fur-
21 nishing Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign
22 countries with living quarters, including heat, light, water, and
23 household equipment, in government-owned or rented buildings,
24 when it is in the interest of the Service to do so, notwithstanding
25 the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C.

70); not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; purchase, erection, and maintenance of temporary or portable structures; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to section 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$19,000 per annum; as follows:

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, extension, and equipment of Public Health Service facilities, not otherwise provided, including plans and specifications and acquisition of sites, ~~(24)\$31,000,000~~ \$33,200,000, to remain available until expended.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

To carry out section 301 of the Act, and for expenses necessary for demonstrations and training personnel for State and local health work pursuant to section 314 (c) of the Act, with respect to accident prevention, \$3,668,000.

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

To carry out sections 311 and 316 of the Act, and for expenses necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assistance under section 301 of the Act and demonstrations and training personnel for State and local

1 health work under section 314 (c) of the Act, with respect
 2 to chronic diseases and health problems of the aged, and
 3 for allotments and payments to States under section 314 (c)
 4 of the Act for establishing and maintaining adequate public
 5 health services for the chronically ill and the aged,
 6 \$22,942,000, of which \$13,000,000 shall be available only
 7 for such allotments and payments to States under section
 8 314 (c) of the Act.

9 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

10 To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those
 11 provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the
 12 Act relating to the prevention and suppression of com-
 13 municable and preventable diseases, and the interstate trans-
 14 mission and spread thereof, including the purchase of not
 15 to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 16 only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
 17 ~~(25)\$10,062,000~~ \$10,662,000.

18 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

19 To carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided,
 20 sections 306, 309, 311, and 314 (c) of the Act and for
 21 expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for research,
 22 technical assistance, and demonstrations pursuant to section
 23 301 of the Act, \$25,776,000.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, ~~(26)\$6,493,000~~ \$7,493,000, of which ~~(27)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,500,000 shall be available for grants of money, services, supplies and equipment to States, and with the approval of the respective State health authority, to counties, health districts and other political subdivisions of the States for the control of tuberculosis in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine, and of which not less than ~~(28)\$3,000,000~~ \$3,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects, including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for

1 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon
 2 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may deter-
 3 mine; **(29)**~~\$7,000,000~~ \$8,000,000.

4 DENTAL SERVICES AND RESOURCES

5 To carry out section 311 of the Act, and for expenses
 6 necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assist-
 7 ance under section 301 of the Act, with respect to dental
 8 health activities, except as otherwise provided for the
 9 National Institute of Dental Research, **(30)**~~\$2,506,000~~
 10 \$3,006,000.

11 NURSING SERVICES AND RESOURCES

12 To carry out section 311 of the Act, and for expenses
 13 necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assist-
 14 ance pursuant to section 301 of the Act, with respect to
 15 nursing services and resources, and to carry out section 307
 16 of the Act, \$8,438,000.

17 HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

18 To carry out the provisions of title VI of the Act, as
 19 amended, **(31)**~~\$188,572,000~~ \$226,220,000, of which
 20 **(32)**~~\$125,000,000~~ \$150,000,000 shall be for grants or loans
 21 for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C,
 22 **(33)**~~\$1,800,000~~ \$4,200,000 shall be for the purposes au-
 23 thorized in section 636, and **(34)**~~\$60,000,000~~ \$70,000,000
 24 shall be for grants or loans for facilities pursuant to part G,
 25 as follows: \$20,000,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers,

1 \$20,000,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired,
 2 \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and ~~(35)\$10,000,-~~
 3 ~~000~~ \$20,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allot-
 4 ments under such parts C and G to the several States for the
 5 current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
 6 equal to the limitations specified herein: *Provided further*,
 7 That funds made available under section 636 for experimental
 8 or demonstration construction or equipment projects shall not
 9 be used to pay in excess of two-thirds of the cost of such
 10 projects as determined by the Surgeon General.

11 AIR POLLUTION

12 To carry out the Act of July 14, 1955, as amended
 13 (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and for expenses necessary to
 14 carry out the purposes of sections 301 and 311 of the Act
 15 relating to air pollution, including hire, maintenance, and
 16 operation of aircraft; \$11,069,000, to remain available
 17 only until June 30, 1963.

18 MILK, FOOD, INTERSTATE, AND COMMUNITY SANITATION

19 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act, and
 20 for expenses necessary for demonstrations and training per-
 21 sonnel for State and local health work under section 314 (c)
 22 of the Act, with respect to milk, food, and community sani-
 23 tation, and interstate quarantine and arctic health activities,
 24 including purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor
 25 vehicles, ~~(36)\$7,502,000~~ \$8,536,000.

1 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

2 To carry out sections 301 and 311 of the Act, and for
3 expenses necessary for demonstrations and training per-
4 sonnel for State and local health work under section 314 (c)
5 of the Act, with respect to occupational health,
6 (37)~~\$4,022,000~~ \$4,542,000.

7 RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH

8 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 314 (c) of the Act,
9 with respect to radiological health, including grants for
10 training of radiological health specialists; purchase of not to
11 exceed four passenger motor vehicles of which two shall be
12 for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation
13 of aircraft; \$15,875,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be
14 available only for allotments and payments to States pursuant
15 to such section 314 (c) for the establishment and mainte-
16 nance of adequate radiological public health services.

17 WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

18 To carry out sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act with
19 respect to water supply and water pollution control, and
20 to carry out the Federal Water Pollution Control Act,
21 as amended (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-466k),
22 (38)~~\$24,607,000~~, \$25,407,000, including \$4,700,000 for
23 grants to States and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies
24 under section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act,
25 as amended.

1 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

2 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
3 Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$90,000,000.

4 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

5 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
6 Service, not otherwise provided for, under the Act of
7 August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150), ~~(39)including \$2,657,000~~
8 ~~to be available only for payments for medical care of de-~~
9 ~~pendents and retired personnel under the Dependents'~~
10 ~~Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7) and under sections~~
11 ~~301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed~~
12 ~~by this appropriation), 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332,~~
13 ~~341, 343, 344, 502, and 504 of the Act, section 810 of~~
14 ~~the Act of July 1, 1944, as amended (33 U.S.C. 763c),~~
15 ~~Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended,~~
16 ~~and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including~~
17 ~~purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; pur-~~
18 ~~chase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for~~
19 ~~replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammuni-~~
20 ~~tion; (40)\$50,259,000 \$47,602,000, of which \$1,200,000~~
21 ~~shall be available only for payments to the State of Hawaii for~~
22 ~~care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: Pro-~~
23 ~~vided, That when the Public Health Service establishes or~~
24 ~~operates a health service program for any department or~~
25 ~~agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in ad-~~

1 vance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation: *Pro-*
2 *vided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for
3 medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization
4 of retired ships' officers and members of crews of Coast and
5 Geodetic Survey vessels, and their dependents, and for
6 payment therefor.

7 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

8 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369
9 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of com-
10 municable diseases from foreign countries, the medical ex-
11 amination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the
12 Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
13 pursuant to section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other
14 public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service
15 are not available, including insurance of official motor ve-
16 hicles in foreign countries when required by law of such
17 countries, and purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor
18 vehicles for replacement only, \$5,892,000.

19 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES
20 OF HEALTH

21 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health,
22 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
23 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
24 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
25 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;

1 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
 2 strations and research; ~~(41)\$155,826,000~~ \$161,826,000:
 3 *Provided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of
 4 Health management fund from appropriations included in
 5 this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
 6 thirteen passenger motor vehicles, of which twelve shall be
 7 for replacement only; and not to exceed \$2,500 for enter-
 8 tainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by
 9 the Surgeon General: *Provided further*, That all appropria-
 10 tions made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and
 11 available for research or training projects, may be expended
 12 pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for
 13 supplies and services, including indemnification of contractors
 14 to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title
 15 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval
 16 and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon
 17 General.

18 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

19 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
 20 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
 21 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
 22 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
 23 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
 24 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative

1 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
 2 carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
 3 ~~(42)\$150,409,000~~ *\$158,409,000*.

4 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

5 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 6 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the
 7 Act with respect to mental diseases, ~~(43)\$133,599,000~~
 8 *\$148,599,000*.

9 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
 11 the National Heart Act, ~~(44)\$143,398,000~~ *\$149,398,000*.

12 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
 14 to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
 15 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
 16 ~~(45)\$19,199,000~~ *\$22,199,000*.

17 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 19 Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases,
 20 ~~(46)\$98,721,000~~ *\$105,721,000*.

21 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 23 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and
 24 infectious diseases, ~~(47)\$62,142,000~~ *\$68,142,000*, of which

1 \$250,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas
2 Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the
3 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
6 the Act relating to neurology and blindness; to cooperate
7 with State health agencies, and other public and private
8 nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradi-
9 cation of neurological and sensory diseases and blindness
10 by providing for consultative services, training, demonstra-
11 tions, and other control activities, directly and through
12 grants-in-aid, (48)~~\$77,506,000~~ \$86,506,000.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH

FACILITIES

15 For grants pursuant to Title VII of the Act, \$50,000,-
16 000.

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN

CURRENCY PROGRAM)

19 For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury
20 Department determines to be excess to the normal require-
21 ments of the United States, for necessary expenses of the
22 Public Health Service, as authorized by law, \$2,800,000,
23 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this
24 appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appro-

1 priations to the Public Health Service, for the purchase of
2 the foregoing currencies.

3 NATIONAL HEALTH STATISTICS

4 For expenses of the National Center for Health Statis-
5 tics in carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 305,
6 312 (a), 313, 314 (c), and 315 of the Act, \$5,150,000.

7 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

8 To carry out section 301 of the Act (49)with respect to
9 ~~translation of foreign scientific documents~~ and for expenses,
10 not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the
11 National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C. 275), includ-
12 ing purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle,
13 \$3,335,000.

14 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

15 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
16 by law, and for payments under the Uniformed Services
17 Contingency Option Act of 1953(50)and payments for medi-
18 cal care of dependents and retired personnel under the De-
19 pendents' Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55), such
20 amount as may be required during the current fiscal year.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON

22 GENERAL

23 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
24 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health

1 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
2 information, articles, and publications related to public
3 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
4 health methods, \$5,850,000.

5 (51) GENERAL PROVISION

6 *The amounts made available for fiscal year 1962, for*
7 *planning or construction of buildings or facilities under the*
8 *headings "Foreign quarantine activities", "National Cancer*
9 *Institute", "National Heart Institute", and "Allergy and*
10 *infectious disease activities", shall remain available until*
11 *June 30, 1963.*

12 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
15 tion of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger
16 motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with
17 organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the
18 nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness
19 \$6,332,000.

20 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

21 For construction, alterations, extension, and equipment,
22 of buildings and facilities on the grounds of the hospital,
23 including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising,
24 and supervision of construction, \$8,095,000, to remain avail-
25 able until expended.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
3 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 For necessary expenses, not more than \$280,400,000
5 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
6 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
7 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary
8 travel incident to medical examinations for verifying
9 disabilities of individuals who file applications for dis-
10 ability determinations under title II of the Social Security
11 Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000
12 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use
13 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended
14 (31 U.S.C. 665), ~~(52)~~only to the extent necessary to
15 process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget esti-
16 mates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such
17 claims workload within the existing limitation has been
18 achieved *only to the extent necessary to process workloads not*
19 *anticipated in the budget estimates.*

20 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
21 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
22 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
23 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
24 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-

1 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and sur-
 2 vivors insurance trust fund.

3 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

4 For grants to States for old-age assistance, medical as-
 5 sistance for the aged, aid to dependent children, aid to the
 6 blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as
 7 authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security
 8 Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and
 9 XIV), \$2,538,300,000, of which such amount as may be
 10 necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the
 11 prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

12 ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED UNITED STATES

13 NATIONALS

14 For necessary expenses of carrying out (53) *section 1113*
 15 *of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1313),*
 16 *and of carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 5, 1960*
 17 *(74 Stat. 308), and for care and treatment in accordance*
 18 *with the Acts of March 2, 1929, and October 29, 1941, as*
 19 *amended (24 U.S.C. 191a, 196a), \$467,000.*

20 (54) GRANTS FOR TRAINING OF PUBLIC WELFARE

21 PERSONNEL

22 For grants to States for increasing the number of
 23 trained public welfare personnel available for work in the
 24 public assistance programs as authorized by section 705 of
 25 the Social Security Act, as amended, \$1,500,000.

1 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Family
2 Services, \$3,585,000.

3 GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

4 For grants for maternal and child-health services, serv-
5 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as au-
6 thorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security
7 Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V; 74 Stat. 995-
8 997), \$75,795,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be available
9 for services for crippled children, \$25,000,000 for maternal
10 and child-health services, \$25,000,000 for child-welfare
11 services, and \$795,000 for research or demonstration projects
12 in child welfare: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State
13 pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not
14 be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
15 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
16 expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Pro-*
17 *vided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available
18 under section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for
19 special projects for mentally retarded children.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

21 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April
22 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V of the
23 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch.
24 V), including purchase of reports and material for the pub-
25 lications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribu-

tion, \$2,853,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH OR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS
IN SOCIAL SECURITY

For grants, contracts, and jointly financed cooperative arrangements for research or demonstration projects under section 1110 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1310), \$1,100,000.

(55) RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN
CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Social Security Administration, as authorized by law, \$1,800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,

1 *That this appropriation shall be available in addition to*
2 *other appropriations to such agency, for the purchase of*
3 *the foregoing currencies.*

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

5 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
6 sioner of Social Security, \$711,000, together with not to
7 exceed \$418,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
8 and survivors insurance trust fund(56): *Provided, That not*
9 *to exceed \$11,000 shall be available to pay preparation costs*
10 *for a meeting of the International Social Security Association.*

11 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
12 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
13 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
14 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
15 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be neces-
16 sary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made
17 thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be
18 charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

19 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
20 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
21 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
22 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
23 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a
24 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
25 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to

1 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
2 plan was submitted for approval.

3 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

4 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

5 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

6 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
7 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), ~~(57)\$748,000~~ \$739,000.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

9 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
10 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of
11 wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of
12 their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation
13 "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of
14 technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital;
15 payments to the appropriations of Howard University
16 for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished
17 by such university; \$3,909,000: *Provided*, That no
18 intern or resident physician receiving compensation from
19 this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compen-
20 sation in the form of wages or salary from any other appro-
21 priation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District
22 of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital,
23 upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the begin-
24 ning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General
25 calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by

1 the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified
2 by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon
3 General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject
4 to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper
5 adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on
6 the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of
7 each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General
8 may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the
9 foregoing proviso.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GALLAUDET COLLEGE

11 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
12 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
13 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
14 1954 (Public Law 420), (58) ~~\$1,410,000~~ \$1,458,000: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of
16 Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at a
17 rate not less than \$1,295 per school year for each student
18 receiving elementary or secondary education pursuant to the
19 Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

20 CONSTRUCTION, GALLAUDET COLLEGE

21 For construction, alteration, renovation, equipment, and
22 improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of
23 Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
24 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the
25 General Services Administration, including planning, archi-

1 tectural, and engineering services, (59)~~\$355,000~~ \$1,065,-
 2 000, to remain available until expended.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

4 For the partial support of Howard University, including
 5 personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to
 6 buildings and grounds, \$7,492,000.

7 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

8 For necessary expenses for the preparation of plans and
 9 specifications for construction, under the supervision of the
 10 General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard
 11 University, of a social work building, and for conduct of a
 12 master development study, including architectural and engi-
 13 neering services, \$86,000, to remain available until
 14 expended.

15 CONSTRUCTION AND PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS, HOWARD
 16 UNIVERSITY

17 For the construction and equipment of a classroom build-
 18 ing, a women's dormitory, and powerplant facilities under the
 19 supervision of the General Services Administration, on the
 20 grounds of Howard University, and for purchase, renovation
 21 and equipment, under such supervision, of a warehouse serv-
 22 ice building, including engineering and architectural services
 23 and travel, \$5,531,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$2,621,000, together with not to exceed \$359,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administration, \$3,335,000, together with not to exceed \$1,457,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$38,000 to be transferred from the Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes, and protection of public health, \$870,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL
2 COUNSEL

3 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
4 Counsel, \$813,000, together with not to exceed \$29,000 to
5 be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
6 certification, inspection, and other services", and not to
7 exceed \$696,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
8 and survivors insurance trust fund.

9 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES

10 For grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training
11 projects, and for technical assistance, relating to control of
12 juvenile delinquency, and youth offenses, and for salaries and
13 expenses in connection therewith, \$5,810,000, to remain
14 available only until June 30, 1963.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 201. None of the funds appropriated by this title
17 to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of
18 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
19 operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses
20 of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
21 from the said agencies of any States which have established
22 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit
23 system and classification and compensation plan covering
24 the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their
25 employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel

1 or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
2 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

3 SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to make such trans-
4 fers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without
5 transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the
6 operations of the Department.

7 ~~(60)SEC. 203.~~ None of the funds provided herein shall be
8 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
9 research project an amount for indirect expenses in connec-
10 tion with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the
11 direct costs.

12 ~~(61)SEC. 204.~~ The Secretary is authorized to make
13 available not to exceed \$1,000 from funds available for
14 salaries and expenses under this title for entertainment, not
15 otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and
16 other experts of other countries.

17 SEC. ~~(62)205~~ 203. Appropriations to the Public Health
18 Service available for research grants pursuant to the Public
19 Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same
20 terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions,
21 for research grants to hospitals of the Service, ~~(63)the~~
22 *Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice*, and to Saint
23 Elizabeths Hospital.

24 This title may be cited as the Department of Health,
25 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963.

1 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

2 BOARD

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Rela-
5 tions Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the
6 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended (29
7 U.S.C. 141-167), and other laws, \$20,250,000: *Provided*,
8 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organ-
9 ize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in
10 connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders
11 concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers
12 as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935
13 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Manage-
14 ment Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in
15 section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203),
16 and including in said definition employees engaged in the
17 maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and
18 waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, non-
19 profit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored
20 or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

21 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
24 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-
25 188), including temporary employment of referees under

1 section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not
2 in excess of \$100 per diem; and emergency boards appointed
3 by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45
4 U.S.C. 160) ; \$1,904,000.

5 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

6 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
8 Board, \$9,640,000, to be derived from the railroad retire-
9 ment account.

10 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND 11 CONCILIATION SERVICE

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the
14 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
15 Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses
16 of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205
17 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the
18 President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
19 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
20 labor relations at rates not in excess of ~~(64)\$75~~ \$100 per
21 diem; and Government-listed telephones in private residences
22 and private apartments for official use in cities where
23 mediators are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation
24 and Conciliation Service office is maintained; ~~(65)\$4,923,000~~
25 \$5,023,000.

1 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
2 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

3 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
4 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

5 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in
6 advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
7 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
8 Commission during the current fiscal year in the administra-
9 tion of its business in the conservancy district established
10 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
11 \$5,000.

12 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
13 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
14 CAPITAL OUTLAY

15 For maintenance and operation of the United States
16 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home per-
17 manent fund, \$6,128,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
18 shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of
19 members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at
20 rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the
21 Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Com-
22 missioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the
23 Army.

1 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 901. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
3 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
4 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
5 U.S.C. 55a) ~~(66)~~ *but at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for*
6 *individuals, except as otherwise provided.*

7 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act available
8 for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
9 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
10 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

11 SEC. 903. Appropriations contained in this Act available
12 for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
13 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the
14 functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
15 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
16 management of those functions or activities.

17 ~~(67)SEC. 904. None of the funds contained in this Act shall~~
18 ~~be paid, for the purpose of conducting or assisting in con-~~
19 ~~ducting a research or demonstration project, to any person~~
20 ~~or organization registered with the Clerk of the House and~~
21 ~~the Secretary of the Senate under the Regulation of Lobby-~~
22 ~~ing Act.~~

23 ~~(68)SEC. 904. The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary~~

1 of Health, Education, and Welfare, are each authorized
2 to make available not to exceed \$5,000 from funds available
3 for salaries and expenses under Titles I and II, respectively,
4 for entertainment, not otherwise provided for, of officials,
5 visiting scientists, and other experts of other countries.

6 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
7 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
8 1963".

Passed the House of Representatives March 27, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 20, 1962.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

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AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 20, 1962

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

July 25, 1962 No. 127

Sen. Morse inserted an editorial discussing the possible effects of the adoption of a capital budget on the economy. pp. 13693-4

15. GOVERNMENT-BUSINESS COMPETITION. Sen. Miller inserted an article discussing the extent of Government competition with private industry in several fields. pp. 13665-6

HOUSE

16. APPROPRIATIONS. By a vote of 345 to 41, passed with amendments H. R. 12648, the Department of Agriculture and related agencies appropriation bill, 1963 (pp. 13763-74). Rejected, by a vote of 118 to 172, an amendment by Rep. Dole to provide that no funds in the appropriation act could be used for propaganda actions intended to support or defeat legislation (pp. 13763-7).

Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10526, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for 1963. pp. 13760-2

Received the conference report on H. R. 11289, the Department of Defense appropriation bill, 1962 (H. Rept. 2036). pp. 13822-3, 13838

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10904, the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill, 1963. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 13759

Agreed to make it in order on Thurs. to consider a House joint resolution to provide continuing appropriations for August. p. 13759

Rep. Fountain criticized the increased appropriations for NIH and criticized NIH administration of its research grant programs. pp. 13816-9

17. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson, Wis., criticized the farm recommendations of the Committee for Economic Development, saying, "I find its attack on the farm problem not only disappointing, but downright frightening," and inserted a statement by Secretary Freeman on the CED 5-year plan for agriculture. pp. 13819-22

18. FOOD FOR PEACE. Several Representatives commended George McGovern who was former Director of Food for Peace. Rep. Berry criticized McGovern. pp. 13823-5

19. CONTRACTING. Passed with amendments H. R. 11677, to prohibit discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by certain employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce and to provide for the restitution of wages lost by employees by reason of any such discrimination. pp. 13774-809

20. COMMITTEES. Received the 6-month reports from the various committees on the name, profession, and salary of committee employees. pp. 13831-8

21. PERSONNEL. The House Administration Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12661, to amend the Hatch Political Activities Act to eliminate the requirement that the Civil Service Commission impose no penalty less than 90 days' suspension for any violation of certain restrictions on participation in election activities. (H. Rept. 2033). p. 13838

22. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The House Administration Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. Con. Res. 497, authorizing the Joint Committee on Printing to conduct a study of the Congressional Record with a view to improving its format, index, typography, etc. p. D635

- 4 -
ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. LUMBER INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Morse inserting an article which "deals with the serious economic problems faced by the American Lumber industry." pp. A5715-6
24. APPROPRIATIONS. Speech in the House by Rep. Cooley during debate on the agriculture appropriation bill urging enactment of his proposed bill to increase the period in which hearings and reports will be available before consideration of appropriation bills and inserting an analysis of the effects of reductions of funds for operations under Public Law 480. pp. A5720-2
25. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley inserting an article, "Government Has Far-Reaching Role To Play In Promoting \$35 Billion Annual Trade." pp. A5731-2
Extension of remarks of Rep. Derwinski urging passage of the proposed trade bill. pp. A5742-3
26. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Wright commending the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the land-grant colleges. p. A5737
27. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lipscomb inserting an article and stating that it "points out some of the serious drawbacks to the proposal pending in Congress to grant preferential rights to Federal power to the region in which such power is developed." p. A5738
28. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Carroll inserting a speech on behalf of "sound, sensible reclamation projects." pp. A5741-2
29. CONSUMERS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rodino commending the President's appointment of the Consumers Advisory Council and inserting an article on this subject. pp. A5745-6
30. GRAZING LANDS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Anderson commending Sen. Morse and Rep. Ullman for their efforts in promoting "long overdue range programs" and inserting an address by Asst. Secretary of the Interior Carver on this subject. pp. A5748-52

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. SCHOOL LUNCH. S. J. Res. 211, by Sen. Humphrey, providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week; to Judiciary Committee.
32. RECLAMATION. H. R. 12684, by Rep. Aspinall, to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Bostwick Park Federal reclamation project, Colorado; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
33. FOREST RESEARCH. H. R. 12688, by Rep. McIntire, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research; to Agriculture Committee

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1962

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 29: The Lord will give strength unto His people. He will bless them with peace.

O Thou God of all grace and goodness, may nations everywhere abandon their sordid scramble for prestige and power and gain a new vision which is radiant with the promise and assurance of justice and righteousness, of freedom and fraternity.

Inspire us to give authentic and enthusiastic expression to the mind of the Prince of Peace for we know that there can be no security and blessedness for mankind until we follow His ways of mutual welfare.

Grant that as partners in a great and glorious enterprise we may feel constrained to put forth a more heroic effort in behalf of a nobler issue of personal character and a finer social order.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order tomorrow to take up for consideration a House joint resolution to provide continuing appropriations for the month of August.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H.R. 11289, the Department of Defense appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1963.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. LAIRD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, may I state that the Senate has added a considerable amount of money to several sections of this bill over and above President Kennedy's budget request. It is my hope that we can bring back those Senate amendments which add funds to this bill in disagreement. In this way we can have separate votes on these increases here on the floor of the House. Many Members of the House have contacted me hoping that they would have an opportunity to have a separate vote on increases of the other body. Certainly, if I am appointed as one of the conferees, I shall try to give the House the opportunity to have such a vote and work its will.

Mr. Speaker, I assure this House that if appointed to this conference committee, I will do everything in my power to uphold the appropriation level established in the House-passed bill.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the views just expressed by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], relative to bringing back to the House in disagreement any items in the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health which the Senate conferees insist upon increasing above the amounts approved by the House. I take this position because the Committee on Government Operations, in a unanimous report issued last month—House Report No. 1958—found serious deficiencies in the management of the National Institutes of Health. The committee has made an intensive study during the past 3 years of the administration of the NIH grant programs. Although serious management weaknesses were brought to the agency's attention in April 1961—House Report No. 321—relatively little effective action has yet been taken by NIH to correct these shortcomings which it has acknowledged.

I would remind my colleagues of the tremendous growth of appropriations for the National Institutes of Health in recent years. Between 1950 and 1962, appropriations for NIH have increased by approximately 15 times, from a level of around \$50 million in 1950, to well over \$700 million last year. Appropriations for research and training grants to non-

governmental scientists alone have increased by more than 26 times. Few public programs have grown at such a rapid rate. It is not surprising, therefore, that officials of the agency have experienced organizational and management problems in administering these programs.

The investigation made by the Committee on Government Operations has demonstrated that the NIH grant programs are not being administered in an efficient and economical manner. To increase the appropriation for these programs in the absence of effective management can only result in greater waste and inefficiency. It is my belief that the funds which are now spent unnecessarily as a result of inadequate review procedures would go a long way toward financing those new projects which are found to merit support during 1963. Surely, with the additional \$60.4 million already voted by the House, there will be more than enough money available for support of all meritorious health research and training. I can see no possible justification for increasing the NIH appropriation still another \$60 million as proposed by the other body.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be a serious mistake, and a disservice to the cause of medical research and to the taxpaying public, if appropriations for the National Institutes of Health were increased beyond the House amount before the agency has strengthened its capability for administering these programs efficiently. I intend to bring to the attention of the House in more detail the reasons why the House conferees should not agree to increasing these appropriations above the \$840,800,000—plus \$50 million for health research facilities—already authorized by the House.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman tell us when this bill passed the House of Representatives, how long ago?

Mr. FOGARTY. It passed in the month of March. I do not have the exact date.

Mr. GROSS. The month of March, 4 or 5 months ago?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes, it was just passed in the other body last week.

Mr. GROSS. Maybe my memory is failing me, but it was so long ago I could not remember how long the Senate has been sitting on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island? The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FOGARTY, DENTON, CANNON, LAIRD, and TABER.

PUERTO RICO'S BIRTHDAY: COMMONWEALTH DAY

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago today, July 25, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was proclaimed in effect. This was one of the most significant dates in man's entire colonial history. Without the slightest violence and with the fondest expressions of esteem for the parent country, the Puerto Rican people became virtually autonomous in local affairs, while happily accepting control from Washington in foreign affairs as well as in certain national objectives. It was not so much a revolution as a coming of age. The Federal Government and the Puerto Rican people agreed that the latter were well able to take care of themselves.

The results of this friendliest of associations have been sensational. Puerto Rico truly is a showcase for democracy, and has inspired oppressed and impoverished peoples the world over.

The Puerto Rican people who live in the States take pride in the accomplishments of their island brethren; but they can also point to contributions and at tributes of their own. Distinguished mainland Puerto Ricans are found in many and diverse fields. Rita Moreno, Jose Ferrer, and Juano Hernandez have long been among the more noted film and stage stars. Graciela Rivera has charmed Metropolitan Opera audiences. Vic Power and Jim Rivera, among others, have been major league baseball stars. Puerto Ricans have risen to important business and professional positions; and have occupied posts in various branches of National, State, and local government.

The Puerto Ricans who have settled in my home city of Springfield, Mass., brought with them the Latin customs of their island, their strong family ties and strong religious feelings that have made Puerto Ricans a stable, industrious and productive people. Every summer the Springfield Puerto Rican community sponsors a San Juan Festival of music, gaiety, and native dances largely attended and greatly appreciated by their neighbors and public officials. During the festival the Puerto Ricans demonstrate to us that they are wholesome, fun loving and gay people, justifiably proud of their past island traditions now blended into the mores of the mainland.

Mr. Speaker, an editorial entitled "Puerto Rico's Birthday," from today's New York Times, follows:

PUERTO RICO'S BIRTHDAY

A generation ago Puerto Rico was one of the problem children of the Caribbean, although its problem was not violence or revolutionary tendencies but poverty. If the island had not been so poor, we would not have so many Puerto Ricans in the city of New York. We are having fewer such migrants now and presumably will have fewer still, for the little country is not so poor as it used to be. When it became a commonwealth 10 years ago, its per capita income in current dollars was about \$318. Today it is about \$621.

A great part of this progress can be traced to the work of Gov. Luis Muñoz-Marin, who has been continuously Govern-

nor since 1948. Governor Muñoz-Marin, who got his higher education in New York City, strikes those who know him as almost an old-fashioned American Progressive. He has drawn around him some of the most gifted young people in his island and set them to work in developing new housing, new industries, better sanitation and a higher level of education. The tragedy of tyranny has never afflicted Puerto Rico as it has at various times Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. There is no island in the Caribbean that has a seemingly more prosperous future, no island flag that flies more proudly than the Lone Star of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth.

As a political device the Commonwealth experiment has worked out smoothly. The Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States, although they do not vote for President unless they migrate to the mainland; they rely on us for their protection, and their citizens serve in our armed forces. On this, the birthday of the Commonwealth, we hopefully wish the island and its people well.

TREASURY, POST OFFICE, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT, AND CERTAIN INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 10526) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 24, 1962.)

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, this is the first regular appropriation bill to be reported out of conference since the little altercation we have had with Members of the other body. I will report to the House that by unanimous request the chairman of the House conferees presided over the conference. It was a very harmonious session and everybody was in a good humor. We arrived at a very fair and satisfactory settlement of the differences between the two bodies.

The total amount agreed upon in conference was \$5,489,781,000. When the bill first came before the House, the House cut the requests \$113 million. The Senate restored \$65 million of that amount. The conference figure is \$28 million above the House figure, but \$37 million below the Senate figure.

I might add that of the \$28 million that was added by the Senate, \$11 million was for the U.S. Coast Guard.

Of that amount, \$2,500,000 was for special expenditures incident to the recent terrific storm along the Atlantic coast. That storm came after the House had passed its bill, and it was

an unanticipated expense at that time. After the House had passed its bill the Coast Guard found that the storm had cost them \$2,500,000, and they asked the Senate to add that amount. The Senate did add it. We thought it was a proper addition and we readily agreed to it.

The rest of the \$11 million for the Coast Guard was for shipbuilding. Our committee had recommended that no allowance be made for the shipbuilding program in the House bill because of the fact that we have, over a long period of time, been trying to get a long-range plan for maintenance of various Coast Guard facilities such as airplanes, ships, and shore installations. They have been working on development of such a plan for a long time. The report had not been presented to our subcommittee. The present long-range plan for airplanes was submitted to the House some 5 years ago and we are now operating under that plan.

I may say that the purpose of such a plan is that we may take care of replacements in a more orderly way instead of having them come in and asking for all the replacements in one year and none the next. It would mean a more uniform expenditure for replacements in these three categories.

In an effort to force the report we refused to put anything in our bill for ship construction until that report was submitted. The report has been completed now, and we agreed to a restoration of part of the funds that had been stricken by the House. We had stricken \$14 million. We agreed to a restoration of \$8.3 million.

Another \$11 million was for the Internal Revenue Service. Frankly, we feel that the additional amount of \$11 million for Internal Revenue is more than was necessary, but the Senate was very insistent on this item. They felt that we needed more revenue agents in order to raise the large sums of money required at the present time to operate the Government. We finally agreed to a restoration of \$11 million for that item for which they had added \$17 million.

There were very few restorations outside of those two items, which took up \$22 million of the \$28 million that the report shows over and above the House bill.

I think you will want to know something about personnel. When this bill was first presented to us 20,696 additional personnel were requested. A large part of that was for the Post Office Department. You understand that the personnel in the Post Office Department depends on the volume of mail. We thought during World War II we had reached the peak of volume in the Post Office, but strange to say the volume has increased every single year since the war and it is now increasing steadily each year.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. It is not only a question of mail volume, it is also a problem of expanded delivery areas. Is not that correct?

ness of heart and Christian principles as they apply to the integration controversy. I do not believe in hurting others. My constant prayer is that I may never discourage anyone who is doing his best, never dampen anyone's enthusiasms or increase anyone's doubts. And I remind you that prior to 1954 the fact of racial differences was being handled with a minimum of talk about those differences. Even after 1954, the South, out of instinctive kindness to the Negro, went so far as to base its whole defense on other grounds.

And what was the result of that kindness? It was used against the South. It resulted in more and more encroachment. Standing here tonight, I place squarely upon the equalitarians the responsibility for raising the racial issue. It was their insistence and their brutality which forced upon all of us the stark necessity of stating the truth.

So you might just as well tell these people that the typical southern white father and mother are not lacking in humanity and are not un-Christian. This is not a question of humanity or Christianity unless self-defense is inhuman and un-Christian. On the contrary, if there is anything which is anti-Christ and antihuman in this situation it is the ideology which forces genetic suicide upon a defenseless minority.

Of the many forms in which pseudohumanitarianism attempts to deceive us, the latest is the argument you hear more and more nowadays about the difference between an individual and his race. We're told that we must think only about the individual as an individual, never about his race—that a human being is a human being, and that ends the matter. Well, a human being may be either a man or a woman. We don't look at a person without considering his or her sex, and neither shall we ever look at a human being without considering his or her race. You might remind these gentry that there are situations in which we segregate the sexes (there are even separate rest rooms in public places) and by coincidence in some cases the segregation is actually connected with control of the breeding process. I have already dealt with the major aspect of this problem on page 42 of "Race and Reason."

As a man whose life has spanned all of this century, I would like to remark that I have watched with approval and sympathy the movement for social justice in this Nation and throughout the world. I have seen nothing in it to contradict my understanding of American ideals until the momentum of the movement began to carry us beyond the point where injustice to everybody else became the price of further progress for the underdog. That's where the American ideal calls "Halt!" That's where socialism, Marxism, and finally communism begin. There is the hidden rock on which true democracy founders, freedom dies, and our country is taken from us by forces that have made a failure everywhere else and will make a failure here if we permit it.

If President Kennedy and ex-President Eisenhower jointly announce their alarm over the increasing restlessness among our people accompanied by the growth of extremist rightwing groups, let them look precisely here for the explanation. These groups may have been prodded into saying impulsive and angry things, but they are expressing something of basic importance. They are not frustrated by the strain of the cold war, as the leftwingers would like us to believe. They are instinctively reacting against the moment when the leftwing pressure groups in control of both our political parties moved us past the pivot-point in our social justice crusade—moved us into the area where the good we were trying to do for certain backward segments of our society was less than the wrong we were inflicting thereby on everyone else.

Most people, in the North at least, don't yet understand that the most glaring example of this wrong lies right here in the integration drive. You can make an argument, and you can confuse kindly people—up to a point—on the issue of taxing success to support failure. You can make an argument—up to a point—for social security and urban renewal and foreign aid and government favoritism to labor unions. But once you understand the facts, you can make no argument whatever for integration. Here at last, did our people only realize it, we've caught the Socialist, the Marxist, the Communist redhanded. This is the classic and unanswerable case—this destruction of the heritage of a thousand years to please the Congo.

So you can say with a clear conscience to every integrationist you meet: "You shall not pervert the word 'humanity' to cloak your effort to corrupt our civilization. You shall not masquerade under the banner of Christianity while you sap our strength at the roots and steal our birthright."

I may seem to be laboring the point, but it's very much a part of the total pattern I want to put before you. As you organize and begin your pilgrimage along the road to reversal, like Christian in "Pilgrim's Progress," you will encounter many challenges. In the scientific debate, which I am certain is of paramount importance, you will meet first Mr. Big Bluff and then the serpent of evasion. And as you drive the equalitarians back step by step, they'll slither from point to point until finally they seek refuge in the swamp of sentimentality—where you'll meet pseudohumanitarianism and bogus religion.

It is here that I'd like to offer the third warning which experience has taught me. The outstanding characteristic of all the equalitarian scientists is their political motivation. The truth is that these men are teaching that races are biologically equal because they want them to be—not that they want them treated as equal because they've found that they are. An example of what I mean is provided by Prof. Melville Herskovits, whom I quote in "Race and Reason": "Let us suppose it could be shown that the Negro is a man with a past and a reputable past; that in time the concept could be spread that the civilizations of Africa, like those of Europe, have contributed to American culture as we know it today; and that this idea might eventually be taken over into the canons of general thought. Would this not, as a practical measure, tend to undermine the assumptions that bolster racial prejudice?"

Now, I'm sure no one can object to a scientist having a declared wish to prove something in his research as long as the public and the courts are aware that such is the case. But normally we think of a scientist as a man seeking objectively for truth, and I want to advise you that you won't find him on the equalitarian side of this controversy. The whole movement is blatantly and transparently a political movement, saturated with the ideologies of the far left, employing many of its worst tactics of persecution and suppression, and drawing much of its impetus from Socialist and Marxist sources.

Remember, of course, that this fact alone will never win a court case or matter much to the well-meaning, uninformed liberal. I bring it to your attention solely as a factor in evaluating the validity of their scientific statements. Psychiatrists speak of wish-fulfilling dreams and here you will find many wish-fulfilling pronouncements calling themselves science.

Mind you, too, that there is enough scientific terminology and enough superficial cleverness to be very deceptive to the layman. Not long ago, for instance, one of these gentry put his position to me in this way. He said: "The Inca and Maya had at one time

a great civilization in the Western Hemisphere, yet this civilization never spread to other tribes of the same race such as the Apache and the Navajo. This proves that a race may have the capacity for civilization yet never disclose it until some unknown, propitious circumstances occurs, and therefore we may say that the capacity of the Negro at this moment may be simply awaiting such a circumstance."

To this, counsel for the South must be prepared to answer: "We do not claim and have never claimed that the spark of civilization has always taken flame in Caucasoid or Mongoloid tinder. There have been frequent cases where it has not, and the receptivity has varied not only between races but between substocks. The point is that in the case of the Negro it has never caught fire. We will even quote you your liberal Toynbee: 'The only one of the primary races which has not made a creative contribution to any one of our 21 civilizations is the black race.' " Toynbee then went on to offer some excuses and some hopes which have no bearing on this controversy for reasons that I have set out in "Race and Reason." The quoted sentence is the complete and valid answer to the Inca and Maya case.

But I'm digressing. Let me return to this matter of political motivation. You will recall that it was the Franz Boas clique at Columbia that marked the beginning of equalitarian anthropology in America. Herskovits, whom I've already quoted, was a member of this clique. Another member was Gene Weltfish. In the issue of Newsweek for November 27 you will find an item which mentions Gene Weltfish as coauthor of a pamphlet called "The Races of Mankind" which Newsweek reports has sold a million copies under the auspices of the Public Affairs Committee. Newsweek places this sale, and the popularity of this equalitarian pamphlet, over against the position of Dr. George of the University of North Carolina in terms which make it clear that Newsweek is pretty strong for Gene Weltfish and not very strong for Dr. George.

What Newsweek doesn't tell the public is that Gene Weltfish once publicly announced that she had evidence to prove that the United States had used germ warfare in Korea. Nor does it mention the fact that she was listed by the Daily Worker as a sponsor of the American Peace Crusade and of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, both of which have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as subversive.

To my mind, in evaluating the scientific detachment of a George versus a Weltfish, it would seem that the American people should be as aware of Weltfish's inclination of mind as they are of George being a southerner. After this, if they wish to accept Weltfish's views at face value, that is their affair. And I would feel the same way about the courts.

Let me give you one other illustration. I'm not going to mention the gentleman's name because he hasn't made public pronouncements like Weltfish's Korean charge, and I have no desire to embarrass him personally. This man was for several years chairman of the department of anthropology at a prominent eastern university. He has also been a visiting lecturer at Harvard. He has been an advisor on anthropology to one of the big broadcasting companies, he himself has appeared on television and he has in general been an influence in what I might call the popularization of anthropology.

Now here is this man's record. In 1931 he was a lecturer before the New School for Social Research which was classified as Communist by a New York State legislative investigating committee. In 1940 he signed an appeal for the release of a Brazilian

Communist. In 1942 he was a lecturer before the School for Democracy which was classified as Communist by the New York Legislature and which merged to form the Jefferson School of Social Science, cited as Communist by the Attorney General in 1947 and by the California senate in 1948. In 1942 he published a book in which he stated that "Soviet Russia is the outstanding example of perfect management of ethnic group relations."

Then in 1943 he was a sponsor of the science congress, conducted by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, cited as Communist by the Attorney General in 1947 and 1948. In 1946 he was a sponsor of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions which merged subsequently to form the Progressive Citizens of America, cited as Communist by the California Senate in 1947 and 1948. In 1947 he was a contributor to *Interne*, official organ of the Association of Internes and Medical Students, listed on page 20 of the *Guide to Subversive Organizations*. In 1950 he signed a letter to President Truman from the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, cited as Communist by the California Senate in 1947 and 1948 and by the Attorney General in 1948, and in 1950 he was a sponsor of the Mid-Century Conference for Peace, listed on page 50 of the *Guide to Subversive Organizations*.

This gentleman was foreign born and when he came to the United States he used an assumed name for many years, finally legally changing his own name to his assumed name which he now bears. I don't know why he changed his name. The one he had was perfectly good, the one he chose was perhaps a bit more pretentious. His reasons remain his secret.

Nor do I mean to imply that this man was or is a Communist. I accept his disclaimer, filed with an investigating committee of Congress, to the effect he was misled. But I give it as my opinion that he was misled rather often and that his inclination of mind is far over on the left, far past the pivot point in the sense I used that term earlier this evening—the point beyond which social justice ceases to be in balance. And again I think it is quite as important for the public and the courts to know the orientation of equalitarian propagandists such as he, as it is for them to be deluged with denigration of Dr. George because of Dr. George's southern background.

I do not suggest that all professors of anthropology are in this gentleman's category. I think it improbable that you will find many situations like the case at Harvard where the FBI had to arrest a research associate in anthropology on a charge of perjury growing out of the Bureau's investigation of a Soviet spy ring. But it seems to me somewhat peculiar that Weltfish and this gentleman who changed his name should be placed especially in the public eye.

You have been patient with a long recital and I now hasten to conclude. After you have met Mr. Big Bluff and survived the serpent of evasion, after you have passed through the slough of pseudo humanitarianism and bogus religion after you have stripped the mask off the face of political motivation, you will come at long last to the gate of reversal. You may not get through the first time, but believe me, your journey will set such tocsins sounding through hill and dale of this broad land that the true America, the sleeping giant, will awaken. He'll see you through in the end.

An acquaintance who has been very much on our side in this fight said to me recently, "We've become a nation of moral cowards, and that's worse than physical cowardice." I don't believe we're moral cowards, but let me emphasize that if ever there were a place where moral courage was called for, this fight is it. Let's be clear about it. You are

not fighting just for the civilization of the South nor just for the protection of your children. This integration issue is the perfect ground for a greater battle. Here is the place not only to fight integration but to fight the ideology that spawned integration, the ideology of the far left, the over-drift beyond the pivot point, the leeching that would bleed us more and more. This time the sleeping, bemused North must be roused by the South. As I said earlier, these hard core leftists, striking at you, have betrayed themselves at last. You'll never have a better chance to beat them than you have right here, to save your own society and to save the American way of life for us all.

I tell you this because I've seen enough of these leftists to know their kind. The hard core realize that in justice they have no case. The ones that came to America in destitution—even the ones whose ancestors came as slaves—know in their hearts how much better off they are than if they'd stayed behind, they know whose heritage they've been privileged to share, they know whose traditions and whose laws set the framework for this Nation and what stocks set the tone of its character, so they know whose hand they're biting. And because they know, because they're guilty in their hearts, when you hit them with the truth they'll turn tail and run. I've seen them do it.

Recently Ashley Montagu, always a hard-core leftist, a member of the Boas clique and for 6 years head of anthropology at Rutgers, wrote a letter to "Perspectives in Biology and Medicine" which he accomplished an astonishing about-face with perfect composure. He said, "During more than 35 years of reading on the subject I have not more than once or twice encountered a writer who claimed the races were equal in mental ability." If you put that beside the 192-to-0 vote of the American Anthropological Association repudiating statements that Negroes are biologically and in innate mental ability inferior to whites, or if you put it against the trend and substance of the UNESCO resolutions which state that "scientific knowledge provides no basis for believing that the groups of mankind differ in their innate capacity for intellectual development," both of which Montagu himself signed—and, I believe, drafted—you'll have a picture of a man getting ready to run. And if you read the remainder of his letter to "Perspectives" you'll see he's going to start talking now about there being just a little bit of difference. Not enough to matter.

Well, my friends, take the little bit and continue the pursuit. You'll find that the little bit has made all the difference between the Congo and the United States.

As for the rest of these people, the majority who for the moment are blindly following the hard core, dreamy eyed and confused, how quickly they'll shift when they see the hard core turn. The conformist is really uncomfortable in his soul. Give him the leadership that rides like Paul Revere through every Middlesex village and farm, and he'll come awake.

My time is up. If there were any exhortation that I could give you as leaders I would give it now. I would urge you to put aside appeasement and defeatism and local politics and economic fears. More depends on your steadfastness than you may realize. Never forget how crucial this battle really is. Our forefathers, down the years, whose faith and valor gave us all we've got, knew how to act in a crisis. They were not easily discouraged. They despised appeasement. So I'm not ashamed to leave with you some lines from a poet whom our English cousins loved when they manned the battlements:

"For all we have and are,
For all our children's fate,
Stand up and take the war.
The foe is at the gate!"

"Though all we knew depart,
The old Commandments stand:
'In courage keep your heart,
In strength lift up your hand.'"

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

(Mr. FOUNTAIN (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, the Senate has amended H.R. 10904 to increase the funds for the National Institutes of Health \$60 million above the House allowance and \$120.4 million above the President's budget request. It is my belief that this additional money would not be spent efficiently and, if agreed to by the House, would, in fact, impede the efforts of the Committee on Government Operations to secure much needed management improvements in the NIH programs.

Mr. Speaker, in each of the past 5 years we have witnessed the curious phenomenon of the House authorizing substantially more money for NIH than the President has requested and the Senate voting an even larger increase over the House figure. This year, for example, the President requested \$780.4 million for NIH. The House increased the amount to \$840.8 million, and the Senate has added an additional \$60 million, for a total of more than \$900 million. In addition, \$50 million was requested and was allowed by both the House and Senate for health research facilities grants.

There may have been a time when such congressional stimulation was justified, but today we have an entirely different situation. The present administration is surely liberal in matters involving health, education, and welfare, and the President, personally and through a family foundation, has demonstrated a deep interest in medical research. This is borne out by the fact that the President's 1963 budget for NIH, including the health research facilities program, provides for an increase of more than \$62 million over last year's appropriation and an increase of approximately \$136 million over the amount actually spent in fiscal 1962. The President's recommendation represents an increase of almost 20 percent above the amount actually spent by NIH in 1962. This, I submit, would be a challenging rate of growth for even the best managed organization.

I have prepared two tables comparing the House and Senate increases of the 1963 NIH budget with 1962 budget figures, and showing the history of NIH appropriations since 1950. Under unanimous consent, I include these tables at this point in the RECORD. The first of these tables shows, among other things, that \$26.9 million was left unspent from NIH's 1962 appropriations in addition to the \$46.6 million held in reserve at the direction of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare:

TABLE 1.—House and Senate increases of National Institutes of Health budget, by institute

[In millions of dollars]

Institute or program	1962 appropriations	1962 operating budget ¹	1962 actual expenditures ²	1963 President's budget	1963 House allowance	1963 Senate allowance
General research and service.....	127.6	125.5	118.2	147.8	155.8	161.8
Cancer Institute.....	142.8	127.0	117.1	139.1	150.4	158.4
Mental Health.....	108.9	107.8	108.1	126.9	133.6	148.6
Heart Institute.....	132.9	113.3	110.7	126.9	143.4	149.4
Dental Research.....	17.3	15.3	15.1	17.2	19.2	22.2
Arthritis and Metabolic.....	81.8	81.0	78.9	91.9	98.7	105.7
Allergy and Infectious.....	56.1	55.9	54.6	59.3	62.1	68.1
Neurology and Blindness.....	70.8	65.8	62.1	71.2	77.5	86.5
Subtotal.....	738.3	691.7	664.8	780.4	840.8	900.8
Health research facilities.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Total.....	768.3	721.7	694.8	830.4	890.8	950.8

¹ Represents amount available after \$46,600,000 was held in reserve at direction of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

² Preliminary.

TABLE 2.—History of appropriations, National Institutes of Health, 1960-63 ¹

Fiscal year	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance	Appropriation
1950.....	\$41,246,000	\$46,371,000	\$60,563,000	\$52,146,000
1951.....	62,570,000	61,970,000	66,326,000	60,059,750
1952.....	59,034,000	57,301,885	58,431,058	57,675,291
1953.....	55,005,000	53,833,500	58,982,000	59,030,750
1954.....	56,340,000	61,586,200	72,153,000	71,153,000
1955.....	71,128,000	77,393,000	83,143,000	81,268,000
1956.....	90,314,800	89,773,000	113,416,800	98,458,000
1957.....	126,525,000	135,525,000	183,007,000	183,007,000
1958.....	190,183,000	190,183,000	226,783,000	211,183,000
1959.....	211,183,000	219,383,000	320,577,000	294,383,000
1960.....	294,279,000	344,279,000	480,604,000	400,000,000
1961.....	400,000,000	455,000,000	664,000,000	560,000,000
1962.....	583,000,000	641,000,000	835,670,000	738,335,000
1963.....	780,400,000	840,800,000	900,800,000	

¹ Excludes funds for NIH construction and health research facilities grants.

I would remind my colleagues of the tremendous increases of appropriations for the National Institutes of Health in recent years. Between 1950 and 1962, appropriations for NIH have increased by approximately 15 times, while the appropriations for research and training grants to nongovernmental scientists alone have increased by more than 26 times. Few public programs have grown at such a rapid rate. Consequently, it is not surprising that officials of the agency have experienced organizational and management problems in administering these programs. In a letter dated July 6, 1962, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service wrote me in this connection:

The rapid expansion of the Federal support programs for medical research, to which the report calls attention, has, indeed, created new organizational and management problems, and has made progressively more difficult the complex task of their administration. The difficulties incident to this expansion have for some time been a matter of growing concern.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Government Operations, through the subcommittee of which I am chairman, has intensively studied the NIH grant programs for the past 3 years. In April, 1961, the committee issued a comprehensive report—"Health Research and Training; the Administration of Grants and Awards by the National Institutes of Health," House Report No. 321, April 28, 1961—on the administration of these programs based on more than 2 years of investigation. In brief, the committee

found that NIH is not adequately organized to administer the grant programs with maximum effectiveness. Among other weaknesses, NIH has failed to provide for a meaningful review of the financial requirements of research projects and NIH does not maintain sufficient direct and continuous contact with grantees for the purpose of determining appropriate levels of continuation support in relation to project accomplishments and needs.

I will not take the time of the House to describe in detail the deficiencies that exist in NIH management. These are spelled out and documented in our committee's two reports and two sets of hearings on the NIH grant programs. In the first of these reports, referred to above, the Committee made 13 specific recommendations for the improvement of these programs. The Surgeon General and the Director of NIH have expressed agreement with most of the Committee's recommendations and have stated their intentions to take corrective action. Unfortunately, NIH has taken relatively little action thus far to back up its intentions. As I wrote the Surgeon General on July 13, in response to his letter of July 6 informing me of measures presently under consideration for improving the NIH programs, it is my hope that the administrative improvements being considered by NIH will not result in just another case of announced intentions without effective implementation. I will insert the text of my letter at this point in the RECORD for the information of the House:

JULY 13, 1962.

Dr. LUTHER L. TERRY,
Surgeon General, Public Health Service,
Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. TERRY: I want to thank you for your letter of July 6 and the copy of the July 3 internal report containing proposals for changes in the Public Health Service research grants programs made to you by your Interbureau Directing Committee. I appreciate your sending me this information on the measures presently under consideration for improving administration of the NIH and other Public Health Service grant programs. The specific recommendations contained in your Interbureau Committee report are consistent in many respects with recommendations made more than a year ago by this committee. If put into effect, these changes should greatly improve your present operations. However, I believe I speak for our entire committee when I express the hope that this will not become just another case of announced intentions without effective implementation.

Your letter details a number of changes in NIH policies and procedures, many of which you say have resulted from the recommendations and observations of this committee. Items 1 and 2, relating to serious management deficiencies to which the committee has called attention, refer to improved procedures for securing a more thorough examination of the budget requests of grantees, including provision for staff negotiation of the actual amounts required for research projects. I should like to remind you that the subcommittee's recent hearings showed these procedures to be essentially paper changes, rather than actual accomplishments. As a result of these and other administrative inadequacies found by the subcommittee, the full Committee on Government Operations, in a unanimous report issued June 30, expressed dissatisfaction with the slow progress being made by NIH to strengthen the management of its grant programs.

Item 7 in your letter refers to the new Public Health Service policy of using contracts in place of grants for the support of research in profitmaking firms. As the committee reported last month, substitution of one type of financial instrument for another does not in itself assure the effective and careful use of research funds. The committee took the position also that public funds intended to assist fundamental and other nondirected research, as distinguished from research performed at the request of a Government agency, should be made available to profitmaking companies only in exceptional circumstances.

I sincerely hope that you and your associates will act expeditiously to put the management of these very important health research grant programs on a sound footing. As you have stated so well in your letter, the rapid expansion of Federal support for medical research has indeed created new organizational and management problems, and has made progressively more difficult the complex task of administering these programs. Our committee also recognized this problem when it concluded last month that it "is inescapable, from a study of NIH's loose administrative practices, that the pressure for spending increasingly large appropriations has kept NIH from giving adequate attention to basic management problems."

I sincerely believe it would be a disservice to your agency, to the cause of medical research, and to the taxpaying public if appropriations for the National Institutes of Health were increased beyond the amount the President has recommended before you have developed the ability to manage effectively these large and complex programs. I greatly appreciate your desire to keep me

fully informed of the steps that are taken to achieve this objective.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

L. H. FOUNTAIN,
Chairman, Intergovernmental
Relations Subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Government Operations, in a unanimous report issued June 30, 1962—"Administration of Grants by the National Institutes of Health, Reexamination of Management Deficiencies," House Report No. 1958, June 30, 1962—expressed dissatisfaction with the slow progress being made by NIH to strengthen the management of its research grant programs. While NIH has acted in several areas in response to the Committee's recommendations, relatively little effort has been made to improve the overall management of these important health programs. In particular, the Committee found no significant improvement in the inadequate fiscal review of project requirements on which it reported last year.

The adequacy of NIH policies and procedures for insuring the appropriate expenditure of research funds was tested earlier this year by means of a detailed audit of the grants awarded to Public Service Research, Inc., a company which has received about \$400,000 in NIH support for seven separate projects. The audit disclosed that the company misused and profited from grant funds and, in general, the company used the very broad discretion which NIH allows grantees in expending research money for its own advantage.

The audit findings, which I will summarize, demonstrate the extent to which NIH grants may be wastefully expended without NIH's knowledge or apparent concern.

The audit showed specifically:

First. Grant funds were used to finance capital and other costs associated with establishing a new corporation. During the first year and a half of its existence, Public Service Research, Inc., acquired practically all of its office equipment and furnishings from Federal research grants and contracts.

Second. The corporation, according to its records, claimed a depreciation allowance in its Federal income tax returns for equipment purchased from NIH grants.

Third. The corporation's rent, maintenance, and moving expenses, and the expense of remodeling its rented quarters, were charged as direct costs to individual Federal grants and contracts.

Fourth. The corporation derived a profit in excess of its actual indirect costs from the overhead allowance—15 percent of total direct costs—paid by NIH to cover indirect costs.

Fifth. Fees paid by the corporation to its affiliate, Clark, Channell, Inc., for hiring expenses included a profit to the affiliate. Such fees were improperly billed as direct costs to particular NIH projects; the persons for whom hiring fees were paid worked on several projects and, in one case, the employee performed no research on the project to which his fee was charged.

Sixth. Salary costs were improperly charged to NIH grants for (a) time spent by corporate officers in meetings of directors or stockholders and in the administration of corporation business; (b) time spent by a corporate officer as a consultant to NIH, for which he was also paid \$50 a day plus travel expenses; and (c) an employee who was hired to staff the company's Washington office and performed no research on the project to which his salary was charged.

Seventh. Various expense items were incorrectly classified as direct costs of particular grant projects, and in several instances entertainment expenses were improperly charged to NIH grants.

Eighth. Travel expenses were incurred in some instances for purposes which do not appear to have a direct relationship to the projects charged.

The audit also disclosed poor coordination between NIH and the Public Health Service, of which NIH is a part. NIH continued to pay Public Service Research, Inc., a 15-percent indirect cost allowance on grants after the Public Health Service had established an indirect cost rate of 6.66 percent for the same company in connection with a research contract. Following completion of the contract, the Public Health Service permitted the company to retain Government-owned equipment for use in connection with an NIH grant but made no effort to ascertain that the equipment was necessary for the NIH project. Shortly thereafter, NIH awarded a new grant to the company which included funds for the purchase of equipment similar to that which the company already had in its possession from the completed Public Health Service contract.

The suggestion has been made that the findings of this audit are not applicable to most NIH grants, since the grantee in this instance is a company operating for profit while most NIH grants are made to nonprofit institutions. This reasoning misses the essential point that under its present inadequate administrative arrangements NIH does not know whether or not grant funds are expended prudently and for the intended purposes and, consequently, NIH cannot provide reasonable assurance that the misuse of grants is not widespread.

While it is true that the bulk of NIH grants are made to investigators in educational institutions, this does not in itself assure that funds are spent prudently and for their intended purposes. In this connection, NIH says it relies upon the educational institutions for the effective management of grant funds, but NIH has conceded that adequate administrative machinery does not presently exist, either within NIH or in the grantee institutions, to insure that this responsibility is being met.

Mr. Speaker, it is apparent from the hearings held recently by our subcommittee that weaknesses in the NIH grant programs are due to causes more fundamental than staff inadequacies and faulty administrative procedures. It is the conclusion of the Committee on Government Operations that these weaknesses are due in large measure to the failure of NIH officials to understand the

nature of their responsibility for the management of public funds. This lack of understanding is reflected in the statement of the Director of NIH that in making grants:

Selection of good men and good ideas—and rejection of the inferior—is the key. All subsequent administrative actions having to do with the adjustment of budgets, and so forth, are essentially trivial in relation to this basic selection process.

Our committee has, of course, strongly rejected this irresponsible view that administrative actions for the effective and economical expenditure of grant funds are "trivial" or are matters of little importance.

Mr. Speaker, I want to point out that the Committee on Government Operations stressed in its recent report that it is completely committed to the principle of allowing scientific investigators the greatest possible freedom of action in carrying out their research. The history of science clearly demonstrates that scientific achievement and progress have generally occurred under conditions which allow maximum freedom of inquiry for the investigator.

The committee concluded, however, that freedom for the scientist should not be confused with license or fiscal irresponsibility. One cannot condone waste and extravagance wherever it exists as being either in the public interest or in the interest of science. Grant money that is uneconomically or inefficiently spent deprives other scientists of support for their work. Moreover, the injudicious use of research funds is grossly unfair to the American public which is required to support this activity through taxation. What we must achieve is a harmonizing of freedom for the investigator with responsibility to the public in the expenditure of Government funds. NIH has the obligation to develop adequate policies and procedures for assuring that grant funds are prudently spent within this context.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make a brief comment on the matter of indirect costs. I note that the Senate has again this year struck the 15-percent limitation on the indirect expenses of research grants voted by the House. I hope the House conferees will stand firm on this item. The Committee on Government Operations has studied this problem and favors the adoption of a uniform Government-wide policy for indirect costs which will take into account the nature of the research supported and the benefits to the grantee institution. It should be kept in mind that under an NIH grant the scientist does not perform work for the Government; he undertakes a research project of his own choice with the assistance of Federal funds. Consequently, the Government's financial obligation is not the same in this case as it would be for purchased research. It should be noted, however, that in certain instances research projects and facilities may possess a special national character which justifies their being supported wholly by Federal funds. But as a general rule, it is undesirable that the Federal Government assume the total cost of health re-

search conducted in educational and other non-Federal institutions.

Even under the present 15-percent limitation, our committee has found it to be NIH's practice to pay the maximum rate for projects where indirect costs are nominal or nonexistent. For example, our audit of Public Service Research, Inc., disclosed that NIH paid the company a 15-percent indirect cost allowance, although the company's actual indirect costs were only 6.66 percent of direct costs—the rate negotiated by the Public Health Service for work purchased through a contract.

Mr. Speaker, when the House acted on May 27 to increase the NIH appropriation by \$60.4 million above the President's budget request, our subcommittee had not yet completed its review of the management of these programs. The subcommittee's hearings were held on March 28, 29, and 30. If the information obtained in those hearings had been available to me on March 27, I could not in good conscience have supported the sizable increase recommended by the Appropriations Committee. I am not an authority on how much money is needed to adequately support medical research. But it is obvious that to increase substantially the appropriations for these programs in the absence of effective management can only result in waste and inefficiency. It is also obvious that the funds which are not spent unnecessarily as a result of the inadequate review of the budgetary requirements of projects would go a long way toward financing those new projects which are found to merit support during the fiscal year 1963. Surely, with the additional \$60.4 million already voted by the House, there will be more than enough money available for NIH support of all meritorious health research and training projects. I can see no possible justification for increasing the NIH appropriation still another \$60 million as proposed by the other body.

Last Friday, 32 of the 80 Members of the Senate present and voting supported the Proxmire amendment, which would have reduced the NIH appropriation to the level of the President's budget, or \$60.4 million below the House-approved amount. The Saltonstall amendment, which would have limited the NIH appropriation to the level approved by the House, failed to pass by only six votes. The closeness of the 36-to-41 vote on the Saltonstall amendment clearly demonstrates the reluctance with which the other body supported the recommendation of the National Institutes of Health \$60.4 million increase the appropriation for the National Institutes of Health \$60.4 million over the House amount and \$120.4 million above the liberal amounts recommended by the President.

Mr. Speaker, it took courage for those 36 Members of the other body to vote against the recommendation of their Appropriations Committee. It is politically unpopular to give the appearance of not favoring better health for the American people, but better health is not the issue here. The real issue before us, shorn of emotional and irrelevant appeals to the need for eliminating

dread diseases and increasing our life span, is the question of whether Federal support programs for health research shall be prudently administered so as to maximize the return from public funds, or whether these programs shall continue to be treated as a sacred cow, with officials of the National Institutes of Health exempt from the normal practices of sound public administration. It appears, Mr. Speaker, that the NIH officials have become so accustomed to a privileged position and to receiving appropriations far in excess of those the President requests that they are no longer responsive to congressional criticism. I would remind the House that the NIH Director has referred to administrative actions for the effective and economical expenditure of grant funds as essentially trivial considerations. In all fairness, however, I must add that we in the Congress have compounded NIH's management problems by our insistence on voting more money each year than the agency has programed for careful and effective expenditure.

It is the conclusion of the Committee on Government Operations that the pressure for spending increasingly large appropriations has kept NIH from giving adequate attention to basic management problems. I sincerely believe it would be a disservice to NIH, to the cause of medical research, and to the taxpaying public if these appropriations were increased beyond the amount approved by the House before NIH has developed the ability to effectively manage these large and complex programs. I, therefore, urge the House to firmly resist any effort to further increase these appropriations which the House has already increased \$60.4 million above the President's budget and \$196 million over NIH's actual expenditures for last year.

On Monday I asked the Director of the Bureau of the Budget whether there have been any developments since the transmittal of the budget last January which would cause the President to revise his recommendations today concerning the 1963 appropriations for the National Institutes of Health. Mr. Bell has written me that "the estimates contained in the President's budget for 1963 continue to represent his judgment of the funds needed to sustain the forward movement in the very important programs of the National Institutes of Health." I will place the Budget Director's letter in the RECORD here for the information of the House:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., July 24, 1962.

Hon. L. H. FOUNTAIN,
Chairman, Intergovernmental Relations
Subcommittee, Committee on Govern-
ment Operations, House of Representa-
tives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FOUNTAIN: This is in response to your telephone inquiry of July 23, 1962, as to whether there have been developments subsequent to the transmittal of the budget last January which would cause the President to revise his recommendations concerning the 1963 appropriations for the National Institutes of Health.

I would like to emphasize that the budget estimates for the National Institutes were

considered very carefully last fall by the Bureau of the Budget and the President. The amounts which were recommended by the President in the budget were based on his belief that the support of medical research through NIH should continue to grow at an orderly rate consistent with the prudent and effective use of funds and trained manpower, and with due regard to other demands on the budget. On the basis of these considerations, the President recommended appropriations of \$830.4 million for 1963. In the light of recent data indicating that 1962 obligations amounted to \$694 million, the President's recommendation constitutes an increase of about 20 percent over 1962 obligations.

Since the submission of the budget in January, the President has sent additional messages to the Congress relating to health and education. However, the budget estimate anticipated these messages to the extent that the programs of the NIH were concerned. In addition, the NIH has completed its study of medical research manpower, which raises a number of important questions relating to the future manpower needs in this field. This report, however, has not been viewed by the President as requiring a revision of the estimates now before the Congress. Accordingly, the estimates contained in the President's budget for 1963 continue to represent his judgment of the funds needed to sustain the forward movement in the very important programs of the National Institutes of Health.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID E. BELL,
Director.

Mr. Speaker, I want to inform the House that our Committee will closely watch the administration of the NIH grant programs, and that it is my intention to propose a reduction in the NIH appropriations for next year if the agency does not act vigorously to correct its management deficiencies and strengthen its capacity for the efficient and economical operation of these vital programs.

MASS MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN FAMILIES

(Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the greatest mass movement of American families to new homes since the migration that brought about development of the West is recommended in a proposal prepared by the Committee for Economic Development. It seeks a comparatively quick solution to the Nation's farm problem by taking both human and Government resources out of agriculture over a 5-year period.

In recent years, the Committee for Economic Development has offered a number of worthwhile proposals for improvement of the general welfare. In the light of this fact, I find its attack on the farm problem not only disappointing, but downright frightening.

The purposely accelerated movement of millions of people from our rural communities is, in itself, questionable. Combined with failure to call for a comprehensive matching program in the fields of business and industry to create new

job opportunities, it carries the prospect of economic and social chaos.

Mr. Speaker, simple disagreement with the CED plan does not, of course, provide a solution to the farm problem, and no one can quarrel with CED's desire to achieve solution. Certainly this Congress has given a substantial portion of its energies and time to the task, as have President Kennedy and the Secretary of Agriculture.

I do not believe, however, that rural America is ready to give up—that it is unwilling to seek new sources of social and economic strength which will maintain the free system of family farming that has wiped the threat of hunger from our society.

Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has made an appraisal of the CED proposal in the light of alternatives that call for utilization rather than abandonment of our rural human and natural resources. I recommend his appraisal for study by my colleagues and all Americans concerned with a meaningful future for rural America, and under unanimous consent include it in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

The Secretary's statement follows:

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
FREEMAN ON CED 5-YEAR PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE

I regard the CED 5-year plan for agriculture as the best thing that could possibly have happened to reawaken interest in the administration's food and agriculture program for the 1960's.

The CED, in its "Adaptive Program for Agriculture," has presented an ably and carefully prepared design leading to the abandonment of all farm programs at the end of 5 years.

For more than a year and a half I have pointed out that agriculture is at the crossroads—facing a choice between a sound program for managed abundance, on the one hand, and, on the other, the eventual abandonment of all farm programs. The only other alternatives that have been considered have been temporary or piecemeal or compromise attempts to postpone the day of decision—attempts that become more unsatisfactory and more costly with each passing year. It is my best judgment that each delay, each compromise, each attempt to further postpone the choice that we must eventually face pushes us in the direction of the abandonment of all farm programs and the disastrous consequences that would result.

Therefore I look at the CED presentation of its 5-year adaptive program to end farm programs as a welcome opportunity to study and evaluate its implications and to compare them with the goals set forth in the administration's program for the 1960's.

The following points, brought out by such a comparison and evaluation, are of utmost importance to every farmer and of real significance to every wage earner and every consumer.

First, the whole premise of the CED 5-year plan is based on the stated goal of doubling the expected exodus from farming, pushing it up to a level of 2 million farmworkers in the next 5 years, by means of an administered decline in farm income. This artificially accelerated dislocation of 2 million farmers seeking nonfarm jobs, together with the disruption of their families, plus the effects on the businessmen on Main Street and on those in rural towns and villages who provide professional and public services, all add up to a serious burden of adjustment

and critically handicap the rest of the economy. A rate of economic growth sufficient to achieve satisfactory employment levels under normal conditions could be thrown out of balance by this additional load.

Second, the CED 5-year plan to end farm programs threatens to alter the basic character of American agriculture. If Government made good on its determination to stay out of the picture after 5 years, farmers would be faced with low and fluctuating farm prices. They would be left to deal with business firms in other sectors of the economy having monopolistic control over their markets. The result would be a disorganized agriculture where farmers were exploited by the large firms with whom they dealt in selling their products and buying farm supplies. Even the most efficient family farm would find it difficult to survive this type of economic pressure, and the control of agricultural resources would become increasingly concentrated into the hand of firms outside agriculture—firms which could and would begin to join together to raise prices to increase profits.

New forms of vertical integration and contract farming, such as have already developed in several fields, and would limit the freedom of the remaining farmers—would limit their freedom of access to results of research except under contract—would even limit their freedom of access to results of research and technological progress. And, should this occur, the limitations to the freedom of farmers would be in the hands of private corporations.

We already have illustrations of how vertical integration and contract farming take away from the farmer some or all of his managerial independence—even, in some instances, relegating him to little more than a piecework laborer's role. In the brother industry, for example, the independent farmer cannot compete with the integrated industry because he cannot gain access to improved breeds and strains of poultry stock, he cannot secure financing on equal terms, he cannot keep up with the rate of technological and managerial advance where research information is available only through private channels controlled by the integrators, or where access to markets is controlled by the integrators.

The real threat to the independent family farm is not, in most cases, the giant factory-scale corporation owned farm employing labor in large crews. Rather, it is through the imposition of a pattern of controls by centralized private authority over the existing family-farming pattern. It is a threat which would impose the domination of a few giant corporations over the farmer's independence as manager and entrepreneur. It is a pattern, the outlines of which are already clear, by which the farmer might remain on the farm, but would take orders from large business enterprise or a specialized management service in respect to what he should plant, when to plant it, how to grow it, from whom to borrow, and how much interest to pay, and to whom and when to sell.

Thus laissez faire could result—in agriculture as in other areas—in the development of a system of pricing as well as production that would be administered by a powerful few. This is the threat to the American family farm, an institution that has given to this Nation the most efficient and productive agriculture the world has ever seen, as it has provided consumers with the best food bargain the world has ever known.

Third, the CED 5-year plan proposes to force human resources out of agriculture without considering basic human factors that would be involved. This is in sharp contrast with the administration's program to attack rural poverty by a rural areas develop-

ment program designed to maximize total economic opportunities in rural areas.

Where the CED program would, by its massive shift of labor out of agriculture, shift a share of the problem of rural poverty from rural to urban areas and even threaten the very existence of towns and villages in those regions where millions of acres would be taken out of production, the administration program would seek to maintain the optimum farm population in rural areas and encourage diversified job opportunities to supplement part-time and part-retirement farming.

In planning to take millions of farmers off the farms the CED has not taken into account the fact that over two thirds of the farmers who sell less than \$10,000 worth of farm products annually are over 45 years old. These farmers are at an age where vocational training and placement cannot help very much in getting nonfarm jobs in today's competitive market. They are at a time of life where roots are deep in their home communities.

Fourth, the CED program emphasizes the idling of land but ignores a basic philosophy of the administration program which emphasizes, instead, the wise use of resources. The CED proposes no plan for using our land for recreation or conservation—to provide facilities and services of which there is real scarcity and need rather than abundance.

These four points highlight major differences in approach, emphasis, and direction between the CED and the administration programs. Both programs recognize that farm incomes are too low. Both seek reduced Government costs. And both recognize the need for balance in agricultural production.

The administration proposes Government assistance to gear production to the amount that can be used, with price and income stabilization at fair levels.

The CED proposes an agriculture with no price or income protection, and a forced draft of people out of agriculture impelled by the hardship resulting from a sudden drop of prices to the "free market" level.

It further proposes to cushion this hardship for a 5-year period of adaptation by three forms of payments:

1. Farmers in the Plains area could receive cropland adjustment payments on 20 million acres (or more) now in wheat and feed grains, to accomplish its conversion to grass.

(After 5 years, farm income in this area would decline drastically. Relatively more farm people in these areas would have to seek nonfarm jobs. The adjustment hardship placed on small towns and communities in this area would be far greater than in other areas, yet no provision is proposed for assisting these communities in making adjustments.)

2. A 5-year, whole-farm, soil bank program would be inaugurated to hold feed grain production below 155 million tons—about the current level of total utilization.

3. Producers holding acreage allotments for wheat, rice, and cotton (but not tobacco or peanuts) would be eligible to receive temporary income protection payments starting at a level equal to the difference between the free market prices and 1960 prices, and declining 20 percent each year to zero after the fifth year.

(Previous direct payment proposals of this type have not been well received by Congress, and there is no evidence of greater receptivity at this time. If a major exodus of people from agriculture did not occur while payments were being made, farmers would be left in an income void with the termination of payments. They would have little prospect of further assistance, and they would have abandoned the gains achieved under established programs.)

I should like to analyze this 5-year plan from the point of view of its probable cost

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued August 1, 1962
For actions of July 31, 1962
87th-2d, No. 132

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HIGHLIGHTS: Several Senators urged early consideration of farm bill. House committee voted to report bill to provide additional research facilities for experiment stations. House received conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Rep. Marshall commended dairy program as passed by the House. Rep. Hansen commended President's announced program to assist lumber industry.

HOUSE

1. **LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963.** Received the conference report on H. R. 10904, the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies appropriation bill for 1963 (H. Rept. 2100) (pp. 14123-5, ~~14127~~). As explained by the House conferees, the conferees agreed to an amendment which "Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate, amended to provide a 20 percent limitation on funds which may be expended for indirect costs of research projects instead of 15 percent. The committee of conference desires that the Department carefully review the expenses incurred under research grants with a view to allowing no more than the actual expenses for indirect costs in cases where such indirect costs amount to less than 20 percent of the direct costs."
2. **RECLAMATION.** Began and concluded general debate on H. R. 575, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the upper division of the Baker Federal reclamation project, Ore. pp. 14089-90, 14094-102

Began and concluded general debate on S. 2008, to authorize the construction operation, and maintenance of the Spokane Valley project, Wash. pp. 14090-1, 14102-7

3. DAIRY PROGRAM. Rep. Marshall commended the voluntary dairy program in the new farm bill as passed by the House and inserted an editorial, "Dairy Plan Has Real Merit." p. 14114
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Dent criticized the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and inserted several editorials. pp. 14117-8
5. CIVIL DEFENSE. Received from Defense a report on property acquisitions of emergency supplies and equipment by the Office of Civil Defense. p. 14126
6. EXTENSION WORK. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. Con. Res. 474, extending the greetings and felicitations of the Congress to the Bethel Home Demonstration Club of Bethel Community, Sumter County, S. C. (H. Rept. 2086). p. 14126
7. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12712, to assist States to provide additional research facilities at State agricultural experiment stations. p. D659
8. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. The Subcommittee on Health and Safety of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment S. 2073, to authorize two additional Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. p. D660
9. AIR POLLUTION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Health and Safety of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report to the full committee "a clean bill on air pollution control providing for a 2-year extension and authorization of \$5 million a year." p. D660
10. BUILDINGS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee "Granted an open rule, with 2 hours of debate, on H. R. 11990, to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act," including agricultural attache housing. p. D660

SENATE

11. FARM PROGRAM. Several Senators urged early consideration of the farm bill and suggested that it be made the next order of business after the communications satellite bill is disposed of. pp. 14180-4
12. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 11151 (S. Rept. 1791). p. 14176
13. RECLAMATION. The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments S. 308, authorizing construction of the upper division of the Baker reclamation project, Ore., and S. 892, authorizing construction of the Arbuckle reclamation project, Okla. p. D658
14. FOREIGN TRADE; TRADE FAIRS. The Commerce Committee voted to report with amendment (but did not actually report) S. 3389, to promote the foreign commerce of the U. S. through the use of mobile trade fairs. p. D658
15. FISHERIES; RECREATION. The Commerce Committee voted to report with amendment (but did not actually report) H. R. 1171, to increase the public benefits from the national fish and wildlife conservation areas through their incidental or

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

JULY 31, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10904]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 9, 16, 25, 49, 51, 54, and 55.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 10, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 50, 53, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, and 66, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$70,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,344,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,048,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$893,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,261,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in foreign countries, of Public Health Service commissioned officers stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$285 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,993,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,122,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$24,707,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$159,826,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$155,742,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$143,599,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$147,398,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,199,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$103,388,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$66,142,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$83,506,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 203. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 20 per centum of the direct costs.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert 204; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,973,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 904. None of the funds contained in this Act for "Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses" shall be paid, for the purpose of conducting or assisting in conducting a research or demonstration project, to any person or organization registered with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate under the Regulation of Lobbying Act.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 17, 19, 52, 56, 63, and 68.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD (except as
to action on amendments 41
through 48),

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN C. STENNIS,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
NORRIS COTTON,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$70,000,000 instead of \$75,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

WELFARE AND PENSION PLAN REPORTS ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement. A motion will be offered in the House to agree to the Senate amendment with an amendment to appropriate \$1,300,000 instead of \$1,532,000 as proposed by the Senate and to add the language "to be transferred to Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards."

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Amendment No. 3: Reported in disagreement. A motion will be offered in the House to appropriate \$400,000,000 for grants to States instead of \$350,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$405,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Department reports that \$20,590,000 of the Senate allowance is required to meet increased State salaries, while only \$7,200,000 of the 1962 appropriation was budgeted for the same purpose. The committee of conference questions the need for this large an increase.

Amendment No. 4: Strikes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$1,344,500 for "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program," instead of \$1,640,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,049,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$2,048,500 for "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program," instead of \$2,178,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,919,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Amendment No. 9: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$3,244,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,800,000 as proposed by the House.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$893,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$718,000 as proposed by the House and \$968,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$4,261,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$4,181,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,281,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 13: Reported in disagreement. A motion will be made in the House to recede from disagreement to the Senate amendment and agree to the same with an amendment which will appropriate \$2,026,000 instead of \$1,905,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,066,000 as proposed by the Senate and will authorize the use of funds for commissions or boards to resolve labor-management disputes. If this motion is agreed to, it will have the following effect: Appropriate no funds for a departmental archives and a historian as proposed by the House instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate; appropriate \$80,000 for celebration of the Department's 50th anniversary instead of \$109,000 as proposed by the House and \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$150,000 for activities involved in resolving labor-management disputes including expenses of commissions or boards instead of nothing as proposed by the House and \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Strikes language proposed by the House.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$34,716,000 for "Promotion and further development of vocational education" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$34,672,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16: Strikes appropriation of \$15,707,000 for "Payments to school districts, fiscal year 1962" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Provides authority to make advance loans and payments under title II of the National Defense Education Act for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year at any time after March 31 of the current year as proposed by the Senate instead of any time after May 31 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$12,300,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,250,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$25,500,000 for "Research and training" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$24,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for "Research and training (special foreign currency program)" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 23: Strikes language proposed by the Senate and restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate amended to change the term "Public Health Service personnel" to "Public Health Service commissioned officers."

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$33,200,000 for "Buildings and facilities" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$31,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$10,062,000 for "Communicable disease activities" as proposed by the House instead of \$10,662,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 26, 27, and 28: Appropriate \$6,993,000 for "Control of Tuberculosis" instead of \$6,493,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,493,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide that \$1,250,000 of the appropriation shall be available for project grants to States instead of \$1,000,000 provided by the House and \$1,500,000 as provided by the Senate; and provide that \$3,250,000 of the appropriation shall be available for formula grants to States instead of \$3,000,000 provided by the House and \$3,500,000 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$8,000,000 for "Control of venereal diseases" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$3,006,000 for "Dental services and resources" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,506,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 31-35: Appropriate \$226,220,000 for "Hospital construction activities" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$188,572,000 as proposed by the House and provide the following earmarking of funds under the appropriation: \$150,000,000 for grants or loans for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C as proposed by the Senate instead of \$125,000,000 as proposed by the House; \$4,200,000 for the purposes authorized in section 636 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,800,000 as proposed by the House; \$70,000,000 for grants or loans for facilities pursuant to part G as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House; and \$20,000,000 for nursing homes as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$8,536,000 for "Milk, food, interstate, and community sanitation" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,502,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$4,122,000 for "Occupational health" instead of \$4,022,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,542,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$24,707,000 for "Water supply and water pollution control" instead of \$24,607,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,407,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Deletes language proposed by the House making \$2,657,000 of the appropriation "Hospitals and medical care" available for carrying out the Dependents' Medical Care Act.

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$47,602,000 for "Hospitals and medical care" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50,259,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$159,826,000 for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health" instead of \$155,826,000 as proposed by the House and \$161,826,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$155,742,000 for "National Cancer Institute" instead of \$150,409,000 as proposed by the House and \$158,409,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$143,599,000 for "Mental health activities" instead of \$133,599,000 as proposed by the House and \$148,599,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$147,398,000 for "National Heart Institute" instead of \$143,398,000 as proposed by the House and \$149,398,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$21,199,000 for "National Institute of Dental Research" instead of \$19,199,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,199,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$103,388,000 for "Arthritis and metabolic disease activities" instead of \$98,721,000 as proposed by the House and \$105,721,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$66,142,000 for "Allergy and infectious disease activities" instead of \$62,142,000 as proposed by the House and \$68,142,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$83,506,000 for "Neurology and blindness activities" instead of \$77,506,000 as proposed by the House and \$86,506,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate with regard to the National Library of Medicine.

Amendment No. 50: Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Strikes language proposed by the Senate to extend the availability of certain construction funds.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 52: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 53: Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54: Deletes appropriation of \$1,500,000 for "Grants for training of public welfare personnel" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55: Deletes appropriation of \$1,800,000 for "Research and training (special foreign currency program)" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Amendment No. 57: Appropriates \$739,000 for "American Printing House for the Blind" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$718,000 as proposed by the House. The committee of conference is agreed that the increase over the amount proposed by the House shall be used only for educational materials.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$1,458,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Gallaudet College" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,410,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 59: Appropriates \$1,065,000 for "Construction, Gallaudet College" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$355,000 as proposed by the House. The committee of conference was agreed that the amount appropriated is to complete construction and equipment of the Arts Building.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 60: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate, amended to provide a 20-percent limitation on funds which may be expended for indirect costs of research projects instead of 15 percent. The committee of conference desires that the Department carefully review the expenses incurred under research grants with a view to allowing no more than the actual expenses for indirect costs in cases where such indirect costs amount to less than 20 percent of the direct costs.

Amendment No. 61: Strikes language proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 62: Changes section number.

Amendment No. 63: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 64: Provides per diem rate of \$100 for temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 65: Appropriates \$4,973,000 instead of \$4,923,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,023,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 66: Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 67: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate with an amendment to provide that it shall apply only to funds made available for "Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses."

Amendment No. 68: Reported in disagreement.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD (except as to action
on amendments 41 through 48),
Managers on the Part of the House.

reflected in the efforts of the Comptroller of the Currency to raise the effective limit to 25 percent.

Already, the capital funds of the banks are doing double duty, since they can be diluted by investments in small business investment companies.

QUESTION NOT EXPLORED AS TO WHETHER BANKS COULD SECURE ELECTRONIC CLERICAL SERVICES WITHOUT INVESTING IN SERVICE CORPORATIONS

Were this a matter simply of enabling banks to secure the cost-saving benefits of electronic devices, it would not cause any great concern. However, it is in the means of securing such services that serious problems arise. Is it essential that banks secure an ownership interest in a service corporation in order to have the benefit of electronic services? No testimony was heard on this point. The matter was not raised by any of the members of the committee.

The limited testimony was to the effect that only by being permitted to join together with other banks and investing in service corporations would the smaller banks be able to secure the cost-saving efficiency of electronic bookkeeping.

Mr. Wolcott testified:

"The electronic computer, with related equipment, is ideally suited to the accounting needs of banks, but unfortunately is so costly that only the large banks can afford the machines. If the small banks, and 10,000 of the 13,400 banks of the country are small banks (under \$10 million), were unable to utilize the electronic computer because of cost, they would be placed at a serious disadvantage.

"Fortunately, the great speed and capabilities of computers make it possible for one installation to perform the accounting function for several smaller banks located within a county or regional area possessed of good communications. By sharing the expense, two or more banks may enjoy the benefits of a computer system on a par with large banks."

Mr. Saxon stated:

"Many of them singly lack the capital required to undertake these extensive programs in view of the cost of the equipment."

Mr. Martin stated:

"Under the bill, two or more banks would be able to pool their resources through the corporate device in order to gain the benefits—for themselves and for their customers—of this expensive equipment."

Electronic devices have been so publicized in recent years that one would think that nothing can be done without them. They are thought to be so efficient and so magnificent that merely to suggest their use is to induce enthusiasm. Maybe this is the reason why no questions were raised as to whether the only way banks could utilize such electronic equipment would be to own them. But this overlooks a very important fact, namely, that the major electronic companies provide these services through their own service bureaus. It is not necessary to own the equipment. Indeed, it is rare that the more expensive computers are purchased. It would be most uneconomical to own some of the more expensive machines unless the load factor were extremely heavy.

In short, until it is demonstrated that electronic clerical services can be secured only through the owning of service corporations, banks should not be permitted to join together for this purpose. Moreover, we should have some information as to the number of people in small communities that

might be thrown out of work by the introduction of these electronic services.

BILL BENEFITS BANK HOLDING COMPANIES AND BRANCH BANKS

It is clear that the great beneficiaries of this bill are the bank holding companies and the branch banks. They are the ones who have the financial resources to undertake investment in service corporations. But more significant, the independent banks guard carefully information on their confidential accounts. Once other banks gain access to such information, the way is paved for overt merger, bank holding company takeover, or covert branching.

It is significant that no testimony was heard on H.R. 8874 from representatives of the small banks. The Independent Bankers Association did not testify on behalf of the bill. We have not received a single letter from banks in our districts recommending that the bill be passed.

In view of the serious questions raised by H.R. 8874, it is our sincere belief that it should be rejected.

Respectfully submitted.

WRIGHT PATMAN.

HENRY B. GONZALEZ.

Mr. SHELLEY (at the request of Mr. INOUYE) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. SHELLEY'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION

(Mr. ROOSEVELT (at the request of Mr. INOUYE) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, while I enjoy Mr. Drew Pearson's distinguished column each day, and I think he makes a great contribution to the livelihood of this town and its political discussion, I should like to point out a few inaccuracies in his column of Wednesday morning, July 25, on aid to higher education, and on the issue of direct grants to institutions as opposed to a loan program. He states in his column:

The majority of institutions wanting grants are Catholic.

Actually the 308 Catholic colleges comprise about 15 percent of the total number of public and private institutions eligible for such grants.

It is the 721 public institutions, as differentiated from the private ones, who are the major proponents of the direct grants, for the loan program would be of no assistance to the majority of them, since many States have laws preventing the public institutions from receiving such loans.

The omission of this information from Mr. Pearson's column creates a misimpression of the character of the support for the direct grant program.

(Mr. OLSEN (at the request of Mr. INOUYE) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. OLSEN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. FOGARTY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2100)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 9, 16, 25, 49, 51, 54, and 55.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 10, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 50, 53, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, and 66; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$70,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,344,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,048,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$893,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,261,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in foreign countries, of Public Health Service commissioned officers stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$285 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such depend-

⁴ Hearings, p. 46.

⁵ Id., p. 40.

⁶ Id., p. 34.

ents by regular means of transportation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,993,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,122,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$24,707,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$159,826,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$155,742,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$143,599,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$147,398,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,199,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$103,388,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$66,142,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$83,506,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "SEC. 203. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 20 per centum of the direct costs."

An the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "204"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,973,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 904. None of the funds contained in this Act for 'Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses' shall be paid, for the purpose of conducting or assisting in conducting a research or demonstration project, to any person or organization registered with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate under the Regulation of Lobbying Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 17, 19, 52, 56, 63, and 68.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD (except
as to action on amend-
ments 41 through 48)

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN C. STENNIS,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
NORRIS COTTON,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower development and training activities

Amendment No. 1—Appropriates \$70,000,000 instead of \$75,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Welfare and pension plan reports activities

Amendment No. 2—Reported in disagreement. A motion will be offered in the House to agree to the Senate amendment with an

amendment to appropriate \$1,300,000 instead of \$1,532,000 as proposed by the Senate and to add the language "to be transferred to Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards."

Bureau of Employment Security

Amendment No. 3—Reported in disagreement. A motion will be offered in the House to appropriate \$400,000,000 for grants to States instead of \$350,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$405,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Department reports that \$20,590,000 of the Senate allowance is required to meet increased State salaries, while only \$7,200,000 of the 1962 appropriation was budgeted for the same purpose. The committee of conference questions the need for this large an increase.

Amendment No. 4—Strikes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 7—Appropriates \$1,344,500 for "Compliance Activities, Mexican Farm Labor Program" instead of \$1,640,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,049,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8—Appropriates \$2,048,500 for "Salaries and Expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program" instead of \$2,178,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,919,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Labor Standards

Amendment No. 9—Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10—Appropriates \$3,244,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,800,000 as proposed by the House.

Women's Bureau

Amendment No. 11—Appropriates \$893,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$718,000 as proposed by the House and \$968,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the Solicitor

Amendment No. 12—Appropriates \$4,261,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$4,181,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,281,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 13—Reported in disagreement. A motion will be made in the House to recede from disagreement to the Senate amendment and agree to the same with an amendment which will appropriate \$2,026,000 instead of \$1,905,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,066,000 as proposed by the Senate and will authorize the use of funds for commissions or boards to resolve labor-management disputes. If this motion is agreed to, it will have the following effect: Appropriate no funds for a departmental archives and a historian as proposed by the House instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate; appropriate \$80,000 for celebration of the Department's 50th anniversary instead of \$109,000 as proposed by the House and \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$150,000 for activities involved in resolving labor-management disputes including expenses of commissions or boards instead of nothing as proposed by the House and \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14—Strikes language proposed by the House.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

Amendment No. 15—Appropriates \$34,716,000 for "Promotion and further development of vocational education" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$34,672,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16—Strikes appropriation of \$15,707,000 for "Payments to School Districts, fiscal year 1962" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18—Provides authority to make advance loans and payments under Title II of the National Defense Education Act for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year at any time after March 31 of the current year as proposed by the Senate instead of any time after May 31 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 20—Appropriates \$12,300,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,250,000 as proposed by the House.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Amendment No. 21—Appropriates \$25,500,000 for "Research and training" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$24,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22—Appropriates \$2,000,000 for "Research and training (special foreign currency program)" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Public Health Service

Amendment No. 23—Strikes language proposed by the Senate and restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate amended to change the term "Public Health Service personnel" to "Public Health Service commissioned officers."

Amendment No. 24—Appropriates \$33,200,000 for "Buildings and facilities" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$31,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25—Appropriates \$10,062,000 for "Communicable Disease Activities" as proposed by the House instead of \$10,662,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 26, 27, and 28—Appropriate \$6,993,000 for "Control of Tuberculosis" instead of \$6,493,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,493,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide that \$1,250,000 of the appropriation shall be available for project grants to States instead of \$1,000,000 provided by the House and \$1,500,000 as provided by the Senate; and provide that \$3,250,000 of the appropriation shall be available for formula grants to States instead of \$3,000,000 provided by the House and \$3,500,000 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—Appropriates \$8,000,000 for "Control of Venereal Diseases" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30—Appropriates \$3,006,000 for "Dental Services and Resources" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,506,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 31-35—Appropriate \$226,220,000 for "Hospital Construction Activities" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$188,572,000 as proposed by the House and provide the following earmarking of funds under the appropriation: \$150,000,000 for grants or loans for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to Part C as proposed by the Senate instead of \$125,000,000 as proposed by the House; \$4,200,000 for the purposes authorized in section 636 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,800,000 as proposed by the House; \$70,000,000 for grants or loans for facilities pursuant to Part G as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House; and \$20,000,000 for nursing homes as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36—Appropriates \$8,536,000 for "Milk, Food, Interstate, and Community Sanitation" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,502,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 37—Appropriates \$4,122,000 for "Occupational Health" instead of \$4,022,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,542,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38—Appropriates \$24,-

707,000 for "Water Supply and Water Pollution Control" instead of \$24,607,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,407,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39—Deletes language proposed by the House making \$2,657,000 of the appropriation "Hospitals and Medical Care" available for carrying out the Dependents' Medical Care Act.

Amendment No. 40—Appropriates \$47,602,000 for "Hospitals and Medical Care" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50,259,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 41—Appropriates \$159,826,000 for "General Research and Services, National Institutes of Health" instead of \$155,826,000 as proposed by the House and \$161,826,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42—Appropriates \$155,742,000 for "National Cancer Institute" instead of \$150,409,000 as proposed by the House and \$158,409,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43—Appropriates \$143,599,000 for "Mental Health Activities" instead of \$133,599,000 as proposed by the House and \$148,599,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44—Appropriates \$147,398,000 for "National Heart Institute" instead of \$143,398,000 as proposed by the House and \$149,398,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45—Appropriates \$21,199,000 for "National Institute of Dental Research" instead of \$19,199,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,199,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46—Appropriates \$103,388,000 for "Arthritis and Metabolic Disease Activities" instead of \$98,721,000 as proposed by the House and \$105,721,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47—Appropriates \$66,142,000 for "Allergy and Infectious Disease Activities" instead of \$62,142,000 as proposed by the House and \$68,142,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48—Appropriates \$83,506,000 for "Neurology and Blindness Activities" instead of \$77,506,000 as proposed by the House and \$86,506,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49—Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate with regard to the National Library of Medicine.

Amendment No. 50—Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51—Strikes language proposed by the Senate to extend the availability of certain construction funds.

Social Security Administration

Amendment No. 52—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 53—Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54—Deletes appropriation of \$1,500,000 for "Grants for Training of Public Welfare Personnel" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55—Deletes appropriation of \$1,800,000 for "Research and Training (Special Foreign Currency Program)" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56—Reported in disagreement.

Special institutions

Amendment No. 57—Appropriates \$739,000 for "American Printing House for the Blind" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$718,000 as proposed by the House. The committee of conference is agreed that the increase over the amount proposed by the House shall be used only for educational materials.

Amendment No. 58—Appropriates \$1,458,000 for "Salaries and Expenses, Gallaudet College" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,410,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 59—Appropriates \$1,065,000 for "Construction, Gallaudet College" as

proposed by the Senate instead of \$355,000 as proposed by the House. The committee of conference was agreed that the amount appropriated is to complete construction and equipment of the Arts Building.

General provisions

Amendment No. 60—Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate, amended to provide a 20 percent limitation on funds which may be expended for indirect costs of research projects instead of 15 percent. The committee of conference desires that the Department carefully review the expenses incurred under research grants with a view to allowing no more than the actual expenses for indirect costs in cases where such indirect costs amount to less than 20 percent of the direct costs.

Amendment No. 61—Strikes language proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 62—Changes section number.

Amendment No. 63—Reported in disagreement.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 64—Provides per diem rate of \$100 for temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators and mediators as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 65—Appropriates \$4,973,000 instead of \$4,923,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,023,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 66—Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 67—Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate with an amendment to provide that it shall apply only to funds made available for "Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses."

Amendment No. 68—Reported in disagreement.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD (except as
to action on amendments
41 through 48),

Managers on the Part of the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. TABER (at the request of Mr. RIEHLMAN) for the balance of the week, on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. RYAN of New York (at the request of Mr. INOUYE), to address the House on Wednesday, August 1, for 30 minutes, and to revise and extend his remarks and to include therein extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. LANE in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BECKER and to include an editorial.

Mr. BERRY and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FENTON and to include a certain letter in his remarks today on H.R. 4094 in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SAYLOR in two instances and to include tables.

Mr. FEIGHAN in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DENT to revise and extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD at the conclusion of legislative business and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. MAY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CEDERBERG.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona in five instances.

Mr. SHORT in two instances.

Mr. MATHIAS.

Mr. SCHNEEBELI.

Mr. LIPSCOMB in two instances.

Mr. FINO.

Mr. MCINTIRE.

Mr. WESTLAND.

Mr. ROUSSELOT in three instances.

Mrs. WEIS.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. ALGER in five instances.

Mr. LINDSAY in five instances.

Mr. QUIE in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. INOUE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. INOUE.

Mr. FLOOD in two instances.

Mr. KEOGH.

Mr. RYAN of New York.

Mr. SHELLEY in three instances.

Mr. REUSS in six instances.

Mr. EDMONDSON.

Mr. WILLIAMS in three instances.

Mr. STRATTON.

Mr. FRIEDEL.

Mr. BOLAND in two instances.

Mr. BAILEY.

Mr. ULLMAN to include extraneous matter in the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today on the bill H.R. 575.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3788. An act to provide for the transfer of the U.S. vessel *Alaska* to the State of California for the use and benefit of the department of fish and game of such State; and
H.H. 7336. An act to promote the production of oysters by propagation of disease-resistant strains, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On July 26, 1962:

H.R. 6967. An act to provide for the incorporation of certain nonprofit corporations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

On July 31, 1962:

H.R. 2129. An act for the relief of John Calvin Taylor;

H.R. 2664. An act for the relief of Mrs. Irena Ratajczak;

H.R. 3000. An act for the relief of Lea Min Wong;

H.R. 3501. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hasmik Arzoo;

H.R. 3821. An act for the relief of Ivy Gwendolyn Myers;

H.R. 4718. An act for the relief of Bogdan Kusulja;

H.R. 6833. An act for the relief of Frantisek Tisler;

H.R. 8141. An act to revise the laws relating to depository libraries;

H.R. 8214. An act to permit the use of certain construction tools actuated by explosive charges in construction activity on the U.S. Capitol Grounds;

H.R. 8992. An act to amend certain administrative provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration;

H.R. 9186. An act for the relief of Eladio Aris (also known as Eladio Aris Carvallo);

H.R. 9522. An act for the relief of certain members of the U.S. Marine Corps who incurred losses pursuant to the cancellation of a permanent change of station movement;

H.R. 10069. An act to amend section 216 or title 38, United States Code, relating to prosthetic research in the Veterans' Administration;

H.R. 10184. An act to amend section 130(a) of title 28, United States Code, so as to reconstitute the eastern judicial district of Wisconsin to include Menominee County, Wis.;

H.R. 10525. An act for the relief of Francis L. Quinn;

H.R. 11127. An act for the relief of Ernst Haeusserman;

H.R. 11735. An act authorizing the change in name of the Beardstown, Ill., flood control project, to the Sid Simpson flood control project; and

H.J. Res. 417. Joint resolution to designate the lake formed by Terminus Dam on the Kaweah River in California as Lake Kaweah.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. INOUE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, August 1, 1962, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2354. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1963 in the amount of \$276,729,500 for the Department of Defense (H. Doc. No. 493); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2355. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting the fourth report on property acquisitions of emergency supplies and equipment by the Office of Civil Defense, Department of Defense, for the quarter ending June 30, 1962, pursuant to the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and to Executive Order 10952; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2356. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the custodianship functions of the Office of the Treasurer of the

United States, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2357. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, relative to submitting additional material relating to executive communication No. 2282, dated July 11, 1962, pertaining to an application for a loan by the Orchard City Irrigation District in Delta County, Colo., pursuant to 71 Stat. 48; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 3174. An act to provide for the division of the tribal assets of the Ponga Tribe of Native Americans of Nebraska among the members of the tribe, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2076). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

* Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 11590. A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Cherokee Nation or Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; with amendment (Rept. No. 2077). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 12355. A bill to amend the law relating to the final disposition of the property of the Choctaw Tribe; without amendment (Rept. No. 2078). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FORRESTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1308. An act to incorporate the Sea Cadet Corps of America, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2085). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FORRESTER: Committee on the Judiciary. House Concurrent Resolution 474. Concurrent resolution extending the greetings and felicitations of the Congress to the Bethel Home Demonstration Club of Bethel Community, Sumter County, S.C.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2086). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mrs. FOST: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 3089. An act to amend the act directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in the State of Nevada to the Colorado River Commission of Nevada in order to extend for 5 years the time for selecting such lands; with amendment (Rept. No. 2087). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. FOST: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 2952. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services to convey certain public and acquired lands in the State of California to the city of Needles; with amendment (Rept. No. 2088). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 10955. A bill to authorize the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States to investigate the claims of citizens of the United States who suffered property damage in 1951 and 1952 as the result of the artificial raising of the water level of Lake Ontario; with amendment (Rept. No. 2089). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 12459. A bill to provide for the relief of certain enlisted members of the Coast Guard; without amendment (Rept. No. 2090).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued August 2, 1962

For actions of August 1, 1962

87th-2d, No. 133

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Atomic energy.....33	Feed grain.....14	Milk marketing.....31
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Census.....48	Forestry.....17,45	Nomination.....25
Communications.....35	Grants-in-aid.....47	Nuclear compact.....51
Contracts.....28	Hazardous duty.....7	Personnel.....7,26
Education.....12	Health.....26,47	Property.....43
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		Reclamation.....3,20,36
		Recreation.....17,44
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		Transportation.....27,41
		Vehicles.....8
		Virgin Islands.....11
		Water resources.....36
		Watersheds.....22
		Wetlands.....20
		Wheat.....15
		Wildlife.....39

HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Mansfield stated farm bill will not be considered for several days. Sen. Cooper opposed inclusion of compulsory feed-grain controls in farm bill. Sen. Proxmire urged approval of farm bill as reported by Senate committee. Senate confirmed Baker nomination. Senate committee voted to report bill to extend (continued on page 6)

HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. By a vote of 368 to 12, passed with amendment H. R. 12711, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1963. pp. 14283-4
2. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. By a vote of 348 to 35, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10904, the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1963. Earlier, by a vote of 173 to 214, rejected a motion to recommit. pp. 14285-97
3. RECLAMATION. By a vote of 200 to 182, passed with amendment H. R. 575, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the upper division of the Baker Federal reclamation project, Ore. pp. 14284-5
Passed with amendment S. 2008, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Spokane Valley project, Wash. p. 14285
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 11164, to approve an amendatory repay-

ment contract negotiated with the Quincy Columbia Basin Irrigation District, authorize similar contracts with any of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Districts, and to amend the Columbia Basin Project Act of 1943. P. D667

4. FLOOD CONTROL. The Agriculture Committee approved the following work plans: Little Kentucky, Ky.; Puukapu, Ha.; Scattering Fork, Ill.; Rocky Comfort Creek, Ga.; South Fork Blackwater River, Mo.; South Sumter, Fla.; North Branch Mill Creek, Mich.; Kent Creek, Tex.; and Dick's Creek-Little Muddy Creek, Ohio.
p. 14283
5. HOUSING LOANS. As reported (see Digest 130-131) H. R. 12628, to provide housing for the elderly in rural and urban areas, includes provisions as follows: Broadens the existing rural housing loan program of the Farmers Home Administration so as to authorize loans to elderly persons (aged 62 or over) for the purchase of existing homes or the construction, improvement, alteration, or repair of dwellings and related facilities in rural areas for their own use, including the purchase of the land necessary as a minimum adequate site for such dwellings, and authorizes an additional \$50 million in loan funds to be used for this purpose. Establishes a program of direct loans by the Secretary of Agriculture to private nonprofit corporations and consumer cooperatives for the provision of rental housing and related facilities for elderly persons and elderly families of low or moderate income in rural areas, and authorizes the appropriation of \$50 million for a new revolving fund to be used for this purpose. Establishes a new program under which the Secretary, until June 30, 1964, would insure loans made to individuals, corporations, and other entities to provide rental housing and related facilities for elderly persons and families in rural areas. Increases from \$500 to \$1,000 the maximum amount of a grant for minor improvements to rural housing of owner-occupants whose incomes are so low that they cannot qualify for loans from any source.
6. BUILDINGS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11880, to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, including agricultural attache housing. pp. 14297, 14338
7. PERSONNEL. The Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment H. R. 2079, to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to authorize the establishment of hazardous duty pay in certain cases. p. D668
Rep. Bow criticized the increase in the number of Federal civilian employees.
p. 14341
8. VEHICLES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1341, to require passenger-carrying motor vehicles purchased for use by the Federal Government to meet certain safety standards (H. Rept. 2112).
p. 14338
9. MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 10773, to provide relief for residential occupants of unpatented mining claims upon which valuable improvements have been placed. p. D667
10. ALASKA LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 11266, to amend the act of March 8, 1922, to extend its provisions to the townsite laws applicable in Alaska.
p. D667

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Taber against.
Mr. Boggs for, with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan against.

Mr. Thompson of Texas for, with Mr. Findley against.

Mr. Gilbert for, with Mrs. Bolton against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Loser for, with Mr. Ayres against.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee for, with Mr. Dooley against.

Mr. Frazier for, with Mr. Garland against.

Mr. Peterson for, with Mr. Scherer against.

Mr. St. Germain for, with Mr. Mason against.

Mr. George P. Miller for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire against.

Mr. Kirwan for, with Mr. Merrow against.

Mr. Nedzi for, with Mr. Seely-Brown against.

Mr. Lesinski for, with Mr. McVey against.

Mr. Anfuso for, with Mr. Winstead against.

Mr. Pucinski for, with Mr. Alford against.

Until further notice:

Mrs. Granahan with Mr. Battin.

Mr. Coad with Mr. Short.

Mr. FULTON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPOKANE VALLEY PROJECT

The SPEAKER. The next unfinished business is the vote on the passage of the bill (S. 2008) to amend the act of September 16, 1959 (73 Stat. 561; 43 U.S.C. 615a), relating to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Spokane Valley project.

The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title of the bill was amended to read: "An Act to amend the Act of September 16, 1959 (73 Stat. 561; 43 U.S.C. 615s), relating to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Spokane Valley project."

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 802(a) of the Housing Act of 1954, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the 15th Annual Report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency covering housing activities for the calendar year 1961.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 1, 1962.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 31, 1962.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement results in a bill carrying appropriations which total \$5,334,609,500. This is, in round figures, \$46 million less than the bill passed by the Senate and it is almost \$52 million less than the President's budget request. The conference agreement results in appropriations totaling \$163 million more than was originally approved by the House. However, after the House acted, the President submitted budget amendments to the Senate which totaled over \$100 million. The main item contained in these budget amendments was \$100 million for the new manpower, development, and training program. In view of the indicated feeling of the House when this legislation was before it, I feel sure that the House would have allowed at least a major portion of this request had it come before us. Also, in accordance with a general agreement reached in the conference on the defense appropriation bill, the conferees agreed on a 20-percent allowance for overhead on research projects instead of the 15-percent originally allowed by the House. This will result in several million dollars additional expenditures in 1963 which was taken into consideration when we settled the National Institutes of Health items.

Thus Mr. Speaker, when you take into consideration the two factors of budget requests submitted to the Senate after the House acted and the adjustment in the indirect cost allowances, the actual agreement represents roughly an even split between what we passed in this House and what was approved by the other body.

The following table sets forth the pertinent summary statistics concerning action on this bill from the budget submission to the current stage:

Item	Budget estimates	Passed House	Passed Senate	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
					Budget estimate	House	Senate
Department of Labor.....	\$374,081,100	\$264,326,000	\$340,222,000	\$335,150,500	-\$38,930,600	+\$70,824,500	-\$5,071,500
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	4,985,100,000	4,879,380,000	5,013,554,000	4,972,327,000	-12,773,000	+92,947,000	-41,227,000
Related agencies.....	27,182,000	27,082,000	27,182,000	27,132,000	-50,000	+50,000	-50,000
Total.....	5,386,363,100	5,170,788,000	5,380,958,000	5,334,609,500	-51,753,000	+163,821,500	-46,348,500

Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment on the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations dealing with separation of unemployment insurance and employment service activities in the larger cities. This report states:

The committee is concerned with the mounting cost of the employment security program, and in the interest of economy and efficiency it is essential that administration of the unemployment compensation and employment services be directed and coordinated, geared to local conditions, at all levels. Separation of the services would greatly increase administrative costs and should under no conditions be thrust upon State officials. Separation would result in less exposure of claimants to job openings, and

through less effective application of the work test, cause the payment of benefits to claimants neither seeking work nor willing to work.

Let me deal first with the matter of the rising costs of the employment security program. It is true that the cost of this program has increased, and I believe logically so. There are several contributing factors: First, the increase in population and the size of the work force; second, the growing complexity of labor market problems; third, the recent addition of badly needed new services to workers and employers; fourth, the statutory extension of unemployment insurance; and fifth, the increase in

State salaries and in the price of goods and services generally.

Now, I am sure my colleagues are well aware that any discussion of cost means nothing unless it is related to value received. So let us take a look at what we are receiving in value for the increasing cost of administering the employment security program.

Soon after his inauguration, President Kennedy requested, and the Congress provided, additional funds for the purpose of expanding and improving the Employment Service. As a result of these directives and actions from the President and the Congress, State agencies have expanded their services and

reorganized their staff in the larger cities so that today we have the most efficient network of public employment offices in history.

Public employment offices in the Federal-State system found six and a half million nonfarm jobs for American workers during the fiscal year ending June 30, an increase of 16 percent over the corresponding 1961 fiscal period and the highest 12-month total since the ending of the Korean war in 1953.

The cost of employment security has also been increased by the addition of new programs such as the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act approved by Congress. In fiscal year 1962 grants-to-States appropriations for the administration of that program totaled some \$13.3 million. I should also point to the programs for unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen and Federal employees. In 1963, it is estimated that \$6.8 million will be required for State administration of these two programs. The number of workers covered by unemployment insurance will have increased 34 percent between 1951 and 1963. It now protects almost 42½ million American workers. Can we continue to expand these programs and make benefits available to millions of additional workers and not expect costs to rise proportionately?

Certainly the cost of employment security programs is increasing. In an expanding economy with steadily expanding responsibilities, can we logically expect it to do otherwise?

But the point is that for these increased costs, we are getting full measure in terms of value to the national economy and the accomplishments of these expanding programs.

Now I should like to discuss the issue of separation itself. It should be explained here that in the larger cities, the Bureau of Employment Security is recommending that separate local office facilities be established for the handling of unemployment compensation claims and for employment service and job placement activities. I can attest from personal knowledge that in the case of my own State of Rhode Island, in the city of Providence, where the two services have been separated, that the change has improved both programs.

There is a tendency on the part of the public and of employers who see the flood of claimants for unemployment compensation descending on public employment offices to categorize those offices as "unemployment offices," as places where one goes to receive compensation, not as places to go to seek a new job or employment assistance. In the case of the larger metropolitan areas, the volume of claimants and job applicants makes the physical separation of the two activities desirable.

In the smaller cities—those of less than 200,000—where the volume of claimants and jobseekers is not so great, physical separation is not desirable from the point of view of efficient operations.

Mr. Speaker, a serious question has been raised in connection with this bill regarding regulations the Secretary of Labor has established for the Mexican

farm labor program. I think the record should be set straight on this matter.

The Mexican farm labor importation program, a wartime emergency measure which has been extended and expanded during peacetime, has raised, and is raising, serious moral, economic and social questions, as well as principles of public policy.

This is a program which depends for its existence on poverty and unemployment in the Republic of Mexico, and has a tendency to increase poverty and unemployment at home. As it is presently operating, it has been denounced by religious leaders of all faiths, and has been criticized by responsible citizens from all walks of life. For 10 years, distinguished citizens of the United States, both Republican and Democrat, have pushed for reform of Public Law 78. During the first session of this Congress, for the first time in history, the Congress adopted a few significant reforms, despite the opposition of bracero users and their organizations.

Today, these growers and their organizations are attempting to nullify the effect of one of the amendments which was enacted. This amendment which prohibits the employment of Mexican nationals in year-round jobs would have the effect of opening up new job opportunities for underemployed domestic farmworkers. The workers who have become accustomed to have the U.S. Government do their recruiting for them, both in the United States and in Mexico, are succeeding in convincing the U.S. Congress that the amendment which was enacted into law does not really mean what it says.

These growers want to have their cake and eat it too, and they do not seem to care if some of the most depressed workers in the U.S. labor force are hurt because of their actions.

What does the amendment provide? It provides that Mexican workers may be employed only in "temporary or seasonal occupations, except in specific cases when found by the Secretary of Labor necessary to avoid undue hardship." This amendment uses the exact language that was proposed by the administration. Congress in its conference report on H.R. 2010—Public Law 78 as amended—stated as follows:

The purpose of the program is to supplement the domestic labor force in peak periods, such as at harvest time, when crops may be lost through a lack of sufficient workers. It is not intended to provide Mexican workers for year-round jobs that which might well be filled by domestic workers.

The importance of this provision was underlined by President Kennedy when he signed the bill with this comment:

The adverse effect of the Mexican farm labor program as it has operated in recent years on the wage and employment conditions of domestic workers is clear, and is cumulative in impact. We cannot afford to disregard it. We do not condone it. Therefore I sign this bill with the assurance that the Secretary of Labor will, by every means at his disposal, use the authority vested in him under the law to prescribe the standards and to make determinations essential for the protection of the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers.

Under these mandates from the President and the Congress, the Secretary of Labor began a series of consultations with all interested parties by holding a public hearing in Washington, D.C., on December 8, 1961. At that hearing, all interested parties, including Members of Congress were given an opportunity to present their views on the Labor Department's proposals for implementing the new legislation. The hearing was followed by numerous other meetings and consultations with representatives of farm employers and workers and with Members of Congress. It was not until March 21 of this year, and then only after very serious and intensive consideration of the interests of all parties concerned, that the Secretary of Labor issued procedures to implement the seasonal and temporary provision. I remind you that these procedures or regulations were not only in order, they were demanded by the law itself, and were in direct response to the express wishes of the Congress.

The procedures at issue here simply provide that jobs which last longer than 210 days in more than 35 weeks in a calendar year cannot be said to be temporary or seasonal jobs, and thus cannot be filled with Mexican workers except in specific cases when necessary to avoid undue hardship. This procedure appears to me to be correctly in line with the language of the law and with the intent of Congress as expressed in the conference report.

Now certainly, 210 days in 35 weeks—more than 8 months a year—could scarcely qualify as temporary employment under long-established practices and precedents. Take for example, the international agreement between the Mexican Government and ours which limits the period during which Mexican nationals can be employed in the United States to 6 months, although 15 percent of the total workers recruited can be extended for an additional 3 months. In other words, from the point of view of both Governments, temporary and seasonal work is set at 6 months. And this is the basic standard which should be applied. In addition, the Bureau of the Census has defined seasonal agricultural employment as lasting less than 150 days. The Department of Agriculture uses a similar formula in reporting on hired farmworkers. Those working fewer than 150 days in the year are classified as seasonal, and workers employed 150 to 249 days are classified as regular workers.

So by all existing and established standards, the 210-day limitation imposed by the Secretary of Labor certainly is a most liberal interpretation of seasonal employment. It is clear to me that any grower or group of growers who are in a position to offer employment throughout the year should offer it to domestic workers. Most of these year-round jobs could be filled with domestic workers if reasonable wages and working conditions were offered. But to permit the employment of Mexican workers for longer than the 210 days set forth by the Secretary of Labor would be to circumvent the express wishes and intent of

the Congress and the requirements of the law itself.

In its report the Senate Appropriations Committee states:

It is concerned with the effect of the 210-day limitation on employment of Mexican nationals in some areas of the United States where there is a year-long growing season and lack of domestic labor.

The committee says it is informed that—and I read:

The application of this limitation to an individual farmer may have the effect of denying him necessary labor to grow and harvest a portion of his crops.

It is impossible for the Secretary of Labor to certify a real shortage of labor unless growers are forced to institute intensive recruitment programs to obtain domestic labor. But if growers are assured of a year-round supply of Mexican labor, there is no reason for them to institute such programs—and the Labor Department's ability to make shortage certifications is nullified.

Furthermore, the seasonal and temporary amendment contains a clause which provides the Secretary of Labor with the authority and responsibility to make exceptions to these restrictions in specific cases when necessary to avoid undue hardship. Thus, if a grower makes positive and tangible attempts to recruit domestic labor without success, the Secretary of Labor can and will make an exception to the rule and see to it that the grower is provided with sufficient labor to harvest his crop.

What are the growers afraid of? Perhaps they are afraid that if this amendment were administered strictly, the growers would suddenly discover that there is adequate labor available right here in the United States if and when the workers are offered reasonable wages and working conditions.

It is the position of the Department of Labor that Mexican and other foreign workers should be employed only during those periods of peak activity where, after intensive recruitment efforts have been made, it is apparent that there is a real shortage of domestic labor.

The protection of our American farmworkers has been and must continue to be of major concern to the Congress. We have provided a measure of protection in H.R. 2010. At the same time, we have given assurances to farm employers that in peak periods, such as at harvest time, they will not be denied the use of Mexican farmworkers if there are not sufficient American workers available.

I believe the Secretary of Labor should be commended for the regulations he has established. I further believe strongly that if he were to go beyond the 210 days in 35 weeks limitation, such action would undermine the intent of the law.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 10 minutes to my distinguished friend and minority leader, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], to discuss the conference report.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode

Island [Mr. FOGARTY], yielding to me for the purpose of discussing certain sections of this conference report which I could not agree with in conference.

Mr. Speaker, when this bill left the House of Representatives there was included in it \$60.4 million more than the President had asked for, for the National Institutes of Health. The President had asked in his budget estimates for \$780 million to carry on the activities of the National Institutes of Health for fiscal year 1963. When the House acted on this bill we gave to the National Institutes of Health authority to expend an amount equal to their unexpended balances of 1962, which were estimated at that time to be \$60.4 million, in addition to the amount that was recommended in the President's budget. When this bill went to the other body there was added \$120.4 million above the President's budget.

Mr. Speaker, it is important, I think, for every Member of the House to realize today that in the amount of money which Congress made available to the National Institutes of Health in fiscal year 1962 was \$738,355,000. Of this appropriation there was lapsed on June 30 of this year, \$73 million. The National Institutes of Health could not spend this \$73 million, although every effort was made to expend this money in fiscal year 1962.

Mr. Speaker, what are the problems? I have been and am now a promoter and a supporter of the work of the National Institutes of Health. It is because of my support for a sound and progressive NIH program that I take the floor of this House today to plead with my colleagues not to appropriate more than the House Appropriations Committee's recommendation. My position is supported by Dr. Shannon, Director of NIH; by Dr. Luther Terry, Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service; by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and by the President of the United States.

The major problem facing the National Institutes of Health is not a question of money. The main problems which the National Institutes of Health must cope with today are: No. 1, a problem of facilities, and No. 2, a problem of personnel. The most crying need, according to the testimony taken in the House, was a question of facilities with which to carry on this research work throughout the United States at the present budget level. The second most pressing problem was the problem of personnel. What is happening at the National Institute of Health in their intramural program and their extramural program at the present time? NIH is losing some of the best investigators in its intramural at the National Institutes of Health to other research organizations throughout the United States because of the problems of paying capable investigators the amount that they should be paid to carry on this most important work. Every day we are losing investigators at the National Institutes of Health. It is not a question of the funding level established in this bill. It is a question of the pay limitations for

Federal scientific personnel. As a result the level of research being carried on by the National Institutes of Health is being downgraded. Merely adding the amount of money that the Senate has approved in this bill does not solve this problem.

Mr. Speaker, I have here in my hand a report which was made by a committee of the House of Representatives—the Committee on Government Operations—which I hope each Member of this House has had an opportunity to study. This is a very far-reaching report covering an investigation made by this House committee of the activities at the National Institutes of Health.

Recommendations were made by the Government Operations Committee last year, some of last year's recommendations which are reiterated in this report this year. This report clearly shows to every Member of the House of Representatives that the growth in this activity has not been the kind of growth that brings about the best type of progress in medical research. Just look at this growth figure. In 1955 this Congress appropriated \$81,298,000 to the National Institutes of Health. As I stated earlier, last year we appropriated \$738,355,000. The President in his budget estimate this year recommends \$780,400,000. The increased program level from 1955 to 1963, 8 years, is \$799 million, or an increase of nearly 11 times in the funding for NIH. And what has resulted is covered most adequately in this report.

These are fine, outstanding programs that are being carried on by the National Institutes of Health, but simply adding more millions than the people in charge of the program want will not help this program—it will in the long run hurt the program. Facilities and retention of key personnel are the needs of this program. My motion to recommit does not in any way affect facilities or the personnel problem.

The position of the President of the United States as of this week is the same as it was when he submitted the budget to us earlier in the year. I quote from a statement of the President's Director of the Budget, Mr. Bell, incorporated in a letter:

Taking all factors into account the estimates contained in the President's budget for 1963 continue to represent his judgment of the funds needed to provide for a sound and an effective rate of increase in the programs of the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to offer a motion to recommit this conference report. This motion to recommit will deal with amendments 41 through 48. These are the amendments of the Senate adding funds to the National Institutes of Health over and above the amount made available in the House-passed bill, and that amount provides an increase of \$102 million over last year.

The conference report as it comes back to you provides for a funding level of the NIH program of \$880 million in the fiscal year 1963 rather than the \$780 million recommended in the President's budget or the \$840 million approved in the House-passed bill. The conference

report provides \$40 million more than was placed in this bill as it passed the House of Representatives. I hope I will have the support of the House on this motion to recommit, particularly when

an important committee of this House, Republicans and Democrats alike, on the Government Operations Committee, unanimously agreed in this report, House Report No. 1958, 87th Congress,

2d session, that this program needs to be tightened.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point a table putting forth the appropriation history of NIH:

Appropriation history—National Institutes of Health

[Thousands of dollars]

Amendment No.	Appropriation title	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Estimate, 1963	House	Senate	Conference
41	General research and services, National Institutes of Health: Obligational cash	\$4,675.0	\$5,929	\$12,122	\$14,026	\$23,974	\$45,994	\$83,900	\$127,637	\$147,826	\$155,826	\$161,826	\$159,826
42	National Cancer Institute: Obligational cash	21,737.0	24,978	48,432	56,402	75,268	91,257	111,000	142,836	139,109	150,409	158,409	155,742
43	Mental health activities: Obligational cash	14,147.5	18,001	35,197	39,217	52,419	68,090	100,900	108,876	126,899	133,599	148,599	143,599
44	National Heart Institute: Obligational cash	16,668.0	18,898	33,396	35,936	45,613	62,237	86,900	132,912	126,898	143,398	149,398	147,398
45	National Institute of Dental Research: Obligational cash	1,990.0	2,176	6,026	6,430	7,420	10,019	15,500	17,340	17,199	19,199	22,199	21,199
46	Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: Obligational cash	8,270.0	10,840	15,885	20,385	31,215	46,862	61,200	81,831	91,921	98,721	105,721	103,388
47	Allergy and infectious disease activities: Obligational cash	6,180.0	7,775	13,299	17,400	24,071	34,054	44,000	56,091	59,342	62,142	68,142	66,142
48	Neurology and blindness activities: Obligational cash	7,600.5	9,861	18,650	21,387	29,403	41,487	56,600	70,812	71,206	77,506	86,506	83,506
	Total, obligational cash	81,268.0	98,458	183,007	211,183	294,383	400,000	¹ 560,000	² 738,335	780,400	840,800	900,800	880,800

¹ Includes funds for construction of mental health-neurology research facility.

² Includes funds for plans and specifications for a gerontological research facility; and

renovations and alterations, modernization, and planning and construction at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am very interested in what the gentleman said about the fact that the National Institutes of Health is losing the type of investigators it needs to retain.

Mr. LAIRD. I have a whole list here of investigators they have lost in the last few years. This is not a question of the funding level, because the National Institutes of Health this last year returned to the Federal Treasury funds which they could not expend in the amount of over \$73 million.

Mr. BECKWORTH. My inquiry is this. What does the gentleman suggest be done in order to retain these investigators?

Mr. LAIRD. This is something we cannot do in this conference report nor by the Committee on Appropriations. But I believe that this is a matter which needs correction by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service so that these scientific investigators are not lost to the Government, so that our program is not downgraded as it is being downgraded today.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOUNTAIN].

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island for giving me 5 minutes, although I hope he will extend me additional time. It is very difficult to deal adequately with this complex subject in such a brief period.

First of all, let me say that I have always supported the full amount of appropriations recommended to this House for public health activities and for the National Institutes of Health. I do not recall ever having voted to cut these funds. So it is with reluctance that I stand here today urging the Members of this House, for reasons which I shall

explain, to oppose the motion of the gentleman from Rhode Island that we accept the report of the managers on the part of the House and Senate, and to support instead the motion which the gentleman from Wisconsin will make for recommitment.

I have no personal satisfaction in taking this position because I am as interested in health research as any Member of this House. I know what research has accomplished. And I want to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island and those who have worked with him over the years in providing sufficient appropriations to permit the adequate support of health research.

I could not in good conscience, however, sit here in silence and carry out my responsibilities as a Member of this House and as chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations which unanimously adopted a report on this subject, particularly in view of the findings of our committee that the National Institutes of Health does not have adequate management controls to enable it to spend grant funds efficiently and economically.

Our committee has prepared and submitted to the House two reports, one last year and the other this year. The conclusions in these reports are supported not only by the committee's independent investigations but, in substance, by the testimony of the officials of NIH themselves.

I want to emphasize, as the Committee on Government Operations did in its recent report on NIH's administrative deficiencies—House Report No. 1958—that I fully subscribe to the principle of allowing scientific investigators the greatest possible freedom in carrying out their research. My remarks today should not be construed as intending any restrictions on the conditions essential for productive scientific research. What we must achieve is a harmonizing of freedom for the investigator with re-

sponsibility to the public in the expenditure of Government funds. It is NIH's obligation to develop adequate policies and procedures for assuring that grant funds are prudently spent for their intended purposes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to support the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin when it is offered, to recommit to the committee on conference amendments Nos. 41-48 in the conference report accompanying H.R. 10904 with instructions that the House-approved amounts be maintained. These amendments would provide appropriations for the National Institutes of Health far in excess of the extremely generous amounts which the House has approved.

Mr. Speaker, for 5 years now we have engaged in the unusual proceedings in which the House increases the President's appropriation request for NIH, only to have the Senate add greatly to this increase, after which the recommendations of the conference committee are customarily set close to the higher Senate figures.

This year is no exception. The President recommended \$780.4 million, the House voted \$840.8 million, the Senate voted \$900.8 million, and the conference now recommends \$880.8 million, or two-thirds of the total amount added by the Senate. In addition, \$50 million was requested and allowed by both the House and Senate for health research facilities grants.

Mr. Speaker, congressional stimulation of these programs may have been necessary and justified in the past, but today the situation is completely different. The President, who is surely liberal in these matters and has demonstrated a deep personal interest in health research, made provision in the 1963 NIH budget for an increase of more than \$62 million over last year's appropriation, and approximately \$136 million over the amount NIH actually spent

in 1962. The President's budget recommendations represent an increase of almost 20 percent above NIH's 1962 expenditures.

This would constitute a challenging rate of growth for even the best-managed organization. NIH grant management, however, has been found to be unsatisfactory.

Few public programs have expanded as rapidly and with as little critical examination as NIH's. I would remind my colleagues that between 1950 and 1962, appropriations for NIH have increased by approximately 15 times, from a level of around \$50 million in 1950 to well over \$700 million last year. Appropriations for research and training grants to nongovernmental scientists alone have increased by more than 26 times during this period.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion to recommit.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina to make a few additional observations and take this time to commend his committee for the work they did. I have read those reports as a member of this subcommittee and I think the gentleman's comments are very apropos.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague very much.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Government Operations in a unanimous report issued on June 30—House Report No. 1958—found serious deficiencies in the management of the National Institutes of Health. The committee has made an intensive study during the past 3 years of the administration of the NIH grant programs. Although serious management weaknesses were brought to the agency's attention in April 1961—House Report No. 321—very little effective action has yet been taken by NIH to correct these shortcomings which it has acknowledged do exist.

The investigations made by the Committee on Government Operations have demonstrated that the NIH grant programs are not being administered in an efficient and economical manner. To increase the appropriation for these programs in the absence of effective management can only result in greater waste and inefficiency. I believe it would be a serious mistake, and a disservice to the cause of medical research and to the taxpaying public, if these appropriations were increased beyond the amount approved by the House before the agency has strengthened its capability for the efficient and economical administration of these programs.

Our committee has found that NIH has no effective machinery for a normal, businesslike review of the budget requests of grant applicants. As a consequence, NIH allows its grantees, on the average, 95 percent of the dollars they request and in a great many cases 100 percent. Moreover, NIH's policies

and procedures provide no safeguard against waste, extravagance, and duplication in the expenditure of grant funds for such purposes as the purchase of equipment and foreign travel.

NIH agreed more than a year ago that its scientific advisers do not have the qualifications and the time to perform the budget review function, and that it would set up the proper machinery and procedures for meaningful budget review and control—but practically nothing has been done to date to accomplish this.

Mr. Speaker, there would be no real question of NIH's ability to support all present commitments, plus new meritorious projects, with the budget increase recommended by the President if the agency were to make proper use of the funds that are now spent unnecessarily as a result of inadequate review procedures. NIH could support many, many additional projects from its present funds through prudent management. Despite this, the House has already added \$60.4 million to the President's liberal request. Shall we now add still another \$40 million as proposed by the conference committee?

I say to my colleagues that we must put an end to this contest in which each House tries to outdo the other in increasing the NIH appropriations. Today is a most opportune time to act. The President is against these appropriation excesses; the Committee on Government Operations has found serious management deficiencies which the agency acknowledges exist but does not hasten to correct; and it is doubtful that sentiment in the other body supports the extra amounts recommended by the conference committee. You will recall that an amendment to reduce the NIH appropriation to the House level did not carry in the Senate by the close margin of 36 to 41.

Last Wednesday I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter which I received from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in which Mr. Bell stated:

The estimates contained in the President's budget for 1963 continue to represent his judgment of the funds needed to sustain the forward movement in the very important programs of the National Institutes of Health.

We are confronted here with a situation where the President sticks by his earlier figures, where \$26.9 million could not be spent out of the 1962 appropriations even after \$46.6 million was held in reserve by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, where a committee of the House has found serious deficiencies in the management of the agency's grant programs, and where the House has already added \$60.4 million more than the President believes wise. Shall we now be so foolhardy as to vote an additional \$40 million under these circumstances?

Today we are concerned about a huge budget—unbalanced as well—increasing appropriations in a variety of important areas, and the need to reduce taxes. Here we have a chance to effect savings without in any way impairing the ability of NIH to continue to carry on its other-

wise good work. If we do not do so, in my opinion, we will be taking a dangerously unwise position.

I hope the Members of this body will support the recommitment motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I will yield to the gentleman, but before doing so may I take just a second to again commend the gentleman for his efforts, and to say that before my time expires, and I have but a minute left, we would like to hear what the proposal is on this motion to recommit. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. We only have a minute left to present the motion to recommit.

This motion to recommit only affects amendments 41 through 48. If this motion to recommit is carried the amount of funds available to NIH will be the same as the House allowed, \$60,400,000 above the amount recommended by President Kennedy. It will, however, be \$40 million below the amount recommended by the conference committee.

This particular motion to recommit will still allow for an increase in the NIH program for fiscal year 1963, in the amount of \$173 million as compared with last year's, being increased to expenditures. This is the greatest increase in the history of our medical research program, although \$780 million was appropriated, it was only possible for NIH to spend \$707 million in fiscal year 1962. My motion will permit a program level of \$840 million for fiscal year 1963. Although I may not have a majority of the House in support of motion today, I assure the House that time will prove that my action is in the best interest of the National Institutes of Health and its programs.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

(Mr. FOUNTAIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, in talking with the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Appropriation Bill of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, I have learned that the conferees have stricken from the bill all reference to the Ohio River Basin study which the Senate had included in the bill together with an amount of \$500,000 for the setting up of this water quality control study.

I am advised that the conferees did increase the House sums by \$100,000. The House having heretofore included \$193,000 for the Columbia River Basin and no funds for the Ohio River Basin project.

Even with the addition of the \$100,000, the conferees used no language to refer to the Ohio River Basin project even though the overall House appropriation was increased by \$100,000. I am terribly disturbed that the conferees would strike out this worthwhile project and even while agreeing to add \$100,000 to that section of the bill, it still made no reference to this much needed Ohio River Basin project.

I have today directed a letter to Gordon McCallum of the Public Health Service asking for that agency of the Government to advise me whether or not they consider this \$100,000 increase over the House figure to be sufficient to undertake a beginning on the Ohio River Basin project. Failure of the conferees to mention the Ohio River Basin puts no obligation upon the Public Health Service to spend these additional funds for that project. While I am greatly disturbed by the action of the conferees, I am only hopeful that the Public Health Service will consider this increase as being made available to them to start the Ohio River Basin project.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I regret the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], did not agree that the full hour for approving the conference report should be used to discuss all of the items in the bill and the accompanying conference report. There is an appropriation item in this bill about which I would like to have questioned the chairman of the subcommittee or some other member.

It has come to my attention from several universities and colleges over the Nation that the Department of Labor may be attempting to preempt the function and responsibility of placing college graduates in a position of gainful employment. Mr. Speaker, the college placement bureaus on the campuses of this nation have been concerned about suitable positions for the graduates of their particular institutions for many years. They have a trained professional staff and in addition to the technical knowledge this staff possesses, they have the further opportunity of personal observations and faculty reports on the aptitude and the predominant characteristics of many of their graduates. This personal interest in the graduate is a relationship that is entirely unknown to a State employment service or any other agency directly or indirectly under the Department of Labor of the Federal Government.

It appears that the interest of the Department of Labor to intervene in this field has been considerably accelerated since the passing of the Manpower Training Act of 1962. It certainly was not my understanding, nor does the legislative history of this act suggest, that it was anticipated by the Congress that Government personnel under this agency would be concerned with college graduates. The legislative history is abundantly clear that the primary function of this newly created agency is to retrain displaced workers for skills that hold promise for future employment. With the daily reminder that the unemployed still number over 4 million, it appears that there is among the unemployed a sufficient amount of work to entirely occupy the personnel in the retraining agency of the Department of Labor. I would hope that this agency would contain their effort to retraining the displaced and unemployed men and women of the Nation and would cease to intervene, except upon invitation, into the functions that have been historically so well handled by the individual college or university administration. Functions

and services might be made available to the college bureaus by the employment service, but they should not seek to project its service into this jurisdiction.

I would hope the Department of Labor would reconsider its policy position in regard to this matter. Mr. Speaker, I am including a paragraph that is taken from a directive from the Department of Labor in regard to this effort which I interpret as an extension of influence:

Students' interest may be attracted by publicity in college papers or on bulletin boards. News of successful placements is usually the greatest single means for insuring continuing student cooperation. Graduates confronted with a multiplicity of job opportunities frequently appreciate an opportunity to talk the situation over with an employment service representative who has a broad view of the labor market.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to state that I think the final test on the success of college placement bureaus would be an inquiry to the large employers that have used this service for many years. I understand such a survey has been conducted and the response was overwhelming to the point that these employers would much prefer to deal directly with the college or university and not be restricted by the encumbrances that are always inherent under Federal Government jurisdiction.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, as agreed to in conference, the bill provides \$880,800,000 for the National Institutes of Health. This is \$40 million more than the amount in the House bill but it is \$20 million less than the appropriation as passed by the Senate.

It is always difficult to arrive at the most effective and most prudent level for the appropriations for these vitally important programs. The transcripts of the thorough and exhaustive hearings held by the appropriation committees of both houses constitute a well-documented and authoritative assessment by highly competent and well-informed witnesses of the immediate needs of medical research. The cost of the research and training programs which, in the opinion of those outstanding experts, are necessary if this country is to take full advantage of current research opportunities and train an adequate number of men and women to meet our future research and highly specialized patient-care needs, totalled more than \$1.1 billion. This is not a blue-sky figure but the sum of rational estimates by conservative physicians and scientists of the level of support required to do only those things that urgently need doing and on which work could begin immediately if the necessary funds were available.

The original budget requests of the several Institutes to the Director of NIH—representing the professional judgment of the staff both on programs needs and on the program levels that could be successfully implemented—also totaled more than \$1 billion.

I hope that all of the Members of the House have taken time to study the transcripts of the hearings so that they will have seen for themselves not only the detailed testimony describing specific needs for which the administration's budget made no, or only insufficient, al-

lowance but also the impressive accounts of the tremendous achievements of American medical research in recent years as the result of the progressive increases in support which the Congress has made available.

The amount on which the conference has agreed not only falls quite far short of these professional assessments but is also nearly \$5 million less than the trimmed-down estimate of \$885.3 million which NIH formally submitted to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This request represents the most conservative professional judgment of those responsible for the highly successful NIH programs about the funding level needed to maintain the momentum and high quality of their achievements.

Moreover, the NIH estimate was based on program plans that made no provision for the urgent and vital need for substantial increases in the support of professional training programs.

As Members of the House will recall, the Appropriations Committee, in its report on the 1962 appropriation bill, instructed NIH to submit a comprehensive report on the estimated national requirements for medical research manpower in 1970 and the projected output necessary to meet this requirement. The report was not completed until this spring. The urgent training needs outlined in it were, therefore, not reflected in the \$885 million request which the Department submitted to the Bureau of the Budget and no provision for meeting these increased needs was made in the budget estimates submitted to the Congress.

This comprehensive manpower report should be carefully studied by everyone interested in maintaining this country's vigorous and highly successful medical research effort. It shows that the Nation will need 80,000 highly qualified investigators in the medical and related sciences by 1970. In 1960 we had about 40,000 trained professionals doing research in these sciences. We must therefore double our research manpower in the 10 years from 1960 to 1970.

To reach this goal—and allowing for deaths, retirements, and loss of personnel to other activities—we must add about 5,000 trained professional investigators a year. During the years 1954–60 we increased our medical research manpower from 19,000 to 40,000—or by an average of only 3,500 investigators a year. In other words, the average annual output of our training programs must now be increased by 40 percent.

This increase must be achieved in the face of two new factors which make it more difficult to attract suitable men and women to medical research. Many scientists trained during the war in other, but related fields, have during recent years been attracted to the rapidly expanding field of medical and biological research. This reservoir of highly skilled manpower has now been exhausted and medical research must henceforth depend on training its own investigators. The second factor is that the competition for trained young people with a deep research interest is becoming increasingly severe. New areas of science such as space exploration, nuclear and solid-

state physics—the branch of physics which gave us transistors and made it possible to construct highly complex electronic equipment in miniature and durable form—oceanography, the atmospheric sciences, the environmental sciences, and other fields all offer exciting research opportunities that appeal to young people anxious to make a contribution to the advancement of man's mastery over his environment.

If the advancement of man's defenses against the dread diseases is to hold its own and make further advances, we must provide the incentives and the opportunities for young people to choose and prepare themselves for a research career in the medical and other biological sciences.

The dramatic advance of medical research during the past decade has presented scientists with increasingly complex problems which demand broad knowledge of many fields of science. Our future need is not merely for more biomedical scientists but for investigators with a wider competence. In much clinical research, physics is now as important as physiology. Modern problems in biochemistry, microbiology, genetics and the behavioral sciences require training of extraordinary breadth and depth. To meet these needs new training programs, that cut across the traditional compartments of science, must be developed. We must make it possible, by means of fellowships and other training support, for young investigators to spend a number of years in advanced training and in gaining experience in the complex modern techniques of medical research.

It takes years to train a competent research scientist. Expansion of the training programs must be started at once if a substantial increase in the number available in 1970 is to be achieved. If increases in the appropriations are delayed until next year, a major expansion of fellowships and training programs cannot take place until the 1964-65 academic year—when the decade during which we must double our research manpower is already nearly half over.

The bill, as now reported, will enable NIH to take significant steps, within its existing training and fellowship programs, toward meeting our long-term manpower needs in health research and for providing training in especially critical fields where shortages of qualified personnel now have a direct and tragic impact on the health and welfare of our people.

Competent outside witnesses testified that if better anesthetic procedures were generally available, a substantial number of the 30,000 to 40,000 anesthetic and surgical deaths that occur each year might be prevented. They are not available because we now have less than half the number of well-trained anesthesiologists that are needed. If there were enough to go around, it might also be possible to shorten the length of recovery from operations and thus restore an estimated 20 million man-days and \$480 million in earnings to the economy.

This country has only about 1,000 neurological specialists but urgently

needs at least 3,000. The program for training general practitioners in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illnesses must be greatly expanded if we are to bring the benefits of research that has already been done to those who desperately need it.

Many Members of Congress have from time to time expressed concern over the frequent lag between the achievement of research results and the general use of this new information by practicing physicians in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease.

The increase in the NIH appropriation will provide additional funds for the special programs designed to help bridge this gap. There are, for example, many new techniques for the prevention and treatment of a number of diseases which are now not available to many people who could benefit from them. It is estimated that half of the 1,300,000 people in the United States who probably have the increased eye tension that can lead to glaucoma do not know that they have a condition that can result in blindness. Thousands of lives are lost each year because cancer victims did not have the early diagnosis tests that are now available for some types of cancer. Many victims of coronary attacks can be saved if all physicians and emergency health personnel were trained to give the closed-chest massage which, if promptly applied, can often restore the normal heartbeat.

It is false economy and a grave disservice to the American people to spend Federal funds for the support of research without, at the same time, doing everything possible to make the practical results of this research quickly and easily available to all the people who can benefit from them.

The increase agreed to in conference will also make available funds for planning grants, on a matching basis, to assist the States to develop comprehensive mental health plans. Such planning grants were recommended by the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health. They have the strong endorsement of the National Governors' Conference on Mental Health. The President, in his special health message to the Congress on February 27, endorsed the Joint Commission report and referred specifically to the need for "still further Federal, State, and local cooperation and assistance."

It is particularly important that these grants be made available during the current fiscal year because many State legislative sessions occur in 1963. If the planning grants are delayed, substantive legislative action to implement the plans will, in many States, have to wait until 1965.

Some Members of the House may question whether NIH can effectively use the substantial increases provided by the bill in view of the fact that the Institutes had a total of about \$27 million of their available funds in unobligated balances at the end of fiscal 1962.

NIH's inability to use all its funds was due to factors beyond its control. The Congress did not pass the appropriation bill until the first week in Sep-

tember. The President did not sign the bill until the end of September. NIH did not get its first quarter's apportionment until November. In December, the Bureau of the Budget imposed a \$60 million administrative reserve on NIH.

This delay and this arbitrary cut made it impossible for NIH to plan and implement programs at the levels the Congress intended. The situation was further confused when the Bureau of the Budget released \$14 million of the reserves at the end of March when it was too late to program this sum effectively for obligation before the end of the fiscal year.

Even with this belated addition of \$14 million, the \$27 million in unobligated funds represents only 3.9 percent of the funds available to NIH which is only a slightly higher percentage than in the 3 previous years. In 1959, unobligated balances were 3.1 percent; in each of the years 1960 and 1961 they were 2.4 percent. In 1958, when the unexpended balances for the previous year were 7.3 percent, the Congress saw in this fact no reason for withholding a substantial increase in the appropriation.

Unobligated balances of the order of 3 or 4 percent are not evidence of excessive funds but of prudent management. The eight separate Institutes appropriations are each allocated to a large number of separate programs. The amount of many grant decisions made near the end of the fiscal year are unpredictable. Even relatively small balances remaining in so many different accounts must add up to a considerable total.

Another factor, during this past year, was that one of the new Research Career Award programs got off to a slow start. NIH encountered a number of problems in developing the policies, conditions of award, and administrative guidelines for this program which required extensive and time-consuming consultations with the medical schools. All of the problems were successfully resolved but not until the year was so well advanced that it was not possible to obligate funds prudently to the extent that had been thought desirable early in the year.

A more important factor, however, was the restriction on programing imposed by earmarking and budget allocations. The extra funds in some programs were offset by insufficient funds for others.

Approved but unfunded fellowship applications totaled \$3.6 million. Nearly \$15 million more could have been effectively used for training grants—\$10 million by the National Institute for Mental Health alone.

Funds available to the Arthritis and Allergy Institutes for the clinical centers programs were seriously inadequate.

Almost all of the Institutes had approved project applications of great merit which they could not fund.

The coexistence of surpluses and shortages of funds illustrates the undesirability of earmarking funds for specific programs before it can be clearly seen where the greatest needs will lie.

It is, of course, necessary and proper that the Congress should indicate to which programs or activities it wants the

NIH to give special emphasis or attention. Dollar earmarking by program can, however, interfere with the full and most effective utilization of the funds appropriated. The wishes of the Congress for special program effort can be satisfactorily met by giving the Institutes specific directions, but without tying their hands by earmarking funds, and then reviewing their actual expenditures in detail during the next appropriation hearing to determine whether these wishes were met to the extent feasible and prudent.

While the increase in the NIH appropriation will provide urgently needed additional funds for the training and fellowship programs and for hastening the application of research results to the care of patients, the House conferees have not agreed to any earmarking of funds.

The question has been raised on the floor of the House whether it is desirable to increase the appropriation for NIH in view of the defects in administration of the research grant programs to which the report of the Committee on Government Operations has drawn attention.

Let me say, quite frankly, that I have been much disturbed by this report. The Congress—and, indeed, the taxpayers of this country—owe a debt of gratitude to the gentleman from North Carolina who is the chairman of the subcommittee which conducted the investigation of the NIH extramural programs and to his distinguished colleagues, from both sides of the aisle, on this subcommittee.

The Appropriations Subcommittee is, of course, also deeply concerned to insure that these large and important programs are well managed and closely supervised and that the public funds provided by the Congress are scrupulously devoted to the purposes for which they are intended. The committee has always kept an eye on the management of all the NIH programs and I have discussed the administrative problems and deficiencies in some detail with the Director of NIH and with members of his staff. They, too, are sincerely concerned by the evidences of abuses which the Committee on Government Operations has uncovered.

There is no doubt that a thorough re-examination of the grants management policies and the institution of more effective administrative procedures is necessary. The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the Director of the National Institutes of Health have readily acknowledged this. They are seeing to it that suitable steps are taken to remedy existing deficiencies and to carry out, in the best manner possible, the recommendations of the Committee on Government Operations.

An interbureau committee of the Public Health Service, appointed by the Surgeon General, has completed a review of the grants administration process and has proposed a large number of changes. Some of these have already been put into effect. I should like to mention a few of the steps that are being taken.

The actual needs of investigators with research grants awarded for more than

1 year will be reviewed annually by the staff and the amount to be paid under the grant for the next year will be renegotiated within the ceiling figure set by the Council when the award was first made. The previous practice was to pay the amount requested by the grantee, within the limit set by the Council, less any unexpended balance from the previous year in excess of \$5,000.

Applications for large long-term grants will, in addition to the normal scientific review, be examined by special committees including experts in accounting and management to review the administrative arrangements for the proposed research program.

All approved research grant applications falling in the lowest 10 percent of the priority ratings are now receiving individual review by the Advisory Councils. These are research proposals that have already been judged scientifically sound and worthy of support by the scientific review panels but which were considered less urgent—though not necessarily less good or less desirable—than the other applications than being considered. The special review procedure insures that the Advisory Councils will specifically consider, in the light of the relationship of the proposed project to the research goals of the Institute, whether the award can safely be withheld or whether steps should be taken to make certain that the award is made. Under the previous practice low priority grants, like other grants, were individually considered by the whole Council at its regular meeting only if separate action was requested by a Council member or by the staff. This was often done but was not routine. It is now mandatory for all low-priority grants.

Site visits will be made in connection with every grant application for \$50,000 or more a year from a new grantee to examine, on the spot, facilities, equipment, institutional arrangements and administrative procedures. Under the previous practice site visits were made only in connection with applications, regardless of amount, for which the study section felt it did not have adequate information.

Purchases of equipment costing \$2,500 or more, not previously itemized on grant applications, will require specific staff approval.

Expenditures for foreign travel, not previously itemized on grant application and approved, now also requires prior NIH staff approval.

Other administrative changes designed to forestall abuses and insure the most effective use of public funds are being worked out in cooperation with representatives of the educational and research institutions.

In this connection, I should like to remind the House that the organization whose grants the Committee on Government Operations has audited and whose expenditures of grant funds it has very properly criticized was a commercial firm engaged in research for profit.

Less than 3 percent of the NIH grants have, in the past, been made to profit-making corporations. The Director of NIH has frankly admitted that it was a

mistake to use the grant mechanism—instead of a more rigid contract—to finance research done by profitmaking organizations. The Surgeon General has now ordered that no grants will in the future be made to commercial firms.

Among the abuses found by the committee were the use of NIH grant funds for finance capital for a new corporation; to purchase office equipment and furnishings; to pay corporation rent, moving expenses, and remodeling costs; and to pay salaries for time spent by corporate officers at directors and stockholders meetings and for an employee at the company's Washington office. These are not the type of expenditures likely to be incurred by an investigator in a medical school, a university, a research hospital, or a nonprofit research institution—which comprise 98 percent of the NIH grantees. Restrictions to prevent such unwarranted expenditures must be imposed on those who might be tempted to make them but NIH is being properly careful that they are not so broadly designed or applied as to impair the freedom of bona fide scientists in our educational institutions.

NIH now supports nearly 15,000 active research projects involving 11,000 investigators in 1,500 institutions. Inevitably, there will be some unjustified expenditures. Most of these will result from different judgments as to what is proper and prudent. But in any large body of people there will be some who misuse the trust placed in them. It is important that NIH guard against both misjudgments and misfeasance. But it is no less important that NIH avoid any actions which will in any way impede the work of the vast majority of our scientists whose dedication and probity no one can question.

Medical research is not a commodity that can be purchased but an activity that must be supported. Despite the great progress that has been made in medicine in recent years, the biological sciences are in a much more primitive stage of development than the physical sciences. The basic causes of many common diseases—from cancer to dental cavities—are not clearly understood. Many treatments must still be discovered by trial and error, or, like penicillin, by accident.

Biomedical research is by its nature exploratory. More progress is made by following unexpected leads than by following predetermined paths. If medical research is to be productive, the investigator must be free to change the direction and manner of his work as opportunity offers. For this reason NIH has firmly adhered to the policy of leaving the investigator free to proceed as he thinks best and has, therefore, permitted the greatest possible flexibility in the expenditure of grant funds.

In doing so, NIH has, however, not taken sufficient care to insure that the grantee institution adequately exercised its responsibility for the proper administration of grant funds. NIH is now making a major effort to provide an organized, codified, body of policy and procedure to guide institutions in their ad-

ministration of funds made available through research and training grants. NIH has held a series of regional meetings with the deans and administrative personnel of all medical and dental schools in the Nation to clarify the responsibility of these institutions for administration of Federal grants and to assist them in the development of adequate mechanisms for this purpose.

The Association of American Medical Colleges and the American Council on Education are cooperating with NIH in furthering the development of sound institutional administration of Federal grant funds.

The national medical research program is a magnificent cooperative effort on the part of the Federal Government and the educational and research institutions of the United States. It can continue to succeed only if the institutions themselves play a major role in its management. The Federal Government must depend on the integrity, the sense of responsibility, the dedication to the public interest that mark our universities and research institutions.

I am confident that the administrative deficiencies which the Committee on Government Operations has criticized are being fully corrected. I know that the responsible officials of NIH, despite their embarrassment and chagrin, are sincerely grateful to the committee for having drawn attention to faults that need correcting and for its helpful recommendations. I also know that the Director of NIH appreciates the confidence which the gentleman from North Carolina has expressed in the substantive merit of the NIH programs.

No one familiar with the dramatic change in the pace and scope of medical research in this country during the past few years can doubt that the great progress that has been made in dealing with the major causes of death and disability is attributable to the programs of the National Institutes of Health.

The record is, indeed, impressive. There have been major advances on almost every front. Some diseases have been practically eliminated by highly effective preventive techniques, diagnoses have been sharpened, and treatment of almost all major diseases has been vastly improved.

One of the most dramatic instances of the virtual elimination of a disease was the result of the discovery, in the course of a cooperative research project supported by NIH, that a form of blindness—known as retrolental fibroplasia—common among premature infants was due to the administration of too much oxygen. As the result of this discovery, the number of these tragic cases dropped from nearly 2,000 a year to less than two dozen. At least 13,000 children born during the past 7 years have good eyesight today, thanks to this one research finding.

The success of the Salk vaccine and the still newer oral polio vaccines, which were licensed during the past year, is well known. This success is about to be matched by the development of effective measles vaccines which are now in the

final stage of testing. Measles has actually caused more deaths in the United States than polio. In many underdeveloped countries it is a major cause of death among young children. These new vaccines will not only save the lives of many children but will prevent such dreadful after effects of measles as mental retardation and deafness.

The so-called broad-spectrum antibiotics have provided dramatically effective treatments for a host of infectious diseases ranging from scarlet fever to boils. One of the newest members of this group is staphicillin which, for the first time, provides an effective means for combating the dreaded staphylococcus infections.

The pace of research has been so great that most of the drugs in use today for the treatment of major diseases were completely unknown 10 or 15 years ago. Tuberculosis sanatoriums are being closed all over the country because this disease can now be so effectively treated by specific drugs and antibiotics. Hypertension, a number of neurological diseases—including epilepsy—and many forms of mental illness can be controlled as the result of recent drug research. A welcome discovery of the past year was a drug which will prevent the migraine headaches that now disable thousands of people for short periods of time.

Drug therapy for cancer, which could only be hoped for 15 years ago, is beginning to make a dent in the mortality figures for certain types of cancer. For one form of cancer in women a particular drug actually provides a positive cure in a high percentage of cases. New drugs substantially prolong the comfortable and useful life of many cancer victims.

Newly developed techniques for massaging the heart without the necessity of opening the chest and electrical devices for restarting or artificially maintaining the heart beat are saving many victims of coronary attacks.

The tremors and rigidity of Parkinson's disease, which used to be known as shaking palsy, can be eliminated by a delicate but relatively simple brain operation using a new localized freezing technique.

Important progress is being made in the development of artificial organs. During the past year it became possible for artificial kidneys to take over the function of the irretrievably damaged kidneys of several patients otherwise doomed to die. The device, developed with NIH grant support, is still experimental and the treatment—involving periodic purification of body fluids by the artificial kidney—costs about \$10,000 a year for each patient. Facilities are now so limited that a committee has the heart-rending task of selecting the few, from the hundreds of applicants, who can be given this lifesaving treatment. Can any argument be advanced for withholding funds for the additional research needed to perfect the treatment and reduce its cost so that it can be made available to the tens of thousands of persons who now die each year from diseases of the kidney? Must these

funds be diverted from other research which may ultimately save other lives?

There has been remarkable progress, during the past few years, in the understanding of a number of metabolic and blood diseases—including several conditions usually fatal to children—which for decades have baffled physicians. These diseases—such as sickle cell anemia, galactosemia, and phenylketonuria, or PKU—have now been traced to inherited defects in the composition of the blood, in the body's supply of enzymes or in other aspects of its ability to handle certain foods. These discoveries have made it possible not only to save the lives of many infants but to prevent such permanent damage as mental retardation by taking prompt countermeasures some of which simply consist of a diet that completely avoids the chemical substances that the body cannot handle.

Ingenious techniques have also been developed for the use of radioactive isotopes for the diagnosis and treatment of various thyroid diseases.

Hormones are being used, with greater knowledge and better success, to make it possible for women with a history of spontaneous abortions to bear and give birth to healthy children.

Steroid hormones, an important group of natural chemical compounds found in the body, such as ACTH and cortisone, have been found to be effective in the treatment of a long list of diseases including rheumatoid arthritis and related diseases, adrenal insufficiency and some leukemias.

The new oral antidiabetic drugs have made it possible for more than a third of the diabetics in this country to control this disease by taking pills instead of using a hypodermic needle to inject insulin.

New drugs have been found both to treat gout and to prevent the acute attacks.

What may well prove to be one of the most important achievements in medical research is the discovery by two NIH scientists, during the past year, of the chemical means by which hereditary characteristics are transmitted from parents to children. This is a very great step toward making it possible for medical scientists to prevent or control hereditary physical and mental defects. The possible consequences of this development strain the imagination.

The Nation can be proud of the two NIH scientists—Dr. Nirenberg and Dr. Matthaei—who did this work. And the Congress can also be proud of the fact that practically all of the other scientists in this country whose research in genetic chemistry during the past several years is recognized as having led up to this major breakthrough have been recipients of NIH support and have had full freedom to use this support to pursue scientific opportunities as they arose in their work.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will adopt this conference report and turn down the motion to recommit. If this motion to recommit should be carried we will go back to conference and the bill will be opened to reconsideration of

everything we have agreed on, including hospital construction, aid for school construction in federally impacted areas; it opens up the entire bill. From a parliamentary angle it is impossible to confine the conference to the few items the gentleman from Wisconsin mentioned.

I am not finding fault with the gentleman from Wisconsin but I think that the Institutes of Health can effectively spend more money than we are allowing them here. I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin that they have shortages of personnel and facilities. As he knows, part of the increase over the budget will be used for their training program to increase the number of trained people in these fields, and now for the first time we are spending \$50 million in grants for the construction of research facilities during 1963. I think we should be spending \$100 million. But that is not within the authority of the Appropriations Committee, because we gave every dime the basic legislation allows in this regard.

I think the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOUNTAIN] is one of the hardest working Members we have in the House. I read his report of a year ago and I read fully the one he made this year. I am convinced that many of the problems he discussed need the attention of Congress, and when we hold hearings on next year's budget we will go into all of these charges that have been made by the Fountain committee, not just with the National Institutes of Health and its able director, Dr. James Shannon, but with the new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and with Dr. Luther Terry who is doing such an excellent job as Surgeon General.

With all the good that has been accomplished in the past 16 years by the National Institutes of Health, I would hate now to see that progress halted, as I think it would halt if we should adopt the motion to recommit to be offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] for whom I have a deep respect. It was another Wisconsin Congressman, Mr. Frank Keefe, chairman of the committee in 1947 and 1948 who led the fight for increased appropriations for every institute that was enacted into law at that time. I served my apprenticeship under Frank Keefe. I think he was one of the greatest men in this House as far as trying to get the Federal Government to do something in the field of medical research is concerned. If he were here today, he would be standing up here saying that we are not spending enough in this field.

In view of all of the advantages that have been gotten out of this program, the lives that have been saved in the past 15 or 16 years, and the disabilities that have been prevented by this research under the continuous leadership of the Congress in providing for them more adequately than proposed by the executive branch of the Government—when those things are taken into consideration, I do not see how anyone could vote against this sort of an approach.

We had a full and free discussion of the bill when it was before the House.

Everybody had an opportunity to speak then and to offer amendments and points of order. We have never gone to the Committee on Rules for a rule waiving points of order. I said at that time I did not think we were going to spend enough money in 1963. There are so many needs in the field of training and in the field of research today that affect every household in this country. If you vote against this bill to continue advancing the research program of the Institutes of Health as we are proposing today, it will affect every household in the country.

A million people are going to die this year because of some form of heart disease, 260,000 or 270,000 people are going to die because of some form of cancer, about 20 million people in the country are now suffering from neurological diseases of one form or another, about 10 or 12 million people in the country are suffering from arthritis and rheumatism, and 2 or 3 million of them have been bedridden for years.

To slow down the progress we have made over the past 15 years would be tragic and the small amount of money involved in this bill will save the taxpayers of the country a great deal more money in the long run. Just to take one example—4 or 5 years ago we voted for a \$50,000 item over the Bureau of the Budget request at that time to try to find out what causes blindness in many prematurely born babies. In a year they came back with the answer, as a result of which it is estimated that blindness has been prevented for 13,000 babies born during the past 5 years because of this discovery.

The best statistics we have reflect that that expenditure of \$50,000 in that field alone has saved the taxpayers in the past 5 or 6 years about \$800 million.

Mr. Speaker, we can go down Institute after Institute and talk about the extension of life expectancy of human beings in the past 7 or 8 years, the lives that have been saved through new drugs, new techniques, new methods, and the disabilities that have been prevented because of the leadership of the Federal Government in the field of medical research.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be a terrible mistake to vote for the motion to recommit, not just because of these things I have mentioned, but also because if we do it opens up the entire bill.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. LAIRD. I am opposed to the conference report as it is presently drawn, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LAIRD moves to recommit the conference report on H.R. 10904 to the committee on conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to

insist on disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 41 to 48, inclusive.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 173, nays 214, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 186]

YEAS—173

Adair	Fisher	Mosher
Alexander	Ford	Murray
Alger	Fountain	Nelsen
Andersen,	Frelinghuysen	Norblad
Minn.	Gary	Nygaard
Anderson, Ill.	Gathings	O'Konski
Arends	Glenn	Osmers
Ashbrook	Goodell	Ostertag
Auchincloss	Goodling	Pelly
Avery	Griffin	Pillion
Bailey	Gross	Pirnie
Baker	Haley	Poff
Barry	Hall	Purcell
Bates	Halleck	Quie
Becker	Hardy	Ray
Beermann	Harrison, Va.	Reece
Belcher	Harrison, Wyo.	Reifel
Bell	Harsha	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bennett, Mich.	Harvey, Ind.	Riehlman
Berry	Harvey, Mich.	Robison
Betts	Henderson	Rogers, Tex.
Bow	Hiestand	Roudebush
Bray	Hoeven	Rousselot
Bromwell	Hoffman, Ill.	St. George
Brown	Horan	Schadeberg
Bruce	Hosmer	Schenck
Burleson	Jennings	Schweiker
Byrnes, Wis.	Johansen	Schwengel
Cahill	Jonas	Scott
Casey	Jones, Mo.	Short
Cederberg	Keith	Shriver
Chamberlain	Kilgore	Siler
Chenoweth	King, N.Y.	Smith, Calif.
Chiperfield	Kitchin	Smith, Iowa
Church	Knox	Smith, Va.
Clancy	Kornegay	Springer
Collier	Kunkel	Stephens
Colmer	Kyl	Taylor
Conte	Laird	Teague, Calif.
Cooley	Langen	Thomson, Wis.
Cramer	Latta	Tollefson
Cunningham	Lennon	Tuck
Curtin	Lipscomb	Udall, Morris K.
Curtis, Mo.	McCulloch	Utt
Dague	McDonough	Van Pelt
Derounian	McIntire	Waggonner
Deryinski	MacGregor	Wallhauser
Devine	Martin, Nebr.	Weaver
Dole	Matthews	Weis
Dominick	May	Westland
Dorn	Meader	Wharton
Dowdy	Michel	Whitener
Downing	Miller, N.Y.	Williams
Durno	Milliken	Wilson, Calif.
Dwyer	Minshall	Wilson, Ind.
Ellsworth	Moeller	Wright
Everett	Moore	Younger
Fenton	Moorehead,	
Findley	Ohio	

NAYS—214

Abbitt	Baldwin	Boykin
Abernethy	Barrett	Brademas
Addabbo	Bass, Tenn.	Breeding
Albert	Beckworth	Brewster
Andrews	Bennett, Fla.	Brooks, Tex.
Anfuso	Blatnik	Broomfield
Ashley	Boland	Broyhill
Ashmore	Bolling	Buckley
Aspinall	Bonner	Burke, Ky.

Burke, Mass.
Byrne, Pa.
Cannon
Carey
Celler
Chelf
Clark
Cohelan
Cook
Corbett
Corman
Daddario
Daniels
Davis,
James C.
Davis, John W.
Dawson
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Diggs
Donohue
Dulski
Edmondson
Elliott
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Feighan
Finnegan
Fino
Flood
Flynt
Fogarty
Forrester
Friedel
Friedel
Fulton
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gavin
Gialmo
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Grant
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffiths
Gubser
Hagan, Ga.
Hagen, Calif.
Halpern
Hansen
Harding
Hays
Healey
Hechler
Hemphill
Herlong
Holifield
Holland
Huddleston
Hull

Inouye
Jarman
Jensen
Joelson
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Md.
Johnson, Wis.
Jones, Ala.
Judd
Karsten
Kastenmeier
Kearns
Kee
Kelly
Keogh
King, Calif.
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Kowalski
Landrum
Lane
Lankford
Libonati
Lindsay
McDowell
McFall
Macdonald
Mack
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Mailliard
Marshall
Martin, Mass.
Mathias
Miller, Clem
Mills
Monagan
Montoya
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Morse
Moss
Multer
Murphy
Natcher
Nix
Norrell
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, N.Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
Olsen
O'Neill
Passman
Patman
Perkins
Pfost
Philbin
Pike
Poage

Powell
Price
Pucinski
Randall
Reuss
Rhodes, Pa.
Riley
Rivers, Alaska
Rivers, S.C.
Roberts, Ala.
Roberts, Tex.
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rutherford
Ryan, Mich.
Ryan, N.Y.
Santangelo
Saylor
Schneebeli
Scranton
Selden
Shelley
Sheppard
Shipley
Sibal
Sikes
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Miss.
Spence
Stafford
Staggers
Steed
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Teague, Tex.
Thomas
Thompson, N.J.
Toll
Trimble
Tupper
Ullman
Vanik
Van Zandt
Vinson
Walter
Watts
Whalley
Whitten
Wickersham
Widnall
Willis
Young
Zablocki
Zelenko

NOT VOTING—48

Alford
Ayres
Baring
Bass, N.H.
Battin
Blitch
Boggs
Bolton
Coad
Curtis, Mass.
Davis, Tenn.
Dingell
Dooley
Doyle
Evins
Frazier
Garland

Granahan
Harris
Hébert
Hoffman, Mich.
Ichord, Mo.
Karth
Kilburn
King, Utah
Lesinski
Loser
McMillan
McSweeney
McVey
Mason
Merrow
Miller,
George P.

Moulder
Nedzi
Peterson
Pilcher
Rains
St. Germain
Saund
Scherer
Seely-Brown
Taber
Thompson, La.
Thompson, Tex.
Thornberry
Winstead
Yates

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Taber for, with Mr. Hébert against.
Mr. Hoffman of Michigan for, with Mr. Boggs against.
Mr. Dooley for, with Mrs. Granahan against.
Mr. Garland for, with Mr. Thompson of Texas against.
Mrs. Bolton for, with Mr. Davis of Tennessee against.
Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Frazier against.
Mr. Ayres for, with Mr. Loser against.
Mr. McVey for, with Mr. Dingell against.
Mr. Scherer for, with Mr. George P. Miller against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Peterson against.
Mr. Bass of New Hampshire for, with Mr. Yates against.
Mr. Merrow for, with Mr. Lesinski against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Doyle with Mr. Battin.
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Seely-Brown.
Mr. Rains with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.

Messrs. DOWNING, BAILEY, and ALGER changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. KEARNS changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 348, nays 35, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 187]

YEAS—348

Abernethy
Adair
Addabbo
Albert
Alexander
Andersen,
Minn.
Andrews
Anfuso
Arends
Ashley
Ashmore
Aspinall
Auchincloss
Avery
Bailey
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett
Barry
Bass, Tenn.
Bates
Becker
Beckworth
Belcher
Bell
Bennett, Fla.
Bennett, Mich.
Berry
Betts
Blatnik
Boland
Bolling
Bonner
Bow
Boykin
Brademas
Bray
Brewster
Brooks, Tex.
Broomfield
Brown
Broyhill
Bruce
Buckley
Burke, Ky.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson
Byrne, Pa.
Cahill
Cannon
Carey
Casey
Cederberg
Celler
Chamberlain
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chipperfield
Clancy
Clark
Cohelan
Conte
Cook
Cooley
Corbett
Corman
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtin
Daddario

Dague
Daniels
Davis,
James C.
Davis, John W.
Dawson
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Derounian
Derwinski
Diggs
Dole
Dominick
Donohue
Dowdy
Downing
Doyle
Dulski
Durno
Dwyer
Edmondson
Elliott
Ellsworth
Everett
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Feighan
Fenton
Findley
Finnegan
Fino
Fisher
Flood
Flynt
Fogarty
Ford
Forrester
Fountain
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Friedel
Fulton
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gary
Gavin
Gialmo
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Goodling
Grant
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffin
Griffiths
Gubser
Hagan, Ga.
Hagen, Calif.
Haley
Hall
Halleck
Halpern
Hansen
Harding
Hardy
Harrison, Va.
Harrison, Wyo.
Harsha
Harvey, Ind.

Harvey, Mich.
Hays
Healey
Hechler
Hemphill
Henderson
Herlong
Hoeven
Holland
Horan
Hosmer
Huddleston
Hull
Inouye
Jarman
Jennings
Jensen
Joelson
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Md.
Johnson, Wis.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Judd
Karsten
Kastenmeier
Kearns
Kee
Keith
Kelly
Keogh
Kilgore
King, Calif.
King, N.Y.
Kirwan
Kitchin
Kluczynski
Knox
Kornegay
Kowalski
Kunkel
Landrum
Lane
Langen
Lankford
Latta
Lennon
Libonati
Lindsay
McCulloch
McDonough
McDowell
McFall
McIntire
McMillan
Macdonald
MacGregor
Mack
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Mailliard
Marshall
Martin, Mass.
Mathias
Matthews
May
Meador
Miller, Clem
Miller, N.Y.
Milliken

Mills
Moeller
Monagan
Montoya
Moore
Moorehead,
Ohio
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Morse
Mosher
Moss
Multer
Murphy
Murray
Natcher
Nelsen
Nix
Norblad
Norrell
Nygaard
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, N.Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
O'Konski
O'Neill
Osmers
Ostertag
Passman
Patman
Pelly
Perkins
Pfost
Philbin
Pike
Pillion
Pirnie
Poff
Powell
Price
Pucinski
Purcell
Quile

Abbitt
Alger
Anderson, Ill.
Ashbrook
Beermann
Bromwell
Byrnes, Wis.
Church
Collier
Colmer
Curtis, Mo.
Devine

Alford
Ayres
Baring
Bass, N.H.
Battin
Blitch
Boggs
Bolton
Breeding
Coad
Curtis, Mass.
Davis, Tenn.
Dingell
Dooley
Evins
Frazier
Garland
Glenn

Granahan
Harris
Hébert
Hoffman, Mich.
Holifield
Ichord, Mo.
Karth
Kilburn
King, Utah
Lesinski
Loser
McSweeney
McVey
Mason
Merrow
Miller,
George P.
Moulder

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Boggs with Mr. Scherer.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. McVey.
Mr. Loser with Mr. Glenn.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Battin.
Mr. George P. Miller with Mr. Dooley.
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Seely-Brown.
Mr. Rains with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Peterson with Mr. Taber.
Mr. Evins with Mr. Merrow.
Mrs. Granahan with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Garland.

Mr. Coad with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.

Mr. O'KONSKI changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 3, line 12, insert:

"WELFARE AND PENSION PLAN REPORTS
ACTIVITIES

"For expenses necessary for performing the functions vested in the Secretary by the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, as amended (72 Stat. 997; 76 Stat. 35), \$1,532,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike out "\$1,532,000" and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "\$1,300,000, to be transferred to 'Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards'."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 5, line 14, strike out "not more than \$350,000,000" and insert "\$405,000,000".

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted, insert the following: "\$400,000,000".

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Is the gentleman from Rhode Island going to explain any of these amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is within the discretion of the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. A further parliamentary inquiry. Does not the gentleman have an hour on each of these amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has if he desires to use it.

Mr. GROSS. I think the House ought to know something about these amendments.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman from Rhode Island is not going to use any time, I will say to the gentleman from Iowa.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 5, line 20, insert: ", and of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only to the extent neces-

sary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: At the end thereof, add the following: ", which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: On page 6, line 19, insert: ": Provided further, That notwithstanding section 901(c)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act, the limitation on the amount authorized to be made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, for the purposes specified in such section 901(c)(1)(A) is hereby increased to \$405,000,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and concur therein an amendment, as follows: Strike out "\$405,000,000", and insert in lieu thereof: "\$400,000,000".

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain this amendment?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, this is a reduction of \$5 million in the amount granted to the States for administering the unemployment compensation and employment services programs. The House passed the bill at \$350 million, which was the authorized amount. The Senate made it \$405 million and amended the authorization accordingly.

Mr. GROSS. That increased it how much?

Mr. FOGARTY. Fifty-five million dollars.

Mr. GROSS. That is about par for the course.

Mr. FOGARTY. This is paid from the Unemployment Trust Fund and goes back to the States to be used by the States—not a dime out of the Federal Treasury.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 13, line 16; strike out "\$1,905,000" and insert "including expenses of commissions or boards to resolve labor-management disputes, \$2,066,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13 and concur therein

with an amendment, as follows: Strike out "\$2,066,000", and insert in lieu thereof: "\$2,026,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 16, line 24, insert "For an additional amount for 'Assistance for School Construction', fiscal year 1962, \$7,092,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: Page 19, line 9, insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

"For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Office of Education, as authorized by law, \$400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for the purchase of the foregoing currencies."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52: On page 37, strike out "only to the extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such claims workload within the existing limitation has been achieved", and insert the following: "only to the extent necessary to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Strike out the matter inserted, and restore the matter stricken out, amended to read as follows: "only to the extent necessary to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such workload within the existing limitation has been achieved".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: On page 41, line 8, insert the following: ": Provided, That

not to exceed \$11,000 shall be available to pay preparation costs for a meeting of the International Social Security Association."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 63: Page 47, line 21, after the comma, insert the following: "the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice,".

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 68: Page 51, line 23, insert the following:

"Sec. 904. The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, are each authorized to make available not to exceed \$5,000 from funds available for salaries and expenses under titles I and II, respectively, for entertainment, not otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts of other countries."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68 and concur therein.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman explain this amendment?

Mr. FOGARTY. Well, in the House bill we have these items in two places in the bill. The Senate took them out and put them in one place. The dollar amount is the same.

Mr. GROSS. Is this an increase from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for entertainment?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right. That is for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The one for the Secretary of Labor was not changed from the House amount.

Mr. GROSS. And that is in conformance with the fact that you have jumped this bill \$164 million more than the President asked for?

Mr. FOGARTY. And less than, I think, ought to be appropriated in some instances.

Mr. GROSS. And, so, an increase of \$4,000 is needed for entertainment to take care of the spending of \$164 million above the President's budget? That is about right, is it not?

Mr. FOGARTY. To a certain extent.

Mr. GROSS. Well, that is par for the spending course, too.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Rhode Island that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11737) entitled "An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research, development, and operation; construction of facilities; and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 703, 83d Congress, had appointed the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, vice the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Dworshak], deceased.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 188]

Alford	Granahan	Moulder
Ashley	Harris	Nedzi
Ashmore	Harrison, Va.	Norrell
Auchincloss	Hébert	Peterson
Ayres	Hoffman, Mich.	Powell
Baring	Hollifield	Rains
Bass, N.H.	Ichord, Mo.	Roberts, Tex.
Battin	Johnson, Wis.	Rogers, Fla.
Blatnik	Jones, Ala.	St. Germain
Blitch	Karth	Saund
Boggs	Kearns	Scherer
Bolton	Kilburn	Seely-Brown
Bonner	King, Utah	Shelley
Brewster	Lankford	Smith, Calif.
Coad	Lesinski	Smith, Miss.
Curtis, Mass.	Loser	Taber
Davis, Tenn.	McMillan	Thompson, La.
Diggs	McSween	Thompson, Tex.
Dingell	McVey	Thornberry
Dooley	Mason	Winstead
Evins	Morrow	Yates
Frazier	Miller,	Zelenko
Garland	George P.	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Three hundred and fifty-five Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AMENDING FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS ACT

Mr. TRIMBLE, from the Committee on Rules, filed the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 741, Rept. No. 2114), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11880) to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AWARDS UNDER PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 738 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11721) to authorize the payment of the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damage Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and to authorize the appropriation of \$73,000,000 for that purpose. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed three hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 187 I was detained on official business and was not present at the rollcall. Had I been here, I would have voted "yea."

AWARDS UNDER THE PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, after which I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. St. GEORGE].

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order, as you heard the Clerk read, con-

sideration of H.R. 11721. The resolution provides for an open rule with 3 hours general debate on what is known as the Philippine War Damages Act, which we have had up here for consideration on the floor once before. I believe all are familiar with the details except perhaps as to an amendment or two.

I know of no objection to the rule itself, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution, House Resolution 738, makes in order consideration of the bill H.R. 11721 authorizing payment of the balance of awards for war damage compensation made by the Philippine War Damages Commission under the terms of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, and authorizes an appropriation of \$73 million.

Mr. Speaker, this bill or practically an identical bill came before the House for consideration on May 8. It was defeated at that time by a vote of 201 to 171. What we are doing here today, it seems to me, is we have gone up the hill and now we are going down again. I do not believe there is any serious opposition to the rule itself.

I would like, however, to call attention to two things. First of all, it seems to me that the only question before us is, Do we actually owe this money? That is the first consideration. The second is, Is it a commitment of the U.S. Government? If those two questions can be answered in the affirmative, then, of course, we should pass this bill. Those of us who voted the other way, the 201 Members, did not feel that that was the case.

After that vote was taken I received a letter containing a copy of a resolution introduced by a Congressman in the Philippine House of Representatives. I am not the only Member who received this. I imagine it was sent to almost every Member of the House. The letter was written by Mr. Antonio V. Raquiza. In the beginning of this letter he says:

While our people were in the grip of bitter disappointment and the Philippine Congress bristled in heated denunciation, I remained sober and calm in the belief that what happened is a blessing in disguise.

In the resolution which he introduced in the Congress of the Philippines he also had this to say:

This would confirm the belief, which has been little appreciated here up to now, that many of those who rejected the first bill did so because of lack of sympathy toward the Philippine people. On the contrary, it now appears they wished to assure that it was the country as a whole and not just a few large claimants who would benefit from the payments.

I think these things which were considered before at some length are still worthy of our consideration, Mr. Speaker. As I said before, I think that the rule is not going to suffer and no one is going to vote against that. We are going to make in order the consideration of this bill. But I think the 201 Members who voted against it should again

look back on the arguments for and against and should take into some consideration the remarks of this gentleman who is a Member of the Philippine Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY].

(Mr. BARRY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, the main objective of the opponents of the original bill was to come back into the session today with something that would be for the benefit of all the people of the Philippine Islands rather than a certain few people in the Philippine Islands. After considerable research in the intervening time when the last bill was before the House, I have satisfied myself that there may be a certain moral obligation insofar as the administration is concerned, but not because of any reason stated thus far on the floor of the House of Representatives. I have come to this conclusion because of some research which I have done and which I shall bring out during the course of the debate on the bill today.

Mr. Speaker, I found that there were discussions between the executive in the last administration and the Philippine Government. A document was handed by this Government to the Philippine Government, and I will make known the contents of that document during the course of the general debate.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that in order to carry out generally the premise on which my original statement was made—a moment ago—I will propose three amendments to this bill, all of which I hope will be for one primary purpose; namely, that we benefit all the people of the Philippine Islands to the maximum extent we possibly can. I shall not offer—and I want everyone to know this—a motion to recommit. I believe we should not leave the House of Representatives this evening and do anything that would impair or hurt our foreign policy any more than it has already been hurt by the action we necessarily had to take, using our conscience as our guide, when we last voted on this measure.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRY. Yes; I would be happy to yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that when the bill was before us previously, I voted for it and I thought it ought to be passed then. Some changes have been made. Just how effective or how far reaching they are, I do not know. But I want it on the record at this early stage in the proceedings that as far as I am concerned I expect to vote for this bill as reported by the committee, and I trust it will be passed today without further delay.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE BILL MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES FISCAL YEAR 1963

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to speak out of order and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is a strange commentary on the procedure in the House of Representatives when a bill involving \$164 million more than the free-spending President of the United States requested for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare comes to the House floor and the chairman of the subcommittee handling that appropriation limits the time before the adoption of the report—when the debate is vital and when the explanations are vital, to 30 minutes when, as a matter of fact, he had a full hour to devote to debate and explanation of why a staggering \$164 million was added.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] was limited to 10 minutes. The chairman of a subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, Mr. FOUNTAIN of North Carolina, whose committee investigated the operations of the National Institutes of Health, was yielded only 5 minutes in which to present an excellent statement of his painstaking investigation, and had to get a few minutes of additional time through a second party. The chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] refused to yield for questions concerning this bill which I say—

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am happy to yield to the gentleman if he can explain why he took only 30 minutes on this vital conference report.

Mr. FOGARTY. I yielded to any person who asked me to yield.

Mr. GROSS. I stood on this floor for nearly 5 minutes and asked the gentleman to yield to me and he moved the previous question. The gentleman from Wisconsin was also asking the gentleman from Rhode Island to yield and he moved the previous question.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman from Iowa knows the rules better than I do. I do not know what he is crying about now.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman knows what I am crying about if he wants to call it that.

Mr. FOGARTY. I have never refused to yield to anyone. If the gentleman asked me to yield, I did not hear him.

Mr. GROSS. I was standing and asked the gentleman to yield several times, as did the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. FOGARTY. I believe I yielded to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. GROSS. No, the gentleman from Rhode Island did not yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin, as he concluded his final remarks. The gentleman from Rhode Island immediately moved the previous question.

Page 100

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the company to have a clear and concise system in place to ensure that all data is properly recorded and stored.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the importance of regular audits. These audits should be conducted on a regular basis to ensure that all records are up-to-date and accurate. This will help to identify any discrepancies or errors in the data.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining a secure system for storing all records. It is essential to have a secure system in place to protect all data from unauthorized access or theft.

4. The fourth part of the paper focuses on the importance of having a clear and concise system for managing all records. This will help to ensure that all data is properly organized and easy to access.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of having a clear and concise system for reporting all transactions. This will help to ensure that all data is properly recorded and stored.

6. The sixth part of the paper focuses on the importance of having a clear and concise system for managing all records. This will help to ensure that all data is properly organized and easy to access.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of having a clear and concise system for reporting all transactions. This will help to ensure that all data is properly recorded and stored.

8. The eighth part of the paper focuses on the importance of having a clear and concise system for managing all records. This will help to ensure that all data is properly organized and easy to access.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of having a clear and concise system for reporting all transactions. This will help to ensure that all data is properly recorded and stored.

10. The tenth part of the paper focuses on the importance of having a clear and concise system for managing all records. This will help to ensure that all data is properly organized and easy to access.

August 5, 1962 No. 134

12. UNITED NATIONS. Received a message from the President reporting on American activities in the U.N. during 1961 (H. Doc. No. 501). pp. 14362-3
13. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Bush submitted amendments intended to be proposed to H. R. 11970, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, including an amendment to protect certain domestic products from unfair competition with foreign tropical agricultural and forestry commodities (pp. 14371-88).
Sen. Muskie submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 11970 so as to protect certain domestic industries, including shoe-making and cotton textiles, from imports with a low-cost labor advantage (p. 14501). These amendments were referred to the Committee on Finance.
Sen. Hruska cited the need for U. S. to answer the farm commodity tariff policies of the Common Market. pp. 14466-7
14. FARM INCOME. Sen. Proxmire called low farm income "the No. 1 economic injustice in America", p. 14392
15. FEED GRAINS. Mr. Proxmire cited the success of the voluntary feed grain retirement program in reducing surpluses and urged its continuation. p. 14392
16. ESTES INVESTIGATION. Sen. Hickenlooper inserted the transcript of a television interview with Sen. Mundt, in which he vowed to make public any congressional involvement with Billy Sol Estes. pp. 14398-401
17. RESEARCH. The Government Operations Committee voted to report without amendment (but did not actually report) H. R. 6984, to provide for a method of payment of indirect costs of research and development contracted by the Federal Government at educational institutions, and with amendments S. 2771, to create a Commission on Science and Technology. p. D673
18. PURCHASING. The Government Operations Committee voted to report without amendment (but did not actually report) H. R. 8100, to allow GSA to charge to the consuming agencies the transportation cost of items of supply sent them by request. p. D673
19. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 10904, This bill will now be sent to the President. (pp. 14450-7) The bill includes items for area redevelopment activities, manpower development and training activities, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, Mexican farm labor program, and Food and Drug Administration.
20. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 11151. Conferees were appointed. pp. 14401-9, 14441-8
21. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 405, to authorize construction of the Mann Creek reclamation project, Idaho. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14461-2
22. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Gruening inserted tables on U. S. foreign aid to various Latin American countries. pp. 14419-40

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Van Zandt inserting an article which discusses the termination of the hydro-electric dominance of the Pacific Northwest. p. A5939
24. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Smathers inserting an address by

Sen. Ellender opposing a fuel tax for waterway users. pp. A5942-4

25. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Wright inserting an article commending the agricultural credit loan to Mexico. pp. A5952-3
Extension of remarks of Rep. Multer inserting an address discussing and commending the Alliance For Progress. pp. A5959-61

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. MINING. H. R. 12761, by Rep. Johnson, Calif., to provide relief for residential occupants of unpatented mining claims upon which valuable improvements have been placed; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
27. LUMBER. H. R. 12764, by Rep. Olsen, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish and carry out a program to promote the flow of domestically produced lumber in commerce, to Agriculture Committee.
28. HAMPTON P. FULMER. H. Res 742, by Rep. Cooley, authorizing the printing of the proceedings incident to the presentation of a portrait of the late Hon. Hampton P. Fulmer to the Committee on Agriculture; to House Administration Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS AUGUST 3:

Estes investigation, S. Gov't Operations.

Foreign aid appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec).

000

deal promptly and properly with that situation.

We have every feeling, from reading the articles in the press—and I ask unanimous consent that reports on this matter from the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune be printed in the RECORD in connection with my remarks—that these organized ultranationalist groups, said to be composed mainly of high school students and teenagers, would be readily responsive to vigorous action by the police forces of Argentina. As one American and one Senator, I express the hope and the expectation that such action will now be forthcoming.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the articles to which I have referred be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune, July 30, 1962]

PUTTING THE FINGER ON THE CENTER OF NAZI DANGER IN LATIN AMERICA

(By John Molleson)

Argentina has emerged at the world's worst center of overt anti-Semitism, Jewish sources said yesterday.

There is evidence that the Argentina police are doing little, if anything, to prevent the spread of incidents—including torture, beatings and shootings—which have caused concern in Jewish communities in many nations, and have aroused anxiety, fear and protest among the 700,000 Jews in Latin America.

With 400,000 Jews, Buenos Aires is the second largest Jewish community in the world.

The Argentine Jewish community, with a total population of 500,000, is slightly more than 100 years old. During the century, the Argentine Jews became well integrated "Latinos" and prospered, economically and culturally, in an atmosphere of official cordiality and popular acceptance.

Even the government of the overthrown dictator, Juan Peron, though friendly to Nazis, was not anti-Semitic, the sources said. The Argentine people never showed or expressed hatred of the Jews, although a latent antagonism was beneath the surface.

But since the first of the year, there have been 40 recorded instances of anti-Semitic violence.

The sources attributed these incidents, in part, to be political and economic instability of Argentina since the deposition in the spring of President Arturo Frondizi.

Argentina always has a tendency to lean to the right in moments of crisis, they said, and a few extreme nationalists have entrenched themselves in some key police and internal security posts. These men, it is said, equate anticommunism with anti-Semitism.

GROUP NAMED TACUARA

As in Nazi Germany, one of the aims of the nationalists has been to indoctrinate young people with a hatred of the Jews. A group called Tacuara—named for the lances used by gauchos in the wars of independence—is composed mainly of 2,000 boys and young men 16 to 23 years old. It is believed to be supported by the Nazi element in Argentine Army.

A suspected member of Tacuara is Capt. Horacio Enrique Green, a naval officer, who is chief of the federal police, the sources said. Captain Green dismissed as fabrications the charges that two Jewish youths were assaulted and branded with swastikas

on June 24 and June 28. Up to now, despite the numerous anti-Semitic attacks, not one arrest has been made.

But on July 4 Interior Minister Carlos Androgue denounced the violence in a nationwide radio-television address and promised that the government would be "inflexible in punishing those who promote and maintain an atmosphere of violence." Two days later police raided Tacuara's headquarters.

At the same time, Silvano Santander, leader of one of the top parties, Union Civica Radical del Pueblo, pointed to the fact that Captain Green still held his job despite his disagreement with the Interior Minister. Under these conditions, the promise to punish anti-Semitic violence could not be fulfilled, Mr. Santander said.

Anti-Jewish attacks in Argentina and Uruguay Saturday prompted Rabbi David E. Hill, president of the National Council of Young Israel, to demand that the United States invoke economic sanctions against those countries.

He suggested that American technical assistance be withdrawn if those governments "fail to abide by international law and to eliminate those ruthless outrages which are beginning to assume the pattern of genocide."

Label A. Katz, of New Orleans, president of the 470,000-member B'nai B'rith, Jewish service organization, expressed his "serious concern" about the situation of Jews in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 2, 1962]
ARGENTINA IS TOLD OF U.S. CONCERN ON ANTI-SEMITISM

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The State Department has notified the Argentine Government of its "concern" over recent anti-Semitic incidents in that country.

Officials in the Department have held "informal" discussions on the matter with senior Argentine officials here and in Buenos Aires within the last few weeks.

A Department spokesman said today that the most recent discussions were held last week with Alvaro C. Alsogaray, Argentine Minister of the Economy, who was here for discussions on United States aid to Argentina.

MOSCOSO TO RAISE QUESTION

Teodoro Moscoso, coordinator of the Alliance for Progress aid program to Latin America, said today he also planned to take the question up with Senor Alsogaray in the near future.

Mr. Moscoso made his statement after Representative SEYMOUR HALPERN, Republican, of Queens, released an exchange of letters with Mr. Moscoso on the subject.

In a letter June 27, Mr. HALPERN expressed "alarm and dismay" at reports from Buenos Aires that the Argentine Government has been indifferent to demands by Jewish citizens for police protection.

Mr. Moscoso's reply, dated July 26, said the Embassy in Buenos Aires had reported that the Argentine Government pledged to suppress anti-Semitic activity.

"The Embassy reported that this feeling is shared by the Minister of the Interior, who is responsible for all of the police forces in Argentina," Mr. Moscoso said.

"The embassy further advised it would thus appear that the Argentine authorities are aware of the incidents and have decided to take strong measures to cope with the perpetrators."

Mr. Moscoso said the Embassy also reported that "the Argentine people seem horrified by the incidents."

State Department officials emphasized today that since no U.S. citizens were involved in the Argentine incidents the Government could not issue a formal protest.

They said the discussions of the matter with Argentine officials were "informal conversations pointing out our general concern at these reports and asking to be kept informed on the steps we understand the Argentine Government is already taking."

BENEFIT TO REDS SEEN

(By Edward C. Burks)

BUENOS AIRES, August 1.—Jewish leaders here say the Communists are reaping the most benefit from a recent upsurge of anti-Semitic violence in Argentina, although neo-Nazi groups are regarded as the instigators.

Both the neo-Nazis and the Communists have shown a desire to wreck Argentina's capitalist system and democratic institutions to pave the way for an extreme form of government, Jewish spokesmen say.

The newspaper El Mundo has compiled a list of 27 major anti-Semitic incidents in the first half of this year. Included were the desecration of Jewish buildings, the throwing of gasoline bombs, machinegun attacks and assaults.

One incident that attracted wide attention was an attack on a 19-year-old Jewish girl. She testified that hoodlums speaking Nazi slogans carved a swastika on her breast. The incident led to a protest strike by the Jewish community.

The Jews were indignant over what they believed was an attempt by the police to cast doubt on the girl's veracity. A Jewish organization had the girl examined by two non-Jewish physicians, who reported that there was every indication that her story was true.

Last week the girl, Graciela Narcisa Sirota, was attacked again. She was kicked by a youth who ran off with her notebook. It was returned later with insulting messages scrawled on it.

There is also a sustained anti-Jewish poster and leaflet campaign by anti-Communist groups. The campaign calls Jews and Jewish organizations the agents of international communism who have faked the attacks to draw attention from scandals involving Jewish businessmen.

Responsible members of Argentina's Jewish community of more than 400,000 insist that there is more to the anti-Semitic campaign than assaults and swastika daubings by young thugs. They see it as an obviously controlled and carefully directed drive, but confess that they cannot identify its leaders.

Jews declare that anti-Semitism here is not a general social problem outside of these controlled campaigns.

Jewish leaders say it is not surprising that some of the attacks against them are couched in extremely anti-Communist language. The effect is still the same, they argue, in that only Communists and other extremists can expect to gain if these violently anti-Semitic organizations continue their policies.

Jewish sources contend that the anti-Semitic campaign to large extent is a smoke-screen for assaulting the country's institutions and to create a climate of chaos. They assert that the Tacuara group, a Nazi type of organization noted for involvement in physical clashes, never battles with the Communists.

They suggest, without proof, that part of international Communist strategy is to encourage ultranationalist groups like Tacuara.

According to Jewish leaders, police investigations never disturb the centers where the attacks are instigated. They say the members of Tacuara, who are mostly of high school and college age, enjoy immunity from arrest because of connections with high officials in the police and the military.

The weekly Jewish newspaper Mundo Israelita recently reported an interview with Alberto Ezcurra Uriburu, 24-year-old chief of the organization, and Jose Baxter, 21, an-

other leader, in Tacuara's office. The reporter found the leaders and their colleagues using the Nazi salute.

ANTI-SEMITISM DENIED

The leaders were quoted as having said their organization was not anti-Semitic but was against any Argentine citizen in the service of a foreign state. They believe that most Jews here are Zionists and therefore support a double nationality.

They said that Adolf Eichmann, who was hanged in Israel about 2 months ago for responsibility in the deaths of millions of Jews in World War II, did his duty as a German soldier and died for crime of which he was not guilty.

While denying any planned anti-Semitic campaigns, the two Tacuara leaders conceded that there had been clashes. Provocation and aggression have taken place on both sides, they said, but added that if Jewish provocations had been greater there would have been far more violence.

Other organizations that have recently conducted sharp poster campaigns against Jews include the Nationalist Restoration Guard, the Argentine Nationalist Federation, the Anti-Soviet Front, the Shield Organization and the Anti-Communist Intrenchment.

These organizations have commented sharply on scandals involving prominent Jewish businessmen such as José Mazar Barnett, who was charged with fraud while president of the Bank of the Nation. He has sought asylum in Uruguay.

THE MEANING OF THE THALIDOMIDE DANGER

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, in view of the interest of the Nation in the dread danger from the drug thalidomide which has largely been avoided here, thanks to the heroic vigilance of Dr. Kelsey, of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, I am reporting to the Senate on the situation as I see it, following yesterday's open hearing before the Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Operations, of the Committee on Government Operations, chaired by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], of which I am a member.

It is clear that there is a great need for coordination, between the different departments of our Government and between our own and foreign governments, of information derived from experiments with new drugs, and for a digest, for ready reference, of available technical information from all sources. Chairman HUMPHREY has sharply emphasized this need.

Also, we must carefully consider the President's proposal for legislation to enable the Government to remove from the market a drug found to be dangerous after the Federal Food and Drug Administration has permitted its sale. It should be remembered, however, that the sale of thalidomide has not been permitted by the FDA.

The most critical need, which has been dramatically illustrated by the thalidomide case, is for regulation of the experimental use of new drugs on humans before an application has been submitted to the FDA for permission to market the drugs commercially. The law and regulations governing this stage are much too loose. Nothing prevents subjecting a patient to the experimental use of a new drug; for all practical pur-

poses, a patient is a human guinea pig, since his consent is not required before such drugs are administered to him, and the only restraint is that of medical ethics under State law or codes of practice. In addition, although present regulations limit experimental use to the medium of doctors classed as "experts," for practical purposes there is no adequate criterion as to who is an expert, and the only control which the FDA exercises is that it may later refuse to accept evidence from such "experts" in connection with granting an application to permit a drug to be commercially marketed.

It is, of course, most important that experimentation with new drugs and vaccines not be frustrated or unduly hampered, for these experiments have produced the very drugs, such as Salk vaccine, cortisone, and penicillin, to mention only a few, which have cured dread diseases and have extended life. But I am convinced that more effective Government regulations are entirely practical in order to save us from the tragic consequences which the thalidomide case has so vividly emphasized.

Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that there is pending before us Senate bill 1552, Calendar No. 1793, to amend and supplement the antitrust laws with respect to the manufacture and distribution of drugs, and for other purposes; this is the bill introduced by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], which has now been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill will give us an opportunity to tighten up the law insofar as the activities in this field are concerned. We shall have that opportunity as a result of the bill itself, together with perhaps various amendments which may be added to it. I did not favor a number of the provisions which were originally included in the Kefauver bill; but I believe the bill now reported is much better and still can be tightened up considerably, based upon our experience with the thalidomide case.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I wish to say that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the chairman of the subcommittee, has assured us that the subcommittee will proceed with its investigation; and, of course, a great deal more will be learned. But interest in this subject is so great that it is desirable to be kept abreast of developments. Also in the subcommittee we have been privileged again to testify to the high courage and professional skill which Dr. Kelsey exhibited, and which have earned her the thanks of the Nation.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HILL. Mr. president, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10904) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year end-

ing June 30, 1963, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read, for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 31, 1962, pp. 14123-14124, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the conference agreement on the bill provides total appropriations of \$5,334,609,500, a reduction of \$51,753,600 from the budget estimate, a reduction of \$46,348,500 from the amounts allowed by the Senate, and an increase of \$163,821,500 over the amounts allowed by the House, which did not consider supplemental estimates totaling \$101,532,100 transmitted to the Senate after the House has acted upon the bill.

The amount of the bill as it passed the Senate was a net increase, over the amount of the bill as it passed the House, of \$210,170,000. The major increases were those for the manpower development and training activities, \$75 million, for the National Institutes of Health, \$60 million, for grants to States for hospital construction, \$37,648,000, and the additional amounts for the federally impacted school areas, fiscal year 1962, \$22,799,000.

For the manpower development and training activities the committee of conference agreed on an allowance of \$70 million, a reduction of \$5 million from the Senate allowance.

For the National Institutes of Health, the conferees agreed on a total allowance of \$880,800,000, an increase of \$40 million over the amounts allowed by the House, and a decrease of \$20 million from the amounts allowed by the Senate.

The conferees also agreed to an allowance for the indirect costs of research not to exceed 20 percent of the direct costs, in lieu of the 15 percent contained in the last five appropriation acts for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I commend the Senator for getting a better percentage for indirect costs. I do not think it is high enough, as the Senator knows, and I do not think he thinks it is high enough, but it is better than 15 percent and fairer than it was. I hope that we can get it to 25 percent another year.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator. No one did more or contributed more to getting the 20 percent than did the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I appreciate those kind remarks, but it was under the leadership of the Senator from Alabama that it was done.

Mr. HILL. It was a pleasure to work with the Senator from Massachusetts on the matter.

For the hospital construction program the managers on the part of the House accepted the Senate amendments providing the full amounts authorized for parts C and G, \$150 and \$70 million, respectively, \$4.2 million for section 636, and \$2,048,000 for the Federal administrative expenses of the program.

The House managers accepted the Senate amendment proposing \$7,092,000 for assistance for school construction, fiscal year 1962, to provide sufficient funds to pay full entitlements for that year under Public Law 815.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to commend and congratulate the distinguished Senator for getting that item in. As the Senate will recall, the Senate committee had placed that item in the second supplemental appropriation bill. We had insisted rather strongly upon its inclusion in the conference report on that bill. The conferees on the other side, while willing to agree to the \$15 million-plus which was in the bill for impacted schools, insofar as operations were concerned for 1962, were not willing to agree to this item. Now the Senator has secured their agreement to this item.

It is a fact for which I warmly commend him, for I cannot see how it is any less related to the responsibility of the Nation to help provide rooms for added pupils who come into local areas because of their families being stationed there, let us say at an air base, or military post, or otherwise, than it is for the operation of those schools.

I cannot see a distinction between the two as a reason for Federal participation, particularly when there is Federal legislation requiring and fixing the amount of Federal participation with regard to both.

So I think the Senator, in getting approval of this item, accomplished something that is fair, and something that shows Congress is willing to stand by its commitment in paying for a part of the additional facilities that are required in the defense impacted areas.

I warmly commend the Senator.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator. The record will show no one has been more interested and more active in securing these funds than has the distinguished Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. As the distinguished Senator from Florida pointed out, the House managers accepted the Senate amendment proposing \$7,092,000 for assistance for school construction.

The other Senate amendment for \$15,707,000 for payments to school districts, fiscal year 1962, under Public Law 874, was unnecessary as it developed, since it was included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, Public Law 87-545, enacted after adoption of the Senate amendment.

The distinguished Senator from Florida was chairman of the subcommittee that considered the second supplemental appropriation bill, and was

the spokesman in the conference on that bill, which included the \$15,707,000.

Mr. President, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from California.

Mr. KUCHEL. I want to make this congratulation bipartisan. I associate myself with what the distinguished Senator from Florida has said. The distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and the members of the conference did a constructive job when they were able to have the conference committee comply with the law of the land with respect to impacted school districts. I merely wanted to demonstrate that the elation on the vindication of that measure is bipartisan in nature.

Mr. HILL. I want to associate the distinguished Senator from California with what I said about the distinguished Senator from Florida in his support, and activities, in behalf of securing these funds.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. It is no unusual thing, though it may be considered so by people who do not know that it is not unusual, for the States of California and Florida to be found standing together, particularly when it comes to matters of the Government's discharging the national responsibilities which are involved and which involve the faith and credit of this Nation. I fully expected the Senator from California to take that position, and wish to associate myself with him in this matter.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It was my understanding, from the presentation of the Senator from Alabama, that the conferees adopted close to the full amount provided by the Senate for hospital construction; is that correct?

Mr. HILL. The House conferees accepted the full amount provided in the bill as passed by the Senate.

Mr. PROXMIRE. As this Senator recalls, the House amount was somewhat above the budget estimate, and the approved amount is \$50 million above the budget estimate with regard to hospital construction; is that correct?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. With regard to impacted areas, does the Senator say the figure arrived at was closer to the Senate figure than the House figure?

Mr. HILL. The figure arrived at was the Senate figure, \$7,092,000. That was the amount in disagreement. It was to provide funds to pay full entitlements for school construction under Public Law 815. The House accepted the full amount of \$7,092,000.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is about \$50 million over the budget estimate?

Mr. HILL. No; this was for fiscal year 1962. The funds for fiscal year 1963 were not in conference because

there was no disagreement between the Senate and the House.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I see.

Mr. HILL. The only funds in disagreement so far as this item is concerned were in the amount of \$7,092,000, to provide sufficient funds to pay full entitlements under the law for fiscal year 1962.

Mr. PROXMIRE. With regard to the National Institutes of Health, the administration requested an increase of \$134 million, and the House requested a \$60 million additional increase. The Senate provided for a \$120 million additional increase.

As I understand, the conference settled for a \$100 million increase over what the administration increase was, or approximately a \$234 million increase over the amount spent last year for the Institutes of Health, although there lapsed an amount of \$72 million which they could not spend.

Mr. HILL. The appropriation for 1962 was \$738,335,000, the estimated obligations for the year amount to \$665 million, so that the conference agreement is approximately \$215 million over the amount obligated in 1962.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is also my understanding that there was a vote on the conference report in the House and that by a relatively close margin of 173 to 214 yesterday, the conference report passed; but I observed that there was a very emphatic disagreement and that a very substantial minority voted against the conference report. In reading the debate, it appears the reason for that was that they felt in certain respects it was extravagant and exceeded the budget estimates.

I wish to say here is at least one Senator who is still deeply concerned about providing more than the President of the United States said was necessary and desirable in an area as to which the President is both expert and sympathetic.

While I have the greatest of admiration for the Senator from Alabama, and I recognize his tremendous ability in this area and the wonderful fight which he has made for health funds throughout the years, still I wish to go on record as expressing a deep concern for the habit of the Senate of appropriating such large amounts, and for the habit of conferees of agreeing to exceed the amount of appropriations requested by so much, thus forcing more money on the administration than it says it can economically and prudently use.

Mr. HILL. I do not think the administration has said it could not fruitfully or economically use the funds.

The administration submits budget estimates with reference to the funds for health, exactly as it submits budget estimates with reference to all the many different items in regard to funds in the various appropriations bills. Then it is a matter for the Members of Congress, as the direct and chose constitutional representatives of the people, to make a determination as to what funds shall be provided.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand that, but the fact is that the administration

last year had to restrain the National Institutes of Health, by limiting the amount of money they could spend, because in the judgment of the administration it could not be justified from an economical standpoint.

Furthermore, during the past 2 days the Senate has appropriated billions and billions of dollars—more than \$50 billion—and in several instances has provided far more than the President of the United States requested. Yesterday we had before us the biggest peacetime appropriation in the history of this country, \$48 billion for national defense. On the so-called manned bombers, the RS-70, again the Senate disregarded the advice of the Secretary of Defense and of the President of the United States and allowed hundreds of millions of dollars more than they requested.

Today we are asked to provide far more than the President has requested on these health and welfare proposals.

It seems to me if Senators wish to talk about economy, if they mean what they say, they should act and vote accordingly. Some people criticize the Kennedy administration for being wasteful. Then, certainly, the Congress of the United States is not setting a very good example for showing it really appreciates economy when it insists that the administration accept funds greater in amount than the administration requested Congress to appropriate.

Mr. HILL. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin that the bill would provide some \$51,753,600 less than the President's budget estimates called for.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Oh, yes.

Mr. HILL. The Congress, in regard to this bill and in regard to the Defense Department appropriation bill, is meeting its constitutional responsibilities. It is the primary responsibility of the Congress to determine what funds shall be provided. The truth is that under the Constitution of the United States not \$1 can be appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States except and alone by the Congress of the United States. Therefore, in saying that these funds should be provided the Congress will have met and carried out its duties and responsibilities under the Constitution.

With reference to the bill before the Senate, the Congress makes a cut of some \$51,753,000 under the President's budget estimates.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I say to the Senator from Alabama that the reason there would be a cut of \$51 million under the President's budget is that there would be a cut of some \$75 million or more out of the amount which ought to go to the Social Security Administration, which should be provided to permit actuarial soundness for social security under the military credit provisions, and a cut of another \$150 million from welfare payments due the States. That is the way the Senate would reduce the amount below the President's budget estimates.

In certain very definite areas—including hospital construction, aid to impacted school districts, and the National

Institutes of Health—Congress is asked to go far above the President's budget estimates, in the aggregate of over \$200 million, in the conference report.

Mr. HILL. Congress exercises its best judgment, meets its responsibilities, and carries out its obligations when it makes these determinations. In some instances Congress reduces budget estimates, in other instances Congress raises budget estimates, thus carrying out its responsibilities and meetings its duties and obligations under the Constitution.

The final answer is that there has been recommended a cut of some \$51,753,600 under the President's budget estimates.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I do not wish to comment on several of the statements made by my distinguished friend from Wisconsin, because, as my votes have shown, I have agreed with him on some previous occasions. However, with reference to the aid to impacted schools, I do not want the RECORD to indicate wastefulness has been the procedure. To the contrary, the specific amounts to be allowed both in the second supplemental appropriation bill for operations during 1962 and in the instant conference report for facilities construction during fiscal year 1962 are precisely the amounts testified to by the Office of Education, headed by the Commissioner of Education, as the amounts owed by the Federal Government under the two authorization acts, to be paid from the Federal Government to the various impacted school districts.

I hope that the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin will not leave any inference in his remarks that any waste appears or that there has been any swelling of the amount owed to the schools because, to the contrary, as I am sure the distinguished Senator from Alabama will agree, the amounts did not come out of a hat somewhere and did not result from the imagination of the Appropriations Committee but came from the testimony offered by the Federal administrators, as the precise amounts owed by the Federal Government to the various impacted school districts. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. HILL. The Senator is absolutely correct. The entitlements are fixed by statute. What the committee has sought to do in regard to appropriating the funds is to meet the entitlements as they are prescribed and fixed by statute.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on that particular point?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me further, the Senator refers to one law which relates to operations of impacted school districts.

Mr. HILL. To maintenance and operations.

Mr. HOLLAND. And to another law with reference to facilities. The Federal Government pays not all the added costs visited upon local schools, when a

defense base or a defense factory is located, bringing a family and children into that particular district, but only a portion of the added costs. Therefore, the Federal Government is really saved money by the provision, as against the obligations it would have had if it had tried to afford separate school facilities of its own construction and operation for the children; is that correct?

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly correct. There would be a heavy burden upon the taxpayers and upon the Federal Government if the Federal Government adopted a program of providing separate schools for all these children. This is the more economical way to proceed, the way better to save money.

Mr. HOLLAND. And it is the way prescribed by law, prescribed by the Congress, as a responsibility of the Federal Government.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me briefly, so that I may reply to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The position of the Senator from Wisconsin is that the Senate, the House, and the conference committee wish to provide about \$50 million more than the Bureau of the Budget requested, more than the Department of Education, under instructions, I suppose, from the administration, requested.

The difference results from the fact that the budget estimate was based on an 81 percent entitlement. The Senate arrived at a 100 percent entitlement. It is my understanding, after having talked with representatives of the Department of Education, that the men in the field told them that we could justify 81 percent entitlement and not 100 percent entitlement. The real impact of having the Government installations in local areas, I am told, is not 100 percent but is about 81 percent.

On the basis of this advice, I supported the administration's original request. It is true that subsequently the head of the Office of Education indicated that he had a different individual viewpoint. That is true.

Nevertheless, the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Bureau of the Budget have arrived, on the basis of their best judgment, at a figure of 81 percent entitlement as being the most fair figure. What we are asked to do is to provide additional money, to more than compensate communities for the addition of children to their school districts. What it would mean is that communities which do not have Federal installations would be required under these circumstances to pay more income taxes, and those communities which do have Federal installations would be compensated more than they should be compensated, on the basis of the judgment of the President of the United States, of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and of the Secretary of Health, Education,

and Welfare, as well as on the basis of the final testimony given by the Department of Education.

The reason Congress does this is because it is a juicy political handout. Senators can go back to their States and talk about how much they got for various communities in their State. But the administration is emphatic in saying that this additional \$50 million simply cannot be justified.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sure that the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin thinks he is correct in the statement he has made.

He is correct in stating that the recommendation would have been 81 percent of the amount to which the Federal Government was committed. He is not correct in stating that it would have been 81 percent of the actual cost of the education of those children, because the fact is that only about 50 percent of the cost of the education of those children has been assumed by the Federal Government. So it would have been 81 percent of 50 percent, rather than the entire 50 percent, which represented the deliberate commitment of the Federal Government. I think it was a good deal from the standpoint of the Federal Government because it obviated the necessity for setting up separate schools and operating them as separate schools for children from the families involved in those impacted areas.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Department itself, requested funds for the full entitlement. Then the Budget Bureau cut down the amount of those funds. The budget estimates came to us with those decreases. But the Office of Education and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare requested funds for the full entitlements.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I call to the attention of the Senate the fact that the provision for hospital construction activities remains at the figure set by the Senate. I repeat what I tried to argue when the bill was before the Senate. I offered an amendment, which was tabled by a relatively narrow vote.

In respect to hospital construction activities, we are lending ourselves to a pattern of segregated hospitals in the United States. The Hill-Burton Act, under which these funds will be administered, has the archaic provision of the pre-1954 unanimous decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Brown* against the Board of Education, since reiterated time and again, and implemented by many courts. That decision states that separate but equal facilities violate the Constitution, that there is no such thing as facilities which are separate but equal, and that only facilities which are nonsegregated are equal facilities. Nonetheless, we are about to appropriate more than a quarter of a billion dollars of the people's money, including the money of Negroes who are

being segregated in hospitals today in Southern States, as I argued previously. The regulations of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to this day allow separate but equal facilities in hospital construction.

We have no assurance whatever that some part of the one-quarter of a billion dollars will not be used to perpetuate a "separate but equal" practice now declared by the U.S. Supreme Court during the past 8 years to be contrary to the law of the land.

Many people are deeply concerned about the situation in Albany, Ga. With other Senators I have addressed myself to that situation to see that the Department of Justice and our Government do everything possible to see that those people are permitted constitutional rights of petition and assembly.

As we all know, there have been literally hundreds of arrests in that area. I understand the last estimate was about 1,200.

We are all sitting on a boiling cauldron which could blow up at any moment and, indeed, has resulted in riots in a number of cities, such as Montgomery, Ala., Little Rock, Ark., and other places. Yet we are lending ourselves to the perpetuation of that very situation, which is so dangerous and so fraught with tension and difficulty, by legislating a vast sum of money to be administered under a law which has been declared unconstitutional in its application, insofar as that provision is concerned, by the U.S. Supreme Court.

I take this occasion to address a request to the President of the United States and to the Public Health Service and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It seems to me that the law absolutely requires a change in the regulations. Whatever may have happened on the tabling of my amendment—which we all understand was directed toward trying to keep the subject out of an argument on an appropriation bill—I think it is the bounden duty of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, a new man who has recently come into office, the Surgeon General, and the President of the United States—to see that the regulations are changed and that no part of the one-quarter of a billion dollars shall be used to perpetuate segregation against Negroes in hospitals of a most inhumane kind.

I cannot think of any area in which it would be more offensive to segregate than in the area of hospitals. When I argued my case on the appropriation bill itself, I spoke of people who had died because they had been shunted from a hospital where they would not be accepted because only whites are accepted, or there was no room in the segregated Negro wards, and they were sent somewhere else, only to die when they got there because of lack of care.

Many heart-rending things happen in our lives. Many are avoidable. It seems to me that the situation is absolutely beyond understanding.

I use a word the President used the other day in his press conference when he referred to the conference in Albany,

Ga., between the Negroes and the city commissioners. It is inexplicable that we should be appropriating one-quarter of a billion dollars to lend ourselves at this time, after the decision of the Supreme Court and the bloodletting and torture which have been undergone in trying to implement the decision since that time, to a continued implementation of a statute which is completely archaic and in part unconstitutional, a statute which permits regulations that persist to this day, so that money appropriated, or any part of it, can be used for separate but equal facilities in respect of hospital construction.

If the President means what he says about seeing that the civil rights of individual Americans, regardless of color, are observed, this is one instance in which we can have another stroke of the pen. We have not had one since 1960 on housing, notwithstanding the President's promise. Perhaps the subject upon which we are speaking is not as hot. But a stroke of the pen in the regulations of the Public Health Service would eliminate the real possibility that some of the money may be used to further, rather than to retard, segregation on grounds of color in so sensitive an area as hospitals.

I address that plea to the President in the most deliberate and advised way. I hope very much that he will heed his own words and act accordingly.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. I would be recreant to my duty if I did not rise to say that I associate myself with the comments which the senior Senator from New York has made. I was one of those who supported the amendment of the senior Senator from New York. My name is on his amendment. I regret that the amendment was tabled. The U.S. Supreme Court has found that the use of moneys to construct segregated institutions is unconstitutional. I agree with the senior Senator from New York that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare ought not to continue to operate under regulations which violate the supreme law of our land. They ought to be changed. I congratulate my friend.

MIGRANT LABOR

Mr. President, yesterday the chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare of the House Committee on Appropriations stated, with respect to the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, that in his view, the limitation on the use of Mexican farmworkers—I am speaking about Mexican citizens who are permitted to come into our country under the law of this land—to 210 days in 35 weeks was consistent with the intent of Congress and in accord with the language of the law.

Mr. President, the members of the House Committee on Agriculture who comprise the House conference committee on the extension of Public Law 73 and the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and

Forestry, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] have written the Secretary of Labor as to their precise intention on including in Public Law 78 the amendment limiting employment of Mexican nationals to seasonal or temporary occupations other than in cases of undue hardship. These gentlemen to whom I have alluded are members of the legislative committees which drafted the legislation. Their professed intent with respect to what that language means is highly important and ought to be highly persuasive.

The core of the issue is the language of the law. It applies to "temporary seasonal occupations." It does not apply to a grower or a worker, but does apply to a particular occupation.

The distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations had the letter written by the Senator from Louisiana printed in the RECORD during his remarks on this subject. There can be no mistaking the intent. It is made abundantly clear that while full year-round or longer employment was to be prohibited, the limitation was to be applied on a crop or area basis. It is not intended willy-nilly to deny farmers Mexican nationals for a period of less than a year.

Regardless of what might be said otherwise, the legislative intent has been clearly stated by these members of the legislative committees in both the Senate and House which are responsible for the legislation.

I believe that any construction less than what they have specified would be incorrect and would be a false application of the intention of Congress. Before we vote on the conference report, I should like to ask the distinguished President pro tempore of the Senate, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations which brings the conference report to us, whether he does not agree with the comments I have made.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do agree. I may say that the language which the Senate Committee on Appropriations placed in its report on the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill does not advocate year-long employment for Mexican nationals. On the contrary, the report points out that an individual Mexican national worker, under the existing international agreement, can remain in the United States for only 6 months, but notes the exception that 15 percent of the foreign labor force may have their employment extended for a maximum period of 3 months. This language itself indicates that the committee does not intend that Mexican farmworkers may be brought to the United States for year-long employment.

The committee did express concern, however, with those cases which are quite prevalent in some parts of the United States, particularly the Southwest, where one farmer grows crops on a year-round basis. However, I know of no single crop that is grown in this manner. What occurs is that one farmer will plant as many as four different crops in a calendar year and requires supple-

mental labor to plant and harvest them. There is no need for this farmer to have the same braceros for the whole year.

You will recall that on the floor of the Senate I stated that there is no argument on my part or on the part of the farm employers with my statement that all available domestic farmworkers should be employed before braceros are provided to a farmer. Even those unemployed who are not farmworkers but who are willing to take jobs in agriculture should be hired before Mexican nationals are imported. I see no reason to change this position.

It has been said that this program increases poverty and unemployment at home. I cannot agree that proper administration of the Mexican Farm Labor Act, under long-established regulations, will permit any such thing since any domestic worker must be offered employment before a Mexican worker can be put to work. I know that in my own State anyone who wants to work on a farm gets a job. I will say that many domestic workers who are employed will not stay with the job. It is too arduous—literally backbreaking—for "stoop" labor is labor that most Americans will not do, but Mexicans will because the wages paid here are so far greater than they can get in their own country.

It is said that the Mexican farm labor program is for the purpose of supplementing the domestic labor force. And I cannot deny that. However, it is only commonsense to say that a nonexistent or insufficient domestic labor force requires supplementing in order for necessary farm operations to be accomplished.

I believe, however, that an examination of the so-called 210-day, 35-week regulation will show that the intent is to prevent a farmer from having foreign farmworkers for a period of longer than 30 weeks, since a day of employment in any week uses up the whole week's allowance. Actually, the regulation under Public Law 87-345 should apply to the worker and not to the farmer who employs him. On this basis the worker himself would be prevented from coming to the United States for other than seasonal work and for longer than 210 days, if that is to be defined as "seasonal."

When I mentioned this matter on the floor of the Senate on July 20, I urged that the Secretary of Labor define "undue hardship" and announce to the employers of foreign farm labor just what the conditions must be in order to experience an undue hardship and just what must be shown to the Secretary to establish eligibility for relief under the undue hardship provision.

On July 18 the Secretary of Labor wrote to me that he was concerned with any adverse effect the 210-day limitation may have on individual farmers and said that he would announce as soon as possible criteria by which undue hardship would be established. I sincerely hope that he will establish these criteria and that they will be clear and such that an employer can reasonably comply with them.

As I said in my reply to him:

[A farmer] gambles on the weather and sells his products in a highly competitive

market. There is need for a farmer to know when he plants that he will have an adequate labor supply throughout the growing and harvesting period. If this is not the case, there will be a lesser supply of agricultural commodities which will result in higher prices to consumers.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I thank my friend, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I agree with his comments.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Alabama whether it is not true that in the conference report he has brought back an appropriation of \$70 million to implement the Manpower Development and Training Act, which the Senate and House passed earlier this year.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CLARK. I commend the Senator from Alabama for the fine and forthright action which he and his fellow conferees took. Senators will recall that the appropriation bill passed the House before the authorization bill had passed the House and had been signed by the President. Therefore, there was no authorization in the bill for this important item, which is so vital not only to my Commonwealth but to other States, as well.

Whatever were the reasons—and we may not go into them—when the appropriation was considered, it provided for one-half the amount the President asked. With the help of the Senator from Alabama and other Senators, after rather extensive debate, the amount was raised to \$75 million.

The Senator from Alabama undertook, with his colleagues on the Subcommittee on Appropriations, to do his very best to hold that figure in conference. I commend him. He said he would stand like "Horatius at the bridge," and he did. He came back with an appropriation of \$70 million. My only amazement is that the Senator from Alabama did not return with the whole \$75 million, because that is the way he usually works. But I commend him for his valiant efforts in support of an important piece of legislation which is vital to my State.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for his kind and generous words. The House did not have this item before it. Therefore, the House members of the conference had heard no witnesses or received no testimony and had no evidence whatever concerning this item. The Senate conferees endeavored to retain the full \$75 million, but were successful in coming back with \$70 million. I know of the great interest which the Senator from Pennsylvania has in the \$70 million item for this most worthwhile project.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator from Alabama and his colleagues rendered extraordinary service in the light of the facts presented to the Senate. I thank them for what they have done for the people of my State.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for his kind and generous words.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am most disappointed that the conference committee on the Labor-HEW appropriations bill rejected \$1.5 million in

grants to States to train public welfare workers. The budget request for this item of \$3.5 million was turned down by the House and the Senate upon my request restored \$1.5 million to enable the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to grant funds to the States to train caseworkers in carrying out our welfare programs. So again—for the sixth straight year—the necessary funds to initiate this program have been denied.

The legislative authorization for this program has existed since 1956 when Congress authorized the appropriation of \$5 million beginning in fiscal year 1958. The authorization was extended through 1963 in the last session of Congress, and in the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, was made permanent. Each year, the House has failed to agree to provide the necessary funds in order to put this program into operation—and each year the number of trained caseworkers declines in relation to the number of persons on our welfare rolls. Surely, Mr. President, the House could not have been guided for reasons of economy in preventing such a program. If anything, the appropriation would have been economical in the best sense of the word—by resulting in eventual dollar savings and, most importantly, by helping to save people. Who can deny that the best way of lowering our welfare costs is not to reduce help to those who need help, but by helping people become self-sufficient? Is not the answer to many of our welfare problems the rehabilitation to a state of independence of those persons who are now relying on Government assistance for survival? Does anyone here suggest that the States and local communities can efficiently carry out welfare programs without professionally trained personnel?

There are many individuals and families now receiving public assistance who could, if they received the proper guidance and counseling, eventually manage their own affairs. The appropriation requested would have helped give the necessary training to public welfare personnel to enable them to help just such families and individuals. The amount would have been an investment, to be repaid in lower relief rolls and happier, self-sufficient individuals and families.

There is some consolation in the fact that the House has recognized a need for more trained public welfare personnel. Indeed, this is the first time that

the House Committee on Appropriations, in its report on the bill, has recognized the importance of such work. Both Houses endorsed the need for the program by including it in the public welfare amendments of 1962, signed by the President only a week ago.

The objection to the appropriation bill by the House seems to have been that the program should be on a matching basis. But, Mr. President, the repeated authorizations approved by both Houses since 1956, approved a program of grants and, in the new act, contracts, without State matching.

There may be some merit in putting the program on a matching basis. But, there was no need to delay putting the program into operation under existing authorizations. If Congress intended that the States and local governments should contribute funds on a matching basis, it can amend the existing law—as it just did. Meanwhile, a badly needed program could have been placed into action.

I am not arguing the merits of a matching fund arrangement at this time. Congress has already decided what kind of a program should be in operation initially.

Changes in the mechanics of the program can be made at almost any time while it is on its way. I am now expressing my deep regret at the lack of foresight which has once again denied the program its existence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 10904, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 17, 19, 56, 63, and 68 to the bill (H.R. 10904) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike out "\$1,532,000" and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "\$1,300,000, to be transferred to 'Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards'."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted, insert the following: "\$400,000,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: At the end thereof, add the following: ", which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments:".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike out "\$405,000,000", and insert in lieu thereof: "\$400,000,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike out "\$2,066,000", and insert "\$2,026,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the matter inserted, and restore the matter stricken out, amended to read as follows: "only to the extent necessary to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such workload within the existing limitation has been achieved".

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, and 52.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, through an error in the Government Printing Office, the report of the House conferees as made to the House of Representatives, and as carried in House of Representatives Report No. 2100, the name of the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota, MILTON R. YOUNG, is shown as a member of the conference. The report should have carried, instead, the name of the distinguished senior Senator from Oklahoma, MIKE MONRONEY. I desire to make that clear for the RECORD. It was an error on the part of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a tabulation setting forth the appropriations for fiscal year 1962, the budget estimates for fiscal year 1963, the House allowance, the Senate allowance, and the conference allowance for each appropriation in the bill.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, H.R. 10904

[Figures in parentheses not added in totals]

	1962 appropriation	1963 budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference agreement
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
Bureau of Labor Statistics:					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$12,667,000	\$15,297,000	\$14,158,000	\$14,158,000	\$14,158,000
Revision of Consumer Price Index.....	2,100,000	1,333,000	1,333,000	1,333,000	1,333,000
Bureau of International Labor Affairs.....	500,000	950,000	785,000	785,000	785,000
Office of Automation and Manpower.....		900,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Area redevelopment activities.....	14,000,000	15,041,000	11,041,000	11,041,000	11,041,000
Manpower development and training activities.....		100,000,000		75,000,000	70,000,000
Welfare and pension plans reports activities.....		1,532,000		1,532,000	1,300,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.....	4,976,000	5,026,000	5,026,000	5,026,000	5,026,000
Bureau of Employment Security:					
Salaries and expenses.....	(10,500,000)	(12,865,000)	(11,500,000)	(11,500,000)	(11,500,000)
Grants to States.....	(405,000,000)	(424,900,000)	(350,000,000)	(405,000,000)	(400,000,000)
Payment to the Federal extended compensation account.....	340,000,000				
Advances to employment security administration account.....	20,000,000				
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and exservicemen.....	147,000,000	131,000,000	120,000,000	129,000,000	129,000,000
Mexican farm labor program:					
Compliance activities.....	1,149,000	1,740,000	1,640,000	1,049,000	1,344,500
Salaries and expenses (transfer from farm labor supply revolving fund).....	(1,519,000)	(2,269,000)	(2,178,000)	(1,919,000)	(2,048,500)
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights.....	633,000	633,000	633,000	633,000	633,000
Bureau of Labor Standards.....	3,258,000	3,356,000	3,800,000	3,244,000	3,244,000
Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.....	5,775,000	5,850,000	5,675,000	5,675,000	5,675,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,834,000	3,845,000	3,845,000	3,845,000	3,845,000
Transfer from longshoremen's trust fund.....	(55,000)	(55,800)	(55,800)	(55,800)	(55,800)
Employees' compensation claims and expenses.....	64,000,000	62,071,000	62,071,000	62,071,000	62,071,000
Women's Bureau.....	668,000	1,034,500	718,000	968,000	893,000
Wage and Hour Division.....	17,307,000	17,765,000	17,715,000	17,715,000	17,715,000
Office of the Solicitor.....	4,116,000	4,292,600	4,181,000	4,281,000	4,261,000
Transfer from unemployment trust fund.....		(122,000)	(122,000)	(122,000)	(122,000)
Office of the Secretary.....	1,796,000	2,415,000	1,905,000	2,066,000	2,026,000
Transfer from unemployment trust fund.....		(132,000)	(132,000)	(132,000)	(132,000)
Total, Department of Labor.....	643,779,000	374,081,100	264,326,000	340,222,000	335,150,500
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
Food and Drug Administration:					
Salaries and expenses.....	23,000,000	28,400,000	28,280,000	28,280,000	28,280,000
Certification, inspection, and other services, indefinite.....	(1,790,000)	(1,882,000)	(1,882,000)	(1,882,000)	(1,882,000)
Pharmacology-animal laboratory building.....	(1,750,000)				
Office of Education:					
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	33,672,000	34,672,000	34,672,000	34,716,000	34,716,000
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	8,194,000	11,950,000	11,950,000	11,950,000	11,950,000
Land-grant college aid, Hawaii.....	3,775,000				
Grants for library services.....	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Payments to school districts.....	247,000,000	232,293,000	282,322,000	282,322,000	282,322,000
Payments to school districts, fiscal year 1962.....				15,707,000	
Assistance for school construction.....	54,850,000	55,045,000	63,686,000	63,686,000	63,686,000
Fiscal year 1962.....				7,092,000	7,092,000
Defense educational activities.....	211,627,000	229,450,000	229,450,000	229,450,000	229,450,000
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Expansion of teaching in education of the deaf.....	1,575,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Cooperative research.....	5,000,000	11,000,000	6,985,000	6,985,000	6,985,000
Special foreign currency program.....		400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Salaries and expenses.....	11,594,000	12,741,000	12,250,000	12,300,000	12,300,000
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:					
Grants to States.....	64,450,000	72,940,000	72,940,000	72,940,000	72,940,000
Research and training.....	20,250,000	23,900,000	24,500,000	25,500,000	25,500,000
Special foreign currency program.....	1,372,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	2,325,000	2,486,000	2,486,000	2,486,000	2,486,000
Public Health Service:					
Buildings and facilities.....	18,230,000	27,000,000	31,000,000	33,200,000	33,200,000
Accident prevention.....	3,618,000	3,668,000	3,668,000	3,668,000	3,668,000
Chronic diseases and health of the aged.....	10,958,000	22,942,000	22,942,000	22,942,000	22,942,000
Communicable disease activities.....	10,000,000	10,062,000	10,062,000	10,662,000	10,662,000
Community health practice and research.....	24,336,000	25,776,000	25,776,000	25,776,000	25,776,000
Control of tuberculosis.....	6,493,000	6,493,000	6,493,000	7,493,000	6,993,000
Control of venereal diseases.....	6,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Dental services and resources.....	2,500,000	2,506,000	2,506,000	3,006,000	3,006,000
Nursing services and resources.....	7,675,000	8,438,000	8,438,000	8,438,000	8,438,000
Hospital construction activities.....	211,500,000	176,220,000	188,572,000	226,220,000	226,220,000
Air pollution control.....	8,800,000	10,069,000	11,069,000	11,069,000	11,069,000
Milk, food, interstate and community sanitation.....	7,424,000	7,502,000	7,502,000	8,536,000	8,536,000
Occupational health.....	3,981,000	4,022,000	4,022,000	4,542,000	4,122,000
Radiological health.....	10,647,000	15,875,000	15,875,000	15,875,000	15,875,000
Water supply and water pollution control.....	20,328,000	23,607,000	24,607,000	25,407,000	24,707,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	80,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	50,009,000	50,259,000	50,259,000	47,602,000	47,602,000
Foreign quarantine activities.....	6,084,000	4,292,000	5,892,000	5,892,000	5,892,000
National Institutes of Health:					
General research and services.....	127,637,000	147,826,000	155,826,000	161,826,000	159,826,000
National Cancer Institute.....	142,836,000	139,109,000	150,409,000	158,409,000	155,742,000
Mental health activities.....	108,876,000	126,899,000	133,599,000	148,599,000	143,599,000
National Heart Institute.....	132,912,000	126,898,000	143,398,000	149,398,000	147,398,000
National Institute of Dental Research.....	17,340,000	17,199,000	19,199,000	22,199,000	21,199,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	81,831,000	91,921,000	98,721,000	105,721,000	103,388,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	56,091,000	59,342,000	62,142,000	68,142,000	66,142,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	70,812,000	71,206,000	77,506,000	86,506,000	83,506,000
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health.....	738,335,000	780,400,000	840,800,000	900,800,000	880,800,000
Grants for construction of cancer research facilities.....	5,000,000				
Hospital and medical facility research.....	10,000,000				
Grants for construction of health research facilities.....	30,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Scientific activities overseas, special foreign currency program.....	9,000,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
National health statistics.....	4,642,000	5,250,000	5,150,000	5,150,000	5,150,000
National Library of Medicine.....	2,068,000	3,335,000	3,335,000	3,335,000	3,335,000
Retired pay of commissioned officers, indefinite.....	(2,377,000)	(2,671,000)	(2,671,000)	(5,323,000)	(5,323,000)
Office of the Surgeon General.....	5,375,000	5,850,000	5,850,000	5,850,000	5,850,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	1,293,001,000	1,343,366,000	1,423,618,000	1,526,263,000	1,504,043,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital:					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,105,000	5,974,000	6,332,000	6,332,000	6,332,000
Buildings and facilities.....	575,000	8,095,000	8,095,000	8,095,000	8,095,000

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, H.R. 10904—Continued

[Figures in parentheses not added in totals]

	1962 appropriation	1963 budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference agreement
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—continued					
Social Security Administration:					
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(\$267, 570, 000)	(\$285, 400, 000)	(\$280, 400, 000)	(\$280, 400, 000)	(\$280, 400, 000)
Construction, OASI.....	(4, 900, 000)				
Reimbursement of military service credits.....		78, 600, 000			
Grants to States for public assistance.....	2, 401, 200, 000	2, 688, 300, 000	2, 538, 300, 000	2, 538, 300, 000	2, 538, 300, 000
Grants for training public welfare personnel.....		3, 500, 000		1, 500, 000	
Assistance for repatriated U.S. nationals.....	764, 000	875, 000	467, 000	467, 000	467, 000
Bureau of Family Services.....	3, 442, 000	4, 096, 000	3, 585, 000	3, 585, 000	3, 585, 000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	69, 100, 000	76, 750, 000	75, 795, 000	75, 795, 000	75, 795, 000
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	2, 668, 000	2, 853, 000	2, 853, 000	2, 853, 000	2, 853, 000
Cooperative research in social security.....	700, 000	1, 900, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000
International Social Security Association meeting.....		100, 000			
Research and training, special foreign currency program.....	1, 607, 000	1, 800, 000		1, 800, 000	
Office of the Commissioner.....	590, 000	711, 000	711, 000	711, 000	711, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(322, 000)	(418, 000)	(418, 000)	(418, 000)	(418, 000)
Freedmen's Hospital.....	3, 736, 000	3, 909, 000	3, 909, 000	3, 909, 000	3, 909, 000
American Printing House for the Blind.....	670, 000	718, 000	718, 000	739, 000	739, 000
Salaries and expenses, Gallaudet College.....	1, 256, 000	1, 410, 000	1, 410, 000	1, 458, 000	1, 458, 000
Construction, Gallaudet College.....	601, 000	355, 000	355, 000	1, 065, 000	1, 065, 000
Howard University:					
Salaries and expenses.....	7, 007, 000	7, 492, 000	7, 492, 000	7, 492, 000	7, 492, 000
Plans and specifications.....	461, 000	86, 000	86, 000	86, 000	86, 000
Construction of buildings.....	4, 447, 000	5, 531, 000	5, 531, 000	5, 531, 000	5, 531, 000
Construction of auditorium-fine arts building, liquidation of contract authority.....	95, 000				
Office of the Secretary.....	2, 527, 000	3, 058, 000	2, 621, 000	2, 621, 000	2, 621, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(352, 000)	(412, 000)	(359, 000)	(359, 000)	(359, 000)
Office of Field Administration.....	3, 265, 000	3, 565, 000	3, 335, 000	3, 335, 000	3, 335, 000
Transfers.....	(1, 465, 000)	(1, 495, 000)	(1, 495, 000)	(1, 495, 000)	(1, 495, 000)
Surplus property utilization.....	862, 000	870, 000	870, 000	870, 000	870, 000
Office of the General Counsel.....	713, 000	856, 000	813, 000	813, 000	813, 000
Transfers.....	(696, 000)	(725, 000)	(725, 000)	(725, 000)	(725, 000)
Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses.....	8, 200, 000	8, 500, 000	5, 810, 000	5, 810, 000	5, 810, 000
Total direct appropriations, DHEW.....	4, 511, 526, 000	4, 980, 547, 000	4, 874, 827, 000	5, 006, 344, 000	4, 965, 117, 000
Total indefinite appropriations, DHEW.....	4, 167, 000	4, 553, 000	4, 553, 000	7, 210, 000	7, 210, 000
Grant total, DHEW.....	4, 515, 693, 000	4, 985, 100, 000	4, 879, 380, 000	5, 013, 554, 000	4, 972, 327, 000
RELATED AGENCIES					
National Labor Relations Board.....	19, 989, 000	20, 250, 000	20, 250, 000	20, 250, 000	20, 250, 000
National Mediation Board.....	1, 804, 000	1, 904, 000	1, 904, 000	1, 904, 000	1, 904, 000
Railroad Retirement Board:					
Salaries and expenses, trust fund.....	(9, 740, 000)	(9, 640, 000)	(9, 640, 000)	(9, 640, 000)	(9, 640, 000)
Payment to railroad unemployment insurance account.....	10, 000, 000				
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	4, 388, 000	5, 023, 000	4, 923, 000	5, 023, 000	4, 973, 000
Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin.....	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000
U.S. Soldiers' Home.....	(6, 155, 000)	(6, 128, 000)	(6, 128, 000)	(6, 128, 000)	(6, 128, 000)
Total direct appropriations in bill.....	5, 191, 491, 000	5, 381, 810, 100	5, 166, 235, 000	5, 373, 748, 000	5, 327, 399, 500
Total indefinite appropriations in bill.....	4, 167, 000	4, 553, 000	4, 553, 000	7, 210, 000	7, 210, 000
Grand total.....	5, 195, 658, 000	5, 386, 363, 100	5, 170, 788, 000	5, 380, 958, 000	5, 334, 609, 500

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader whether there has been any change in the plans with respect to a session tomorrow and whether he anticipates any business on which there might be yea-and-nay votes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In response to the questions raised by my distinguished colleague, the minority leader, it is my hope that once the conference report on the HEW appropriation bill is agreed to, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] will yield for the purpose of considering items on the Legislative Calendar to which there is no objection, and which I hope will be disposed of in a matter of 5 or 10 minutes. Then it is the intention to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1590, S. 1108, authorizing the conveyance of certain property in the city of San Diego to the regents of the University of California. The Senators from California and the senior Senator from Oregon have an interest in that bill. That bill would be taken up after the Senator from Virginia has concluded his remarks. It would be the intention to finish consideration of that bill tonight. If that cannot be done,

consideration of it will go over until tomorrow.

The Senate will meet tomorrow. Not much in the way of business will be transacted. There will be several speeches. Some proposed legislation which will come before the Senate tomorrow might be considered to be of a minor nature.

The Senate will not meet on Saturday. On Monday it is anticipated that the Senate will consider Calendar No. 1701, S. 284, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado.

Also Calendar No. 1707, S. 3153, to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes.

On Tuesday it is anticipated that we will proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1639, S. 3491, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

Also Calendar No. 1494, H.R. 7913, to amend title X, United States Code, to bring the number of cadets at the U.S.

Military Academy and the U.S. Air Force Academy up to full strength.

Also Calendar No. 1503, S. 3377, a bill for the relief of James M. Norman.

Also Calendar No. 1043, S. 495, to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended.

Also we may get started on the 19 bills reported from the Commerce Committee, which are pending on the calendar.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

REPORT OF GALLUP POLL ON PROPOSED CUT IN FEDERAL TAXES

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the Gallup poll of August 1, 1962, asked the people of the United States the question:

Would you favor or oppose a cut in Federal taxes at this time if a cut meant that the Government would go further in debt?

Only 19 percent favored a tax cut on borrowed money. An overwhelming 72 percent opposed the proposition. This was a stunning reply to U.S. Chamber of Commerce President Ladd Plumley and the Harvard economists who are proposing a tax cut of \$10 billion without first reducing Federal expenditures.

We had a \$6.3 billion Federal deficit in the fiscal year which ended June 30. Without tax reduction, we face a new big deficit in the current year—which began July 1. There is no evidence of retrenchment, present or in prospect. The President and the Congress are responsible for the spending which is driving us into greater deficits and debt.

The Gallup poll vote of nearly 4 to 1 by the rank and file of American taxpayers in repudiation of a proposal to charge a tax cut into the public debt and pay interest on it, is not only encouraging to those who stand for fiscal stability, but it is evidence that the people of this Nation are awakened to the perils of continued deficit financing.

A national campaign for reduction of nonessential Federal expenditures at this time, in view of the attitude reflected by the poll, might have a profound effect on the President and the Congress. Waste and extravagance permeate overstuffed agencies throughout the Federal Government both in Washington and elsewhere.

While the Congress and the President have mutual responsibility for the excessive Federal spending, the President originates the budget spending policy for his administration. Despite all that some of us can do, it is extremely difficult to hold down expenditures without leadership by the Chief Executive.

In this administration the President has proposed new avenues for increase spending by the score, and he must share the responsibility with Congress for existing fiscal conditions which are driving us into greater deficits and debt, and weakening the American dollar both at home and abroad.

There are ample areas for vast reduction in nonessential Federal expenditures without impairment of any essential function of the Government. The yearend totals, revealing continuing tremendous increases in civilian employment by Federal departments and agencies, point to places where expenditure reduction could be started.

The President in his budget document, for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, indicated Federal civilian employment during the year would be increased by 46,000. This in itself would raise the Federal payroll by a quarter of a billion dollars.

Employment by Federal agencies during the year just ended was increased by 77,000, and the cost of the Federal civilian payroll increased by more than a half-billion dollars. This would be an increase in payroll costs over 2 years of upward of \$1 billion.

This increase in payroll costs does not include so-called pay adjustments which the administration has proposed. A bill for these pay raises is pending before the Congress at this time.

Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, in May of this year, was widely quoted as saying, in effect, that all sorts of money could be saved for taxpayers if the Government would get rid of the deadwood on its payroll.

The Commerce Department, in the following month of June, increased the number of employees in its bureaus by

more than 1,600. Of the 15 offices and bureaus in the Department, 14 reported increased employment for the month.

In general, civilian employment by the Federal Government in the month of June alone was increased by 34,921 to a total of 2,496,455. This was the highest yearend level of Federal employment in 10 years.

People the country over—in their own communities, and with their own eyes—almost every day, see some of the Federal waste and extravagance which should be eliminated. More of it does not generally meet the eye.

The President, himself, on January 31, said excesses in Federal stockpiles of strategic and critical materials totaled \$3.4 billion, and they should be reduced to the levels of national objectives.

What has happened? Instead of reduction, the value of strategic and critical materials stockpiled by the Government increased in February, March, April, and May by approximately \$42.5 million—net.

There is an administration bill now pending in the House of Representatives to provide some \$900 million additional for so-called emergency public works projects. This bill has been passed by the Senate.

Federal public works already underway will require \$11.5 billion for completion, and in addition other public works authorized but not yet started would cost another \$12.8 billion.

Despite the fact that the U.S. Government has already spent \$105 billion—gross—in foreign aid around the world since World War II, it is now proposed that another \$7 billion should be spent this year. The new foreign aid appropriation bill is still to come before Congress. In addition, billions are already available in unexpended balances of prior authorizations, et cetera.

While the Federal Government is operating on deficits running to billions of dollars a year, and the debt is up to \$300 billion, we find plans to spend \$1,201,925 in 6 years for the study of the affectional relationship of an infant monkey and his mother.

There is no doubt that nonessential Federal expenditures run to billions of dollars a year. There is no doubt that they should be reduced; and there is no doubt that they could be reduced without impairing any essential Federal function.

If this is not done we shall continue to run deficits, and pile up debt. This will be accompanied by inflation or continuing threat of inflation. This involves the purchasing power of the dollar at home; and it results in the withdrawal by foreigners of the gold that backs our money.

No one wants sound tax reduction more than I. Responsible tax reduction could be accomplished if we balance our budget, and reduce the debt. This would stimulate public confidence.

Under our free enterprise system, sound progress is based on confidence in the future. Balanced budgets with expenditures at a reasonable level would be the responsible basis for the kind of tax reduction all of us could support.

BENEFITS TO GUAMANIAN KILLED OR CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE AT WAKE ISLAND

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1709, S. 2256.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2256) to amend section 5 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to provide detention and other benefits thereunder to certain Guamanians killed or captured by the Japanese at Wake Island.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement relating to the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

Certain Guamanians, who were nationals of the United States at the time, were a vital part of our defense of Wake Island during its invasion by the Japanese in World War II. By reason of the Guam Organic Act of 1950, Guamanians are now generally citizens of the United States; however, they are precluded from the benefits of the War Claims Act inasmuch as such benefits are limited to civilian U.S. citizens who were citizens at the time the claim arose. The proposed bill would provide the same benefits to the Guamanians as is provided under existing law for civilian U.S. citizens.

GENERAL STATEMENT

At the outbreak of World War II there were approximately 1,400 men on Wake Island, of whom 45 were Guamanian. Included in the total were service personnel, employees of U.S. Government contractors, and employees of Pan American Airways. These Guamanians took part in the defense of Wake Island, serving in labor crews, helping with transportation, and other problems. When the island fell in December of 1941, all of the men there were captured by the Japanese as prisoners of war, and at the end of hostilities in 1945 those still living were released. Of the 45 Guamanians, 33 survived, 10 were killed in the fight for Wake Island, and 2 died in prison camps.

After the end of World War II, through amendments to the War Claims Act of 1948 (sec. 5), the Congress provided compensation for all of the men captured on Wake Island with the exception of the Guamanians. The Guamanians were denied benefits because they were American nationals at the time of capture instead of U.S. citizens as defined by the act. Further, the Guam Relief Act, Public Law 224, 79th Congress, approved November 15, 1945, excluded claims not arising in Guam. Consequently, the individuals with whom this bill is concerned have not been compensated for their claims under any previous law.

As stated above, by reason of the Guam Organic Act of 1950, Guamanians are now generally citizens of the United States. Of the 45 potential claimants under this bill, 33 were American nationals at the time of internment and are now U.S. citizens. The



Public Law 87-582
87th Congress, H. R. 10904
August 14, 1962

An Act

76 STAT. 361.

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, namely:

Departments of
Labor, and
Health, Educa-
tion, and Wel-
fare Appropri-
ation Act, 1963.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Department of
Labor Appropri-
ation Act, 1963.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$14,158,000.

REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including not to exceed \$250,000 for temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor (but not to exceed a rate equivalent to that for general schedule grade 9) without regard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949, as amended, \$1,333,000.

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 note.

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the conduct of international labor affairs, \$785,000.

OFFICE OF AUTOMATION AND MANPOWER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the performance of the functions of the Secretary in the fields of automation and manpower, \$800,000.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16 and 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), including grants or reimbursements to States, \$11,041,000.

75 Stat. 58,
59.
42 USC 2513,
2514.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry into effect the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-415), \$70,000,000. Ante, p. 23.

WELFARE AND PENSION PLAN REPORTS ACTIVITIES

29 USC 301
note.

For expenses necessary for performing the functions vested in the Secretary by the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, as amended (72 Stat. 997; 76 Stat. 35), \$1,300,000, to be transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards."

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

37 Stat. 736;
50 Stat. 664.

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611), and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$5,026,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

58 Stat. 293;
72 Stat. 1273.

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; no more than \$11,500,000 may be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund, of which \$1,400,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

48 Stat. 113.
38 USC 2012.
49 Stat. 626.

42 USC 1361-
1371.

For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a building through such arrangements as may be required to provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, including conveyance by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the United States of title to the land on which such building is to be situated, subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the procurement of buildings for other State employment security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$400,000,000 may be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund, and of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration

cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302(a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Guam and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its unemployment compensation law and of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 901(c)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act, the limitation on the amount authorized to be made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, for the purposes specified in such section 901(c)(1)(A) is hereby increased to \$400,000,000.

42 USC 502.
29 USC 49-49n.
42 USC 503.
74 Stat. 970.
42 USC 1101.

In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall apply.

None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

42 USC 501-503.
29 USC 49-49n.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND
EX-SERVICEMEN

For payments to unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen, either directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$129,000,000.

68 Stat. 1130.
42 USC 1361-1371.

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made

pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to enable the Department to determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended, \$1,344,500.

65 Stat. 119;
75 Stat. 761.
7 USC 1461-
1468.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1461-1468), including temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil-service laws, \$2,048,500, which shall be derived by transfer from the Farm labor supply revolving fund.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598), \$633,000.

54 Stat. 890.
55 Stat. 626.

54 Stat. 858.
62 Stat. 614;
75 Stat. 821.
50 USC 925
note.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784(c)) and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 977); and not less than \$281,700 for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (60 Stat. 409); \$3,244,000: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits.

39 Stat. 749.
33 USC 901.

72 Stat. 1002.
29 USC 307.

BUREAU OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, \$5,675,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed \$103,225 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, \$3,845,000, together with not to exceed \$55,800 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 944).

44 Stat. 1444.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U.S.C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant to sections 4(c) and 5(f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012); \$62,071,000: *Provided*, That, in the adjudication of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits payable from this appropriation, authority under section 32 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be construed to include the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence required to establish the right to such benefits without regard to the date of the injury or death for which claim is made.

60 Stat. 696.

39 Stat. 742;
5 USC 751 note.
48 Stat. 351.
62 Stat. 1242.
42 USC 1702;
50 USC app.
2003, 2004.
5 USC 793.
5 USC 783.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits, \$893,000.

41 Stat. 987.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, \$17,715,000.

52 Stat. 1060.
29 USC 201.

49 Stat. 2036.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$4,261,000, together with not to exceed \$122,000 to be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment Trust Fund

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor, including expenses of commissions or boards to resolve labor-management disputes, \$2,026,000, together with not to exceed \$132,000 to be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment Trust Fund.

Citation of
title.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1963".

Department of
Health, Educa-
tion, and Wel-
fare Appropri-
ation Act,
1963.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of the Food and Drug Administration, including reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$28,280,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION, AND OTHER SERVICES

For expenses necessary for the listing, certification, or inspection of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances for pesticides and color additives, in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connection with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For carrying out the provisions of titles I and II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C. 15i-15m, 15o-15q, 15aa-15jj), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), \$34,716,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be for practical nurse training under such title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended, and \$180,000 for vocational educa-

60 Stat. 775;
70 Stat. 925.
46 Stat. 1489.
64 Stat. 27.
70 Stat. 909.

tion in the fishery trades and industry including distributive occupations therein: *Provided*, That the amount of allotment which States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States and Territories applying therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were originally apportioned.

FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$11,950,000.

74 Stat. 525.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000.

70 Stat. 293.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13), \$282,322,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

64 Stat. 1100.
20 USC 236-245.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 19), including not to exceed \$800,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$63,686,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

72 Stat. 548.
20 USC 631-645.

For an additional amount for "Assistance for School Construction", fiscal year 1962, \$7,092,000.

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), \$229,450,000, of which \$91,270,000 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds and loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds, of which not to exceed \$1,300,000 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital contributions; \$54,000,000 shall be for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, or modern foreign language equipment and minor remodeling of facilities; \$3,750,000 shall be for grants to States for supervisory and other services; \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to States for area vocational education programs; and \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of education, which can be identified as originating in or having been exported from a Communist country, unless such equipment is unavailable from any other source: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for graduate fellowships awarded initially under the provisions of the Act after the date of enactment of the Department of Health, Educa-

20 USC 401
note.

75 Stat. 594. tion, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1962, which are not found by the Commissioner of Education to be consistent with the purpose of the Act as stated in section 101 thereof.

20 USC 401. Loans and payments under the National Defense Education Act, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after March 31 of the current fiscal year, loans and payments under title II of the National Defense Education Act, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation for the same purpose for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid for the same purposes for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

72 Stat. 1580.

20 USC 401note.

20 USC 421-429.

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant to the Act of September 6, 1958, as amended (20 U.S.C. 611-617), \$1,000,000.

72 Stat. 1777.

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher education for courses of study and scholarships for training teachers of the deaf, \$1,500,000.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH

For cooperative research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332), \$6,985,000.

68 Stat. 533.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Office of Education, as authorized by law, \$400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for the purchase of the foregoing currencies.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; development of library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution, and exchange of education documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; \$12,300,000.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES

For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$72,940,000, of which \$71,240,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; and \$1,700,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$110,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum available for allotments under such section for such fiscal year: *Provided fur-*

68 Stat. 652.

29 USC 31 note.

ther, That additional allotments, not exceeding \$240,000 in the aggregate, for grants under section 2 of said Act may be made, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, to States in which the Federal share of the costs of rehabilitation services under such section exceeds their respective allotments from such \$110,000,000: *Provided further*, That the allotment to any State under section 3(a) (1) of said Act shall be not less than \$15,000.

68 Stat. 654.
29 USC 33.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31, of the current fiscal year, grants to States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

For grants and other expenses (except administrative expenses) for research, training, traineeships, and other special projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for expenses of carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and reports, and of dissemination of information with respect thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, \$25,500,000.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, as authorized by law, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for the purchase of the foregoing currencies.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, \$2,486,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PREAMBLE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed two thousand six hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; expenses incident to the dissemination of health information in foreign countries through exhibits and other appropriate means; expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in foreign countries, of Public Health Service commissioned officers stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$285 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation; not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists when

58 Stat. 682.
42 USC 201
note.

42 USC 209.

specifically approved by the Surgeon General; purchase, erection, and maintenance of temporary or portable structures; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to section 207(f) or section 207(g) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$19,000 per annum; as follows:

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, extension, and equipment of Public Health Service facilities, not otherwise provided, including plans and specifications and acquisition of sites, \$33,200,000, to remain available until expended.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

42 USC 241.

To carry out section 301 of the Act, and for expenses necessary for demonstrations and training personnel for State and local health work pursuant to section 314(c) of the Act, with respect to accident prevention, \$3,668,000.

42 USC 246.

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

42 USC 243.

75 Stat. 824.

42 USC 247a.

To carry out sections 311 and 316 of the Act, and for expenses necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assistance under section 301 of the Act and demonstrations and training personnel for State and local health work under section 314(c) of the Act, with respect to chronic diseases and health problems of the aged, and for allotments and payments to States under section 314(c) of the Act for establishing and maintaining adequate public health services for the chronically ill and the aged, \$22,942,000, of which \$13,000,000 shall be available only for such allotments and payments to States under section 314(c) of the Act.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

42 USC 241,

243, 246, 264.

To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314(c), and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$10,062,000.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

42 USC 242d,

242g, 243, 246.

To carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, sections 306, 309, 311, and 314(c) of the Act and for expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for research, technical assistance, and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act, \$25,776,000.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

42 USC 246.

To carry out the purposes of section 314(b) of the Act, \$6,993,000, of which \$1,250,000 shall be available for grants of money, services, supplies and equipment to States, and with the approval of the respective State health authority, to counties, health districts and other political subdivisions of the States for the control of tuberculosis in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine, and of which not less than \$3,250,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct

expenses of prevention and case-finding projects, including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

To carry out the purposes of sections 314(a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$8,000,000.

42 USC 246.

42 USC 266.

DENTAL SERVICES AND RESOURCES

To carry out section 311 of the Act, and for expenses necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assistance under section 301 of the Act, with respect to dental health activities, except as otherwise provided for the National Institute of Dental Research, \$3,006,000.

42 USC 243.

42 USC 241.

NURSING SERVICES AND RESOURCES

To carry out section 311 of the Act, and for expenses necessary for research, demonstrations, and technical assistance pursuant to section 301 of the Act, with respect to nursing services and resources, and to carry out section 307 of the Act, \$8,438,000.

70 Stat. 924.

42 USC 242e.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

To carry out the provisions of title VI of the Act, as amended, \$226,220,000, of which \$150,000,000 shall be for grants or loans for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$4,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636, and \$70,000,000 shall be for grants or loans for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$20,000,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$20,000,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$20,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein: *Provided further*, That funds made available under section 636 for experimental or demonstration construction or equipment projects shall not be used to pay in excess of two-thirds of the cost of such projects as determined by the Surgeon General.

60 Stat. 1041.

42 USC 291-291z.

42 USC 291d-

291h.

42 USC 291m.

68 Stat. 462.

42 USC 291s-

291v.

AIR POLLUTION

To carry out the Act of July 14, 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and for expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of sections 301 and 311 of the Act relating to air pollution, including hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$11,069,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1963.

69 Stat. 322;

73 Stat. 646.

42 USC 241, 243.

MILK, FOOD, INTERSTATE, AND COMMUNITY SANITATION

42 USC 241, 243, To carry out sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act, and for expenses
264. necessary for demonstrations and training personnel for State and
42 USC 246. local health work under section 314(c) of the Act, with respect to
milk, food, and community sanitation, and interstate quarantine and
arctic health activities, including purchase of not to exceed two pas-
senger motor vehicles, \$8,536,000.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

To carry out sections 301 and 311 of the Act, and for expenses
necessary for demonstrations and training personnel for State and
local health work under section 314(c) of the Act, with respect to
occupational health, \$4,122,000.

RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH

To carry out sections 301, 311, and 314(c) of the Act, with respect
to radiological health, including grants for training of radiological
health specialists; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor
vehicles of which two shall be for replacement only; and hire, mainte-
nance, and operation of aircraft; \$15,875,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall
be available only for allotments and payments to States pursuant to
such section 314(c) for the establishment and maintenance of ade-
quate radiological public health services.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

70 Stat. 498. To carry out sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act with respect to
water supply and water pollution control, and to carry out the Federal
Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-
466k), \$24,707,000, including \$4,700,000 for grants to States and
\$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies under section 5 of the Federal
75 Stat. 205, Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.
206.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

75 Stat. 206. For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act,
as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$90,000,000.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

60 Stat. 903. For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service, not
42 USC 241, otherwise provided for, under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
248 et seq. 150), and under sections 301 (with respect to research conducted at
68 Stat. A74; facilities financed by this appropriation), 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332,
69 Stat. 76. 341, 343, 344, 502, and 504 of the Act, section 810 of the Act of July 1,
1944, as amended (33 U.S.C. 763c), Private Law 419 of the Eighty-
third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February
26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of farm products and
3 CFR, 1943 livestock; purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for
Cum. Supp., replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$47,-
p. 1101. 602,000, of which \$1,200,000 shall be available only for payments to
the State of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with
leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes
or operates a health service program for any department or agency,
payment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to
the credit of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this appropri-
ation shall be available for medical, surgical, and dental treatment

and hospitalization of retired ships' officers and members of crews of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels, and their dependents, and for payment therefor.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322(e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries, and purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$5,892,000.

42 USC 264, 272.

42 USC 252.

42 USC 249.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

For the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto; and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demonstrations and research; \$159,826,000: *Provided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health management fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed thirteen passenger motor vehicles, of which twelve shall be for replacement only; and not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General: *Provided further*, That all appropriations made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and available for research or training projects, may be expended pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and services, including indemnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon General.

42 USC 241.

70A Stat. 134.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act; \$155,742,000.

42 USC 281-286.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314(c) of the Act with respect to mental diseases, \$143,599,000.

42 USC 241 et seq.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, \$147,398,000.

62 Stat. 464.
42 USC 287
note.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions, \$21,199,000.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$103,388,000.

ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and infectious diseases, \$66,142,000, of which \$250,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to neurology and blindness; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of neurological and sensory diseases and blindness by providing for consultative services, training, demonstrations, and other control activities, directly and through grants-in-aid, \$83,506,000.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

42 USC 292-
2921.

For grants pursuant to Title VII of the Act, \$50,000,000.

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Public Health Service, as authorized by law, \$2,800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to the Public Health Service, for the purchase of the foregoing currencies.

NATIONAL HEALTH STATISTICS

42 USC 241,
242a, 244a,
245, 246, 247.

For expenses of the National Center for Health Statistics in carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 305, 312(a), 313, 314(c), and 315 of the Act, \$5,150,000.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

58 Stat. 691.
42 USC 241.

70 Stat. 960.

To carry out section 301 of the Act with respect to translation of foreign scientific documents and for expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C. 275), including purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle, \$3,335,000.

RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and for payments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act

of 1953 and payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55), such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year.

67 Stat. 501.
37 USC 371
note.
72 Stat. 1445.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods, \$5,850,000.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, clothing for patients, and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, \$6,332,000.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, alterations, extension, and equipment, of buildings and facilities on the grounds of the hospital, including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction, \$8,095,000, to remain available until expended.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For necessary expenses, not more than \$280,400,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for disability determinations under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such workload within the existing limitation has been achieved. 42 USC 401-425.

Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to States under section 221(e) of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. 70 Stat. 823.
42 USC 421.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For grants to States for old-age assistance, medical assistance for the aged, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,538,300,000, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year. 42 USC 301 et seq.

ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED UNITED STATES NATIONALS

75 Stat. 142.
24 USC 321-329.
45 Stat. 1495.
55 Stat. 756.

For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1113 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1313), and of carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 5, 1960 (74 Stat. 308), and for care and treatment in accordance with the Acts of March 2, 1929, and October 29, 1941, as amended (24 U.S.C. 191a, 196a), \$467,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Family Services, \$3,585,000.

GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

42 USC 301 et
seq.

42 USC 702,
712.
42 USC 704,
714.

For grants for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V; 74 Stat. 995-997), \$75,795,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be available for services for crippled children, \$25,000,000 for maternal and child-health services, \$25,000,000 for child-welfare services, and \$795,000 for research or demonstration projects in child welfare: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502(b) or 512(b) of such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502(b) of such Act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

42 USC 191-
194.
42 USC 301 et
seq.

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$2,853,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH OR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY

70 Stat. 850.

For grants, contracts, and jointly financed cooperative arrangements for research or demonstration projects under section 1110 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1310), \$1,100,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security, \$711,000, together with not to exceed \$418,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$11,000 shall be available to pay preparation costs for a meeting of the International Social Security Association.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

42 USC 301 et
seq.

In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$739,000.

20 Stat. 468.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriations of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$3,909,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GALLAUDET COLLEGE

For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), \$1,458,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at a rate not less than \$1,295 per school year for each student receiving elementary or secondary education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

68 Stat. 265.
D. C. Code 31-
1025-1032.

31 Stat. 844.

CONSTRUCTION, GALLAUDET COLLEGE

68 Stat. 265.
D. C. Code 31-
1025-1032.

For construction, alteration, renovation, equipment, and improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General Services Administration, including planning, architectural, and engineering services, \$1,065,000, to remain available until expended.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$7,492,000.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

For necessary expenses for the preparation of plans and specifications for construction, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, of a social work building, and for conduct of a master development study, including architectural and engineering services, \$86,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION AND PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

For the construction and equipment of a classroom building, a women's dormitory, and powerplant facilities under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, and for purchase, renovation and equipment, under such supervision, of a warehouse service building, including engineering and architectural services and travel, \$5,531,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$2,621,000, together with not to exceed \$359,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administration, \$3,335,000, together with not to exceed \$1,457,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$38,000 to be transferred from the Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

63 Stat. 385.
40 USC 484.

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes, and protection of public health, \$870,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, \$813,000, together with not to exceed \$29,000 to be transferred from the

appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other services", and not to exceed \$696,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES

For grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training projects, and for technical assistance, relating to control of juvenile delinquency, and youth offenses, and for salaries and expenses in connection therewith, \$5,810,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1963.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

Withholding of funds.
Restriction.

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.

Motor vehicle transfer.

SEC. 203. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 20 per centum of the direct costs.

Research, indirect costs.

SEC. 204. Appropriations to the Public Health Service available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for research grants to hospitals of the Service, the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, and to Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

58 Stat. 682.
42 USC 201 note.

This title may be cited as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963.

Citation of title.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended (29 U.S.C. 141-167), and other laws, \$20,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in section 3(f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

61 Stat. 136;
73 Stat. 542.

49 Stat. 450;
61 Stat. 137.

52 Stat. 1060.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-188), including temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in excess of \$100 per diem; and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U.S.C. 160); \$1,904,000.

44 Stat. 577.
48 Stat. 1189.
45 USC 153.
44 Stat. 586.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board, \$9,640,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement account.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$100 per diem; and Government-listed telephones in private residences and private apartments for official use in cities where mediators are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service office is maintained; \$4,973,000.

61 Stat. 152.
61 Stat. 154.
42 USC 175.
61 Stat. 155.
42 USC 176.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), \$5,000.

33 USC 567b.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$6,128,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 901. Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) but at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, except as otherwise provided. 60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 902.. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131). Uniforms or allowances. 68 Stat. 1114.

SEC. 903. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities. Attendance at meetings.

SEC. 904. None of the funds contained in this Act for "Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses" shall be paid, for the purpose of conducting or assisting in conducting a research or demonstration project, to any person or organization registered with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate under the Regulation of Lobbying Act. Restriction. 60 Stat. 839. 2 USC 261 note.

SEC. 905. The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, are each authorized to make available not to exceed \$5,000 from funds available for salaries and expenses under titles I and II, respectively, for entertainment, not otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts of other countries.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1963". Short title.

Approved August 14, 1962.

